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KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE



VOLUME 64

SEPTEMBER 11, 1926

NUMBER 37

Mired in County Government

YOUR howl and mine against mounting costs of government made the national budget. Said howl reverberating thru the cavernous halls of Congress echoed to the state house, and when the backwash had subsided a wilderness of waste was dotted here and there with sundry state budgets, not robust and flourishing but reasonably well-rooted, nourished by the runoff from pinnacles of tax collections. So far, very good.

The trouble with your howl and mine was that our gullets were choked by the fragments of returning prosperity. We gulped, swallowed the morsel and forgot our pain. What we need is a prolonged and sustained howl, one that'll get back to the utmost recesses of the county courthouse, for we are mired to the hocks in a local government that leaches more money than we can pour into it. Taxpayers' howls are effective if continuous.

Economists, analyzing the annual expenditures of farms and families, pass over the allotment for taxation with scarcely a comment. "No chance of reducing that," remarked one efficiency hound who was reviewing the outgo from 21 Bourbon county farms, as he encountered an item of more than 10 per cent for taxes. "Certain things must be done in an organized society—roads, schools, ditches, health, public safety and all that. It costs less when all co-operate and support the service than if we endeavored to maintain it on an individual basis."

Taxes can't be reduced much. That's the verdict of every politician, every economist and every good citizen. Probably so. We demand more of government now than we did a while back, and we'll keep on demanding it. We won't cheep either if we get 100 cents' worth of service out of every dollar we plank down on the tax collector's counter. But to say we can't reduce taxes, or, which amounts to the same thing, get more service, material public goods and satisfaction out of the money we donate to the treasury is presuming extensively. There's no satisfaction in shelling out cash annually, only to have it sunk without a trace, or comparatively little thereof. So why should there be such benign smugness in our time honored and decrepit system of county government?

The big hunk of public expenditures is there—likewise the big leak. We have progressed in national, state and municipal government. But so far as the county system is concerned we are using hand-sickle methods in a combine-harvester age. That's about the burden of William Allen White's notion as it will be expressed in a forthcoming interview with the Sage of Emporia. Our present system of county government was constructed for another generation, another century. Both have passed. Mr. White has a plan, a simple, workable plan that ought to afford some relief. Will you consider it or will you shunt the job on to your children? Maybe Mr. White's plan isn't perfect. He says it isn't, that no plan ever will be, but it's a start toward better government.

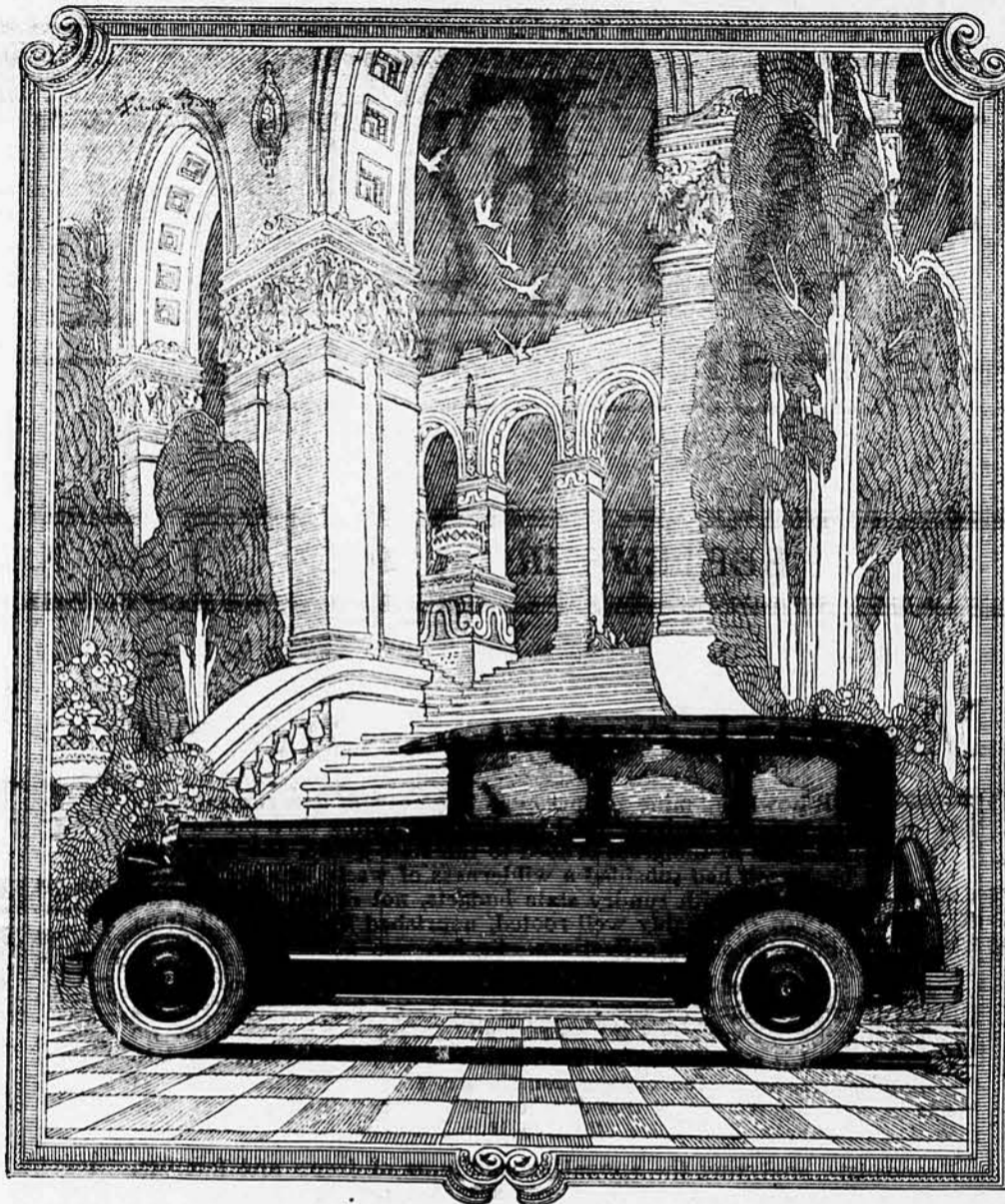
We need just that. We must have it. The limit of endurance, of ability to pay, is in sight at the rate of increase that has been maintained in the last 15 years. Men can no longer migrate away from public waste. It precedes them to the new location. They must live with it or banish it. There are possibilities in Mr. White's plan. Watch for it in an early issue of the Kansas Farmer. Consider it! Let's howl some more.

Published by ARTHUR CAPPER

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S T U D E B A K E R

KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 64

September 11, 1926

Number 37

So Farm as to Leave the Land Better Than You Found It

Says Leonard Vetter



Leonard Vetter is Shown With the Certificate Awarded by the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce to Him as Harvey County Wheat Champion

I have always desired to leave this farm at least in as good condition and better if possible, for my boys who have helped me pay for it as it was when it came to me. That has been the guiding principle, expressed in his own words, of Leonard Vetter, Harvey county, where soil conservation practices and farming methods made him the county wheat champion when the Santa Fe Wheat Festival Train visited Newton this summer.

Maybe some farmers do not believe they can afford to follow conservation practices. But Mr. Vetter has found that good care of the soil will bring its own award. Soil robbing is false economy.

"When I came to Kansas 17 years ago and bought this farm, my present home, of 320 acres, for \$110 an acre," said Mr. Vetter, "with an indebtedness of more than \$10,000 and annual interest of more than \$800, it was freely predicted that I would lose all within two years. I probably would have done so if I had followed the general practice of putting all my plow land in wheat, with 80 acres of prairie pasture worth about \$2.50 but which cost \$6 an acre a year."

"Instead of wheat farming exclusively I began at once to break some of the prairie for wheat, and to plant the old ground to alfalfa for cow hay. I also substituted Sweet clover and Sudan grass for the prairie, thereby obtaining more pasture on fewer acres, besides enriching and changing the land."

"It was not many years until the milk sold for as much money as, and sometimes even

more than, our wheat. Instead of going broke I improved my home in many ways, and paid off the mortgage in nine years. The credit for that does not all belong to me, for I have had help from three sons and two daughters."

For 14 years the Vettters have been selling milk to the Fred Harvey dining service on the Santa Fe. "When we first started milking cows, the boys didn't like it," Mr. Vetter explained. "Presumably no boy likes the job, and my remedy for that is to give him a financial interest in it. I gave my three sons a fourth of the returns from those cows. That pay check every two weeks soon worked a change in their attitude. In recent years the two who remain at home have acquired a greater interest, so I receive a third for the use of land, equipment and the cows that are mine, and they get two-thirds for their labor and interest in equipment. Some time ago we began a division of the calves, so they now have some cows of their own coming on."

Dairy cows started the rotation system on the Vetter place. It was necessary to provide pasture and a variety of feeds. Continuous production of one or two crops would not provide that. The disposal of manure to the greatest advantage also called for rotation.

Alfalfa land is planted to oats, and they're Kanotas, then to wheat. After three or four years of wheat, the land is planted to corn, and eventually goes back to alfalfa, Sweet clover or some other legume. He provides a shed with a sliding roof for alfalfa. If the field is too far away to permit storage in this shed or the barn, he stacks and covers the hay with boards. It's too expensive to mow hay if the haul is very far, he contends. Sweep rakes and a stacker lower housing costs.

Prairie sod may remain in wheat 10 years after breaking, but other land is changed every three or four years. This practice has resulted in an average of 20 bushels of wheat an acre, except in a wet season three years ago. The yield has gone as high as 32 bushels. The 77 acres with which he entered the wheat champion contest averaged 25.2 bushels this year, tested 64 pounds and contained 14.2 per cent protein. Oats makes 40 to 60 bushels an acre after alfalfa.

His crop diversification program is illustrated by his acreages this season: wheat, 100; corn, 37; kafir, 10; oats, 60; alfalfa, 60; Sweet clover, 15. None of his alfalfa is more than 6 years old. The practice of growing legumes and turning them under, together with the manuring, not only is maintaining but also increasing crop yields. Mr. Vetter believes the place is more productive than it was 17 years ago.

He finds the spring tooth harrow well adapted to preparing a wheat seedbed. "The disk harrow turns dry soil under and moist soil up, and in that way I believe it wastes moisture," Mr. Vetter explained. "I also prefer the spring tooth in controlling volunteer wheat. The springs tear the wheat plants out, and once over usually is enough. It is necessary to double disk to get the same control."

Mr. Vetter has found that early plowing adds bushels to his wheat yield. He starts his plow in July, just as soon after harvest as he can. This year he tried a new plan. A disk was hitched behind his binder in cutting 30 acres of grain. That was to conserve moisture until he could get a chance to plow. The undisked land was broken first.

Some months ago a young farmer in discussing Mr. Vetter's methods expressed the notion that he was "babying" his land. "I rather like the idea," Mr. Vetter explained. "Perhaps he was critical. If so our comparative yields of wheat are the answer. He got 14 bushels an acre this year, and I had 25."

8 Cents a Bushel More For Grain?

INTEREST in the proposed St. Lawrence Waterway is growing in the Middle West. There seems to be a belief that such an investment will pay well, and that it will be of special benefit to agriculture. Certainly it will reduce freight rates on export grain. More than this, there is plenty of money in the country now to finance such a project, and the labor required is available.

Part of the interest in the Great Lakes Waterway is due to Herbert Hoover, who has been having a good deal to say about it recently.

"The Great Lakes today are the greatest inland transportation system in the world," he said a few days ago, "but at present the outward traffic to the sea has to pass thru bottle-necks of 11 and 12-foot canals. We know from an engineering point of view that it is entirely feasible to make every lake port an ocean port by deepening these canals to 25 or 30-foot shipways. We know that such an improvement will decrease the costs of the exports of grain from 7 to 8 cents a bushel. We know this decreased charge will lower the cost to the farmer of reaching his foreign market and will be an addition to the farmer's profit. It will make possible the introduction of manufacturers' raw materials to the interior on a cheaper basis. This 3,000 miles of inland waterways will serve 18 states. We know it will tend to upbuild industry in the heart of agriculture to the mutual benefit of both and to the better distribution of our population. Involved in this Lakes-to-the-Sea improvement is the possibility of developing some 4 millions of horsepower."

"There are engineering and international questions yet to be solved in relation to this great seaway project, and we are yet engaged in determination of the most advantageous route. I am confident the solution of these questions will be much advanced within the next six months, and our country will be able to embrace another item of a great forward program of water development."

An interesting point in connection with this proposed shipway is that civilization first came to the Middle West by way of the St. Lawrence gateway. That was the route of the French explorers. While the English were in possession of the Atlantic seaboard, the French attempted a flanking movement from the north into the rich valleys west of the Alleghenies. The French came up the lakes, portaged (their own word) around Niagara Falls, dis-

covered Chicago, and so found a way to the Mississippi and its tributaries. There is little to recall their heroism now, but the place names which they left

along their route, Detroit, St. Ignace, Des Moines, and the rest. As the Chicago Tribune showed in an editorial recently, we spell Chicago with a "ch" instead of an "sh," because Frenchmen were the first men to map this country.

The first canal constructed on the American continent was built to enable boats to pass the rapids of the St. Lawrence. The Beauharnois Canal was begun as early as 1779. Forty-five years later, in 1824, the effort was made to build a canal around Niagara Falls, the principal obstacle to the free movement of boats on the lakes. The first Welland Canal was completed in 1829, and has undergone successive improvements. The newest Welland (Continued on Page 17)



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SOME of the prejudice which seems to exist in other countries against the United States probably is owing to fool tourists who lack not only brains but tact. For example, the Canadians complain that a number of citizens of the United States assume that the Canadians are eager to be annexed to the United States and therefore ask such tactless questions as, "When are you going to be annexed to us?" Now probably there are such tourists in Canada. If so, they are fools, but during my limited stay in Canada I never met that sort of citizen of the United States. So far as I mingled with them they seemed to be common sense people who were not greatly concerned about what Canada does or intends to do. Most of them had a high opinion of the Canadians and some of them said that they would be glad to see Canada part of the United States, if the Canadians wanted to come with us, but they had no disposition to force the issue. If the Canadians are satisfied with their government and want to continue as they are, why, bless them, let them go on as they are. Probably what really makes some Canadian business men and property owners sore is the fact that more Canadians are migrating to the United States than there are citizens of the United States migrating to Canada, notwithstanding the effort that has been made to induce immigration by the Canadian government and by real estate boosters over there.

At the great exposition held at San Francisco in 1915, nearly all the nations of the world had exhibits but none of them were in the same class with Canada. The Canadian exhibit was calculated to make the visitor who looked at it believe that Canada was the garden spot of the world and the Eldorado for the poor but industrious farmer. I really expected that as a result of that wonderful exhibition, millions of farmers would migrate from the United States and other countries, but chiefly from the United States, to Canada. For some reason they did not go, while a great many Canadians did come to the United States, evidently because they believed they could do better here than there. I have a high opinion of the Canadian people; if at any time they come to the conclusion that they would like to become a part of the United States, I would like to see them come in, but not unless they are entirely willing.

The Mexican Situation Again

I HAVE read your Passing Comment for 20 years, and generally agree with you. I admired your expression in a recent issue of Capper's Weekly, in which you suggested that President Calles was conducting a war of extermination on the Catholic Church. It is true, as you intimated, that the people are used as a football between the swash-buckling Mexican generals, and have little to say about their government. However, you have turned about face and insinuate that there is no religious freedom in Mexico because of Catholic domination. President Calles is pretending to be a great patriot, striving to rid the country of a seditious element. Patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel. First he expels the sisters for meddling in politics; no country except Mexico expels its citizens. Sisters, as everyone knows, conduct hospitals, orphan homes, asylums, teach children and devote their entire lives to the physical, mental and moral betterment of fallen man; they associate very little with the outside world and don't even vote, yet Calles expelled them for dabbling in politics.

Sensitive people all over our beloved country were sickened when they read the details of the execution of Gerald Chapman in Massachusetts recently, but Chapman's life was replete with horrible crimes of violence. Calles executes five priests at once without batting an eye, who were not even accused of crime; they were merely accused of taking politics, which as Mexican citizens they had a natural right to do. Tom, if you were in Mexico you would be hung to the first tree, because you talk more politics than all the priests in Mexico put together. During the last several hundred years the church has accumulated considerable property, such as schools, libraries, asylums, churches and hospitals, and all are used for the benefit of the people. The government has confiscated all this property; confiscation is the Mexican name for robbery.

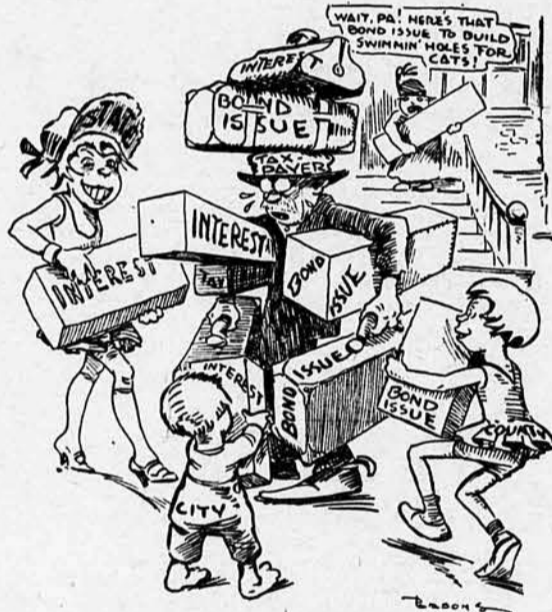
The government has not only robbed its citizens, but also forbids them to instruct the children. A university president may be imprisoned six years for mentioning the name of God. A large portion of its citizens are denied liberty of

Passing Comment

—By T. A. McNeal

speech and press, the liberty of assembly, and petition; they are denied equality before the law and trial by jury; they also are denied the right to own property, vote and hold office. If Christ were to come down from heaven and go into Mexico to preach He would be fined \$250 and expelled because he is a foreigner. A priest may not dress as he wishes; Calles tells him what to wear and what not to wear. There are two roads open for a priest in Mexico; violate the law or ditch his religion; he cannot follow both. No man of character will deny his religion, so the priest is simply executed.

One naturally asks what is the cause of all this? There are two causes: first, loot; second, the despicable Mexican government wants no moral force in the land to reprehend its wickedness. If



there were 1 per cent of the Catholic domination in Mexico which you say there is, it would be impossible for General Calles to murder hundreds of Catholic citizens and make existence a living death for the remainder.

Colby, Kan.

Charles Schroeder.

In commenting on this letter I wish first to correct a few mis-statements made by the writer, not intentional no doubt, but mis-statements just the same. In the first place, I have not turned about face in regard to the Mexican situation. I did not say that President Calles was conducting a war of extermination against the Catholic church, and on the other hand I have not said or even intimated that there is not any religious freedom in Mexico. I do not know, and have so stated, who is right and who is wrong down there. I do not know, and I apprehend that Mr. Schroeder does not know either, how much truth there is in the stories that come from Mexico. Two representatives of the Knights of Columbus, one of whom I happen to know, went to President Coolidge and Secretary of State Kellogg to ask that our government intervene on behalf of American citizens, presumably Catholics in Mexico, who as these gentlemen said are suffering grievous wrongs and outrages.

The investigations made by the Department of State do not, it seems, show that the charges are based on fact in very many cases. All of us are apt to believe what we want to believe, and when we want to believe very little evidence is required. Mr. Schroeder believes that five priests in Mexico were executed for merely talking politics and without being accused of any crime. I do not pretend to know the facts, but I would require more evi-

dence than I apprehend Mr. Schroeder has to convince me that this charge is true. The law complained of applies alike to all religious denominations, but a prominent Methodist bishop who has been in Mexico denies that either Protestants or Catholics are denied the right to worship. I merely quote what he says for what it is worth. Presumably a Methodist bishop would not deliberately lie about the situation, but he might be mistaken.

There is one thing which I presume Mr. Schroeder would not deny to be a fact, and this is that practically all the education of Mexican children has been in the hands of the church in Mexico. Ninety per cent of the people of Mexico are illiterate. As an educator the church has been a failure. Whose fault that may be I do not pretend to know, but the fact remains that the masses of the Mexican people are ignorant and poverty stricken.

I have very little faith in any Mexican government, and I have no more faith in the Mexican priesthood. I think they are venal, but if they are not they are evidently incompetent. In any event, the Government of the United States should keep hands off. Let Mexico settle her own problems. I am glad that President Coolidge has announced the hands-off policy. I believe it meets the approval of a large majority of the people of the United States.

Gunning Season is Here

SEPTEMBER ushers in the hunting season in Kansas. It is legal to shoot turtle doves beginning September 1. Those who never have tried dove shooting, have a new thrill in store. A dove on wing is about as difficult to bring down as any game bird. If you doubt this just try it some evening or morning for then is the time.

Squirrel season also is open. It is legal to kill crows, hawks and coyotes any time provided you have a hunting license.

Ducks will begin to pour into Kansas about September 16, and that is the first day of the open season on ducks. The season on ducks, geese and wading birds is identical. There is no open season on plover. The Federal Government has stopped the shooting of plover for all time.

Last year about 110,000 Kansans took out licenses to hunt. There should be that many again this year altho crop failures in Northern Kansas may cut down the number of hunters this year.

Twelve regular paid wardens will be in the field September 1, to see that everyone with a gun has a hunting license.

The hunting license costs \$1, a fine for being without cannot be less than \$15. The warden asks hunters to think this over before going afield with a gun.

Some early hunters have run into the hands of wardens. Three men in Eastern Kansas shot young prairie chickens in August. They were arrested and fined. A round up of several persistent violators in Western Kansas is under way.

"If everyone, who hunts or fishes would take out a hunting license this year we would have enough money to build several big lakes in Kansas next year," says Warden Doze. "If you want to be a good fellow whether you hunt or fish, buy a license this year to boost our lake building fund."

The Kansas Fish and Game Department wants you to have fine hunting but wants you to do it in season and do it according to law. Don't be an outlaw with game and fish.

I give space to the foregoing announcement from the game warden's office for two reasons; first because I want those who wish to hunt to know what the law is and obey it, and secondly, because the fish and game warden desires it. Personally I have no love for hunting. It is difficult for me to understand how a civilized and merciful man can find pleasure in killing innocent and beautiful animals and birds. I never see a man start out with a gun without hoping that he may have bad luck; that he may miss every shot and come back so discouraged that he never will want to go hunting again. I am not arguing the question as to whether I am right or wrong. I simply am stating my opinion which has strengthened with years. Once when I was a boy I took my father's old squirrel rifle and went hunting in the woods which were plentiful in that part of Ohio. If I had practiced I would have been a fair marksman. At any rate I managed to shoot a squirrel out of a tree. When I saw the beautiful little animal's eyes glazing in death I was sorry and ashamed. It never had done me any harm. It would have been friendly if encouraged. It had

as much right to its life perhaps as I had to mine. Since then I never have shot at a squirrel or a wild bird. Others seem to get pleasure in killing for the sake of killing. I cannot understand how that can be.

When Bill Was a Dictator

"SEE, James," said Bill Wilkins, "that this feller Pangalos hed the rollers put under him over in Greece. He was IT fer about a year and durin' that time he certainly made it sultry for the opposition. But just when he hed everything goin' his way the opposition got organized. When it was too late Pangalos tried to skip but he waited too long. His boat run out uv gasoline or something and they put the clamps on him. This here thing uv bein' a supreme dictator is a mighty risky business, James.

"You may not know that Yours Truly wuz at one time a dictator. It happened this-a-way. I wuz sailin' on a whale ship in the South Pacific ocean. We wuz wrecked and so fur as I know all uv the crew wuz lost exceptin' myself. I managed to launch a raft and grab a cask uv water and some sea biscuit before the bark went down. I drifted round out there fur a couple uv weeks and hed devoured the last uv the water and biscuits and about concluded that my name wuz Dennis, when I sighted a island in the distance. I pulled fur that land with great vigor, considerin' my partly famished condition. I might also say that in addition to the sea biscuits and water I hed managed to save a repeatin' rifle and considerable ammunition.

Well, I finally made it to the land all right and pulled my raft up on the shore, when I seen a comin' hell bent down to the shore a bunch uv naked savages and behind them mebbly three or four hundred yards wuz another outfit, not wearin' any more clothes than the leadin' bunch, but they hed long bamboo spears and it wuz evident that they wuz aimin' to git the fellers in front. The leadin' ones spied me when they come within four or five hundred yards and they wuz sure a surprised lot. They hed never seen a man wearin' clothes before and they hed never seen a white man either with clothes or without. They jumped to once to the conclusion that I wuz some supernatural kind uv bein' come to save them. As they come up they all throwed themselves on their stomachs and commenced to crawl and pointed back

toward the gang with the spears and put up their hands implorin' me to save them. Of course, I didn't know what it wuz all about, but my sympathies hez allus been with the under dog and so I up with my gun and fired at the head man uv the gang with the spears.

"I wuz usin' smokeless powder and consequently while the pursuers didn't see any smoke they heard the crack uv the gun and saw that leadin' man throw up his hands, drop his spear and keel over. Fur a minute they stopped dead still, looked at the feller that hed been shot and then took to their heels, yellin' somethin' awful. In about two minutes there wuzn't one uv 'em in sight. Well, that settled it. If there hed been any doubt about my bein' a god uv some kind before, there wuzn't none then. All uv them savages around me wuz buttin' their heads agin the ground and talkin' their heathen gibberish. I didn't know what they said, but I knowed what they meant. I sez to myself, 'William, here is where you hev got to make good.' So I made motions to them to git up and foller my lead. They wa'n't idiots by no means. I gethered that there hed been a rebellion uv some sort and they hed lost out, but with me a leadin' them they felt certain they could change matters.

"Well, we headed in the direction they indicated and after awhile we cum to the grass hut where the big squeeze uv the tribe hed his headquarters. His lootenants wuz gathered about him, makin' all sorts uv motions and yellin' to beat the band. I gethered that they wuz tellin' him what hed happened and evidently he wuzn't at all satisfied. He wuz brandishin' his spear and yellin' at them, evidently tellin' them to go back and gether in that outfit that hed rebelled. Just then he saw me. He must hev been scared seein' a white man with clothes on and carryin' a weepson such as he hed never seen or heard uv before, but I will give the old boy credit fur hevin' nerve. He jumped up with his spear in his hand and started fur me.

"I sort uv hated to plunk him, because he wuz re'ly a fine lookin' savage, but I couldn't stand there and let him get to me so I put a bullet thru his arm. It knocked the spear out uv his hand and bowled him over. That settled him. He give a yell uv surprise and terror and pain and with his busted arm hangin' by his side, he throwed himself on his stomach and indicated his complete submission.

"Well, James, I wuz IT. Less than an hour before that I hed been a shipwrecked sailor, but now I wuz the boss uv that island. If I hed told one

uv them savages to climb up to the top uv a palm tree a hundred feet high and jump off he would hev done it without any question or hesitation. I indicated by makin' motions that I wanted to eat and right away they caught a right likely lookin' boy and wuz preparin' to run a spear thru him with the idee uv boilin' him fur my meal. I hed some trouble to stop them but managed to make them understand that I didn't want a fresh meat diet, just fruit and such other provender as wuz handy.

"Well, James, fur several months I wuz the supreme dictator uv that island. I got so that I could understand their language tolerable well and wuz gittin' so that I sort uv enjoyed my new job, but trouble come from a source I didn't anticipate. All the women on the island wanted to marry me. It wuz a most embarrassin' situation, James. Some uv them females wuz reasonably easy to look at, but there wuz a lot more who didn't fill my idee of feminine loveliness. But I realized that sum uv the fat, ugly ones hed more uv a stand-in with the leaders uv the tribe than the good lookers.

"I stalled round fur a considerable spell and might mebbly hev got away with it if I hedn't happened to cut my finger. It bled free and, furthermore, I give some indication uv feelin' a bit faint. Sum uv them females noticed that and cum to the conclusion that mebbly I wasn't a god after all. They put up a job to hev me tested by droppin' a live coal onto my face when I wuz asleep. If I jumped and yelled they figured that I wuz just a man and right then trouble would start fur me. One of my friends in the tribe put me next and I hed the instigator tied up and whipped but I knowed my triumph wuz unly temporary.

Them savages hed some tolerable fair-sized row boats and I managed to store some bread fruit and other provender and a supply uv water into one and slipped out in the night, tellin' sum uv the savages that I thought I could trust, that I hed become dissatisfied with the way the women were actin' and hed gone back to the dwellin' uv the gods from which I cum. I pulled out and rowed fur two or three days and wuz lucky enough to sight a ship that took me on.

"I hev never heard from that island from that day to this—it isn't marked on any chart. But, James, that there experience showed me that the dictator is standin' on slippery ground and never knows at what minute his feet are likely to fly out from under him."

The West and the President

I WAS a recent visitor at the President's summer camp in the Adirondacks. After the intense heat of Kansas, the air of this forest wilderness seemed chill. The stillness and the loneliness of the forest is impressive. People have been lost within hailing distance of White Pine Camp.

The summer White House is a two-story cottage on the shore of Lake Osgood and is several miles from the camp. There the President's office force puts in a full day and he works with them daily until 1 o'clock. But, altho in a wilderness and 500 miles from Washington, the President is in as instant touch with the world at home and abroad as he would be in the Capitol itself. Two telegraph operators, and a telephone switchboard with another operator, maintain the President's lines of communication—for a President of the United States can never entirely quit his job even if he is on vacation.

"Coolidge Prosperity" will be the Republican keynote in the campaign this fall and again in 1928, if the President becomes a candidate. If we expect agriculture, the last three years have been the most prosperous the country ever has known.

May Be Candidate Again

As a guest at his camp, the President did not confide to me, nor do I believe he has conveyed to anyone, an intimation of his intentions to become a candidate in 1928. But if the fall elections result in the Republicans retaining control of Congress, and if business continues good thruout the country, it is my opinion President Coolidge will be a candidate for another term, and in all probability a successful candidate.

A second term would give the President the unique record of having served nine years and seven months as the Nation's executive. He filled out 19 months of the unexpired term of President Harding.

So far no President ever has served the American people more than eight consecutive years, but if conditions are right President Coolidge can break the so-called third-term tradition. However, if the Republicans should lose control of the Senate, or of the House; or if a serious business depression should come and farm prices should slump, the President would meet with strong opposition.

Discussing the farm situation with him at his camp, I found him warmly sympathetic with the difficulties of Western farmers. Yet it is unfortunately true that he has opposed farm-relief legislation which had the support of Western agricultural organizations; legislation to which I believe he could safely have given his approval.

Heretofore President Coolidge always has seemed to me too serious to enjoy even such wholesome and necessary play as a recreative sport is. In

Washington a morning and evening walk, with an occasional ride on his electric "horse," was all he allowed himself. "Before coming to Washington," he has been quoted as saying, "I was too poor to play, and now I haven't the time." But as I saw him at the camp he had the air of a man on a carefree vacation. I never have seen the President looking so well. For the first time in years he is giving himself up to a real rest, and it is the first time I ever have seen the play spirit in him. He does his fishing in the afternoon and is getting a lot of fun out of it. I know he is a good fisherman for I saw him catch a big one.

The President is never a lone fisherman, for Colonel Starling of the Secret Service, goes with him on all hikes. A President must be protected, even in the woods. Ten marines stand guard night and day over the camp, and three Secret Service men aid them in protecting the President.

Mrs. Coolidge is thoroly enjoying the outing in her way. She keeps the domestic machinery running and plans the meals. For recreation she strolls about the camp accompanied by two handsome white collies. A favorite walk is to a rock garden at the lodge gates, which contains many varieties of Alpine wild flowers. She is a wonderful woman—human, genuine, gracious, sensible. I have never known a woman in the White House more universally beloved.

If the Agricultural West could speak its mind to the President just now, it might have something like this to say to him:

Mr. President, we Western people have begun to feel that the West's welfare is not as fully considered at Washington as it should be. Why does Washington so often treat us like a step-child in legislative matters; or as if we had not grown up and our interests were not as vital or as important to national welfare as those of the East?

By blood and tradition, Mr. President, the Middle West, the Southwest, the Northwest and the Pacific West are today the most truly American parts of the United States. Our people are for the most part, the great-great-great-great-great-great-great-grandchildren of the Colonial East and the Colonial South. We come pretty near being the actual 100 per cent Americans of these United States, for our Americanism has been bred into us for nearly 300 years. In the World War—according to War Department records—the fittest men in our forces came from this part of the country. During their absence, the old men, helped by the women and children, plowed, sowed and reaped three tremendous crops for the armies in the field and the needy populations of nearly two hemispheres, and did it for a price fixed far below the market.

And now, Mr. President, eight years after this world-wide emergency, and after seven years of

struggle for agriculture's existence, the East, thru its representatives in Congress, has nailed the hands of the American farmer to the cross of inadequate returns. The East cannot see, or will not see that the farm-relief issue will not disappear until it has been effectively met, that the farm problem is a national problem.

We never have refused our aid to protect Eastern manufacturers from destructive foreign competition, nor have we declined to make sacrifices to better the wage scales of the teeming populations of Eastern industrial cities. And without the seaports or the waterways close by to aid us, which the East has, we have been as open-handed with the railroads—when we didn't know whether we should be able to pay the taxes on our farms.

The feeling we have that the Washington government is too much under the influence of big business, has been strengthened by the Pennsylvania and Illinois primaries, and by Secretary Mellon's assaults on the farm-relief bill, followed by the decidedly sectional defeat of that measure.

Industry Has Thrived

The truth of course is, that, taking the country as a whole, business and industry have thrived as never before and the people are living better than ever before, but that the farmer has not shared in this unexampled prosperity. The great economic disparity between industry and agriculture continues. The general level of farm prices is now 14 points lower than a year ago. The buying power-index of farm products is 87; that of non-agricultural products, 100.

I believe President Coolidge's record for constructive economy, tax reduction and prudent management of the business of the Government is the best ever made by any President. Departmental estimates have been cut nearly 1½ billion dollars in the last four years—about 400 million dollars a year less than they would have been but for the President's constant pressure for economy. And on his vacation he has slashed 99 millions more from these estimates for the fiscal year.

It is the principal accomplishment of the Coolidge administration, that our government operates not only on a balanced budget, but pays off the national debt year by year out of the surplus—and at the same time the President is recommending continuous cuts in taxation. His greatest political asset today is the country's feeling of confidence in him which the President enjoys to an extent seldom seen in our history.

Arthur Capner

World Events in Pictures



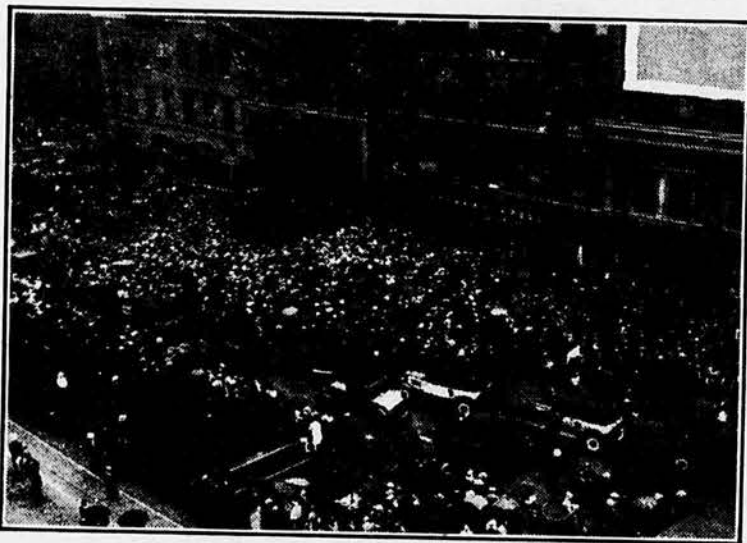
R. Oelze, Right, Just After He Tried Out First Parachute for Airplanes. Oelze Killed His Engine in the Air and the Giant Parachute Brought Plane and Pilot Safely to Earth



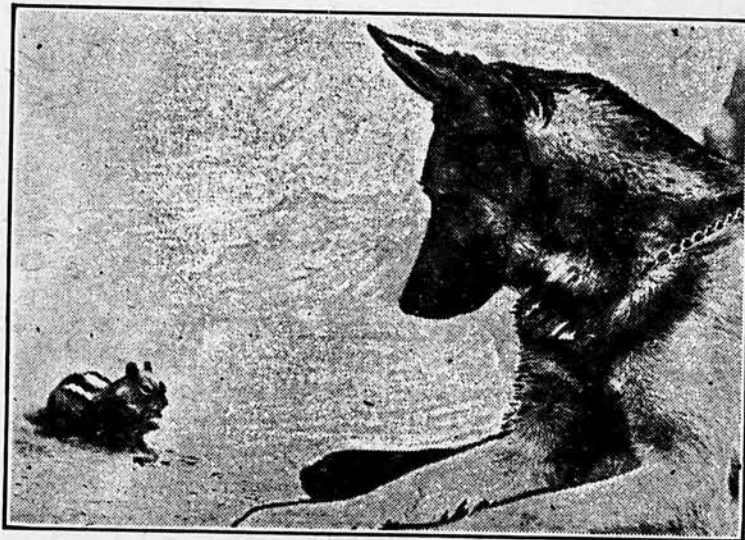
Gertrude Ederle Made a Triumphant Return to New York, Her Home Town, After Swimming the English Channel. Photo Shows Miss Ederle, Center, with Her Parents and Officials Who Welcomed Her, as She Boarded the City Tug Macom, Which Went Down the Bay to Meet Her



Black Crepe Trimmed with Satin Side, Makes This Chic Fall Frock. Collar and Cuffs Are Stitched with Blue and White. A Blue Tie Adds the Final Color Note



A Portion of the Gigantic Crowd of 30,000 People Which Stormed Campbell's Funeral Church, New York, in Order to Take a Last Look at Their Deceased Film Idol, Rudolph Valentino. Police Had a Difficult Time Restraining the Major Portion of the Crowd, Which at Times Broke Thru, Trampling and Injuring Many



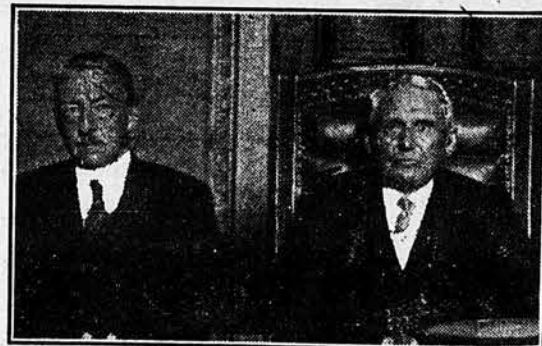
Nerve Personified! "Who Are You?" Demands Thunder, the Dog. "And Who Wants to Know?" Counters Luella, the Squirrel as She Proceeds to Deposit a Half Sack of Peanuts in the Paunches of Her Jaws. This Scene Took Place in Front of Paradise Inn, Rainier National Park, Washington, Where the Squirrels are Unafraid



Judda Krishnamurti, the Hindu Called the "New Messiah," Who Believes Thru Him All Religions Will Be United into a Great Brotherhood. With Him is Dr. Annie Besant, His Sponsor and International President of the Theosophical Society



Dr. E. V. McCollum, of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., Who Will Speak at the Dairy Congress, Kansas Free Fair, Topeka, Thursday, September 16



Ambassador Sheffield, Left, and Secretary of State Kellogg, in Conference in Washington. After a Vacation the Ambassador Will Return to His Post in Mexico City. There Will be No Change in Policy U. S. Has Adopted Toward Mexico, Kellogg Said



Many Citizen Soldiers' Hearts Beat Proudly When President Coolidge Visited the Citizens' Military Training Camp at Plattsburg, N. Y., and Reviewed the Embryo Officers. Photo Shows the President Standing at Attention While the Troops Pass in Review



Six Men Battled for 3 1/2 Hours off the Coast of Daytona Beach, Fla., with This 2,400 Pound Ray Straining at One Line and a 2,000 Pound Hammer-Head Shark on Another. As the Story Goes, the Shark Was Pulled Near Enough to be Shot, While the Ray, Leaping 12 Feet in the Air, Floundered Exhausted at the End of the Line and Was Killed

"Prrrrr," You See, is "Whoa"

By Viggo Justesen

SINCE I was a small child on the farm I have heard a great deal of Denmark, and during the last few years so much has been said of Danish butter, bacon and co-operation that early last spring I decided to spend a year in that country. I am visiting with the farmers to get a better idea of the actual methods of production and their manner of living.

Early in June I left New York directly for Copenhagen. The less said about the trip the better; apparently it is customary for one to pass thru hades to reach the Elysian fields, and tho I was not in hades I was slightly sea-sick, and so far as I'm concerned there is little difference.

I had no more than slipped luckily by the customs officers when I received my first impression of Danish life. Arriving in a strange city, the first thing to impress the traveler is always the traffic, for the minute he arrives he becomes part of it. As I reached the street in Copenhagen I felt as if someone had a hand on my collar and was whispering to me to slow down a little. Yet I began to think there are times when even patience becomes a vice, and I thought it rather ridiculous when a taxi-driver never went over 15 miles an hour on the road to the hotel, for there was hardly any traffic. But it seems Danish taxi-drivers observe traffic regulations. He held out his hand for both right and left turns, and I noticed that teamsters and bicycle riders did the same. I was told later by Bernhardt, the hired man, that even wheelbarrow chauffeurs have to follow suit, but I have no figures to prove it.

Compared to America, cars are few. The bicycle is the national mode of transportation, and in the morning, when people go to their offices, the traffic is so crowded with bicycles ridden by folks all the way from 8 to 80 years old that it is almost impossible to cross the street. The streets are exceedingly clean in Copenhagen. Depressingly clean! I walked around with a handful of wastepaper in my pocket all forenoon because I couldn't find a place dirty enough so I could throw it aside without a guilty conscience.

Few Motor Cars on Farms

On the farms there are very few cars, altho they seem to be increasing rapidly, according to the farmers here. The folks who came to meet me at the station drove a lively sorrel horse hitched to a picturesque high-seated buggy. As we drove along the country road toward the farm, I was especially impressed with the way in which those we met tipped their hats to the driver, who in turn waved his whip cordially to them. Everyone we met greeted the driver in some way, and it produced a pleasant atmosphere with everyone seeming so friendly.

Finally we drove up into the old cobblestone courtyard, and while Bernhardt unhitched the horse, I took advantage of the opportunity to look around a little. I was rather surprised to find the barn was provided with both electric lights and running water, while in a machine shed nearby I saw an American made mower and binder. I'm beginning to think I have had much the same impression of Danish agriculture that the Easterner who thinks we still shoot buffalo and Indians in the Middle West has of our section of the country.

To be sure, the buildings, with the straw-thatched roofs show signs of age and solidity, but for equipment there seems to be little lacking. The farm house also was equipped with modern conveniences, except for the old-fashioned hand carved furniture that would make an American antique collector green with envy. While eating dinner I was informed that I might help with the haying in the afternoon, and I eagerly accepted the invitation, for, after having traveled a while, working clothes feel mighty good. As soon as the meal was finished, I was ready to go to work, but again found that I would have to slow down a little. The Danish farmer takes a nap for an hour after dinner, and being a firm believer in "when in Rome do as the Romans," I followed suit. I didn't sleep much, but I shouldn't be surprised if I learn before the summer is far gone. But at 1:30 o'clock we were ready to go, after we had been served coffee and cake in the garden. Before I left the house, Bernhardt brought me a pair of wooden shoes to wear in the field. Still wishing to be in style, I took them, and I was greatly surprised to find them as comfortable and as cool as they really are.

When I came out into the courtyard the team was already hitched to the hay-rack, which appeared as if it might hold five or six good forkfuls, and we drove to the field where long rows of tiny stacks awaited us. Two of us pitched the hay, while Bernhardt loaded it on the rack, and by the time we had six stacks loaded we had a load that was about all the horses could pull. At the barn we unloaded by hand, one man pitching from the hay rack, while two of us managed to keep it away from the door in the hay-loft.

On one occasion I picked up the lines and drove the team to the field, but when I wanted them to stop and yelled, "Whoa" they paid about as much attention to me as a deaf man pays to a radio concert. It had never entered my mind that any

horse broke to drive couldn't understand the English language, but I wasn't long in learning that I must say "Prrrrr" to get results. I'm becoming quite apt at rolling my tongue by now, and when I "Prrrrr," the horses stop, usually.

Mules Were Disobedient

A TEAM of mules that has been kicking its way thru Crawford county courts for two years, and piling up costs rivaling those of historic "cow cases," is temporarily at the home of the original owner for a little vacation before opening the fall season of litigation.

W. R. McCleary, living just across the state line in Missouri, is—or was—the owner.

Two years ago the Mulberry State Bank attached the mules from McCleary, to enforce the collection of a loan.

McCleary appealed, but the bank kept the mules by giving bond. His demand for their return was refused.

McCleary filed suit against Joe McPeters, a constable who held the mules under attachment, and



M. H. Guthrie of Mulberry, who had been boarding the mules while they were wards of the court.

McCleary, in this action, filed in the Pittsburg city court, asked the return of the mules and \$1,000 damages.

McCleary alleged that while the mules were out of his custody he was not only deprived of their company, but also that they passed thru the adolescent period without being broken or trained to work. As a result they became wild and disobedient, he averred.

A jury was so deeply touched by this recital that it gave McCleary a verdict for \$625, with interest, and taxed \$45 costs against the defendants.

Future Prospects of China

TWO American missionaries of the up-to-date type, Herbert Fillmore and his wife, the former a teacher of mechanical engineering, have returned from China, expressing hope for the near future of that chaotic land, thru its new schools largely under the tutelage of Western teachers. China's new teachers suffer under heavy handicaps, for the Chinese people as a rule are not patriotic. This is a quality not included in the antique culture of China. So the Chinese do not admire the military class and do not exalt military genius. Yet the Chinese, just as they quickly revolt against misgovernment, are not slow to resent foreign domination.

"The great trouble, as I see it," Mr. Fillmore says, "is not so much with the foreign powers as it is internal. The military war lords take the revenue from the railroads; they make the farmers plant opium, which is against the law, then collect the fines when it is sold. If the students can work up the farmers and the merchants to such a pitch that they will cut off the money supply of the war lords, a big step will be taken toward relieving China's troubles."

China, however, has no public school system, and no schools to speak of except in the coast provinces and some large cities. The old aristocratic cultural system has broken down and been abandoned, and nothing has yet succeeded to its place. Yet schooling is getting a start. Mr. Fillmore gives an illustration of the spirit among a certain element of a city school system by a Chinese philanthropist:

"Here and there some philanthropic and educated Chinese gentleman has built up a city's

school system, as in Nantungchow. Chang Chien, 74 years old, a marvelous man, is largely responsible. He took the highest honors in the old Chinese examination system, by which the Chinese are rated socially. He has held important posts in Peking, including that of minister of agriculture. His dream was to help all China to develop, to rise from its unhappy condition, but when he saw that task was impossible, he said, 'I will go down to my home city, Nantungchow, and do for that city what I hoped to do for all China, to prove that it can be done.' And he did the thing, for that city is called the model city of China."

It is the students of foreign schools set up in China, to whom this engineer-missionary looks, however, for a rebirth of China into a nation of the modern world. But "what the future of China is to be is something," says Mr. Fillmore, after five years of residence and teaching, "no one can foretell, not even we who have lived in the heart of China." Yet all sensible missionaries and teachers among the Chinese tell a common story—that there has been too much Western interference. Something will be gained when it is recognized that China belongs of right to the Chinese, not to foreign interests.

Ontario's Experience With Beer

A NEBRASKA editor, J. H. Sweet of the Nebraska City News Press, writes interestingly from Canada, which he has been touring, on the liquor problem from the Canadian side. Canada is more rather than less tax burdened than the United States, and taxes and liquor are burning issues.

Ontario's celebrated 4 per cent (4.4 per cent exactly) beer that when first on sale started a rush northward across the line which bore favorable comparison with the Oklahoma opening 35 years ago, Mr. Sweet says, has proved to be a sad fizzle. In "kick" it is equivalent to American "near beer." Beer it is, in fact, but disappointing in its effects! Nobody crosses the border any longer to quench a prohibition thirst with Ontario beer.

It might be said that if 4.4 per cent beer is not intoxicating, then it is not prohibited by the Eighteenth Amendment. The failure of Ontario beer, however, consists in not being intoxicating enough. Its "kick" is slow and expensive. "In spite of the modification of the liquor law to the extent that beer may be sold," Mr. Sweet writes, "there is much complaint that hard liquor is sold surreptitiously, with bootlegging as flourishing as it is on the other side of the border, where it is frequently and vociferously contended that if we could just have beer and light wines everything would be lovely."

In fact anti-prohibition is hampered by the inability of the wets to find an alternative for prohibition other than the saloon. Sooner or later the issue must take its true form. Between the privately conducted saloon liquor business and prohibition there is no middle ground yet discovered in Canada, the United States or anywhere else. Bootlegging, "joints," moonshine and illicit liquor business has always accompanied any actual regulation, such as high license, limited hours, and so on. To get rid of the liquor outlaw the only policy in the end is prohibition or open, unregulated liquor competition.

For the Boys and Girls

SEVERAL thousand dollars, in addition to gold medals, trophies and useful articles will be given this year, as prizes, to members and teams selected to represent the various boys' and girls' clubs of the state, at the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson, September 18 to 25. These various demonstrations and judging teams and individual boy and girl exhibitors will be selected from every section of the state, as the best and most representative of their district or county. There are approximately 10,000 boys and girls who are members of the Boys' and Girls' 4-H Clubs of the state, under supervision of the State Club Leader, M. H. Coe of the Kansas State Agricultural College, who is superintendent of this department at the State Fair. The Boys' and Girls' Club department occupies an entire modern brick and stone building, and is always one of the outstanding features of the Kansas State Fair.

Holstein Business is Growing

DESPITE the usual lack of business during summer months, registrations and transfers handled by the Holstein-Friesian Association of America are gaining. According to a report from the secretary's office, the average number of registrations a month for the seven months preceding July, 1926, was 9,506, a decided increase over the same period in 1925, when the average was 9,154. Transfers during the same period averaged 7,782. During the same months last year, the average was 7,379. During the seven months preceding July, 1926, 140 applications for membership were received by the association. In 1925 during the same period 123 were received.

At Hiawatha November 9

THE North East Kansas Poultry Association will hold its annual show November 9 to 12 at Hiawatha. Mrs. W. E. Weltmer, Route 4, Hiawatha, is secretary.

The Maid of the Mountain

By Jackson Gregory

(Copyrighted)

MONTE read. Bab crept closer, sitting so she could lean comfortably against him. Monte's free arm rose to run about her; then he sighed and his arm fell back and he went on reading. Bab sighed, too, but not for Monte to hear.

"Then Little Red Riding Hood's papa took a big knife and cut the Wolf wide open and, what do you think? Why, grandma jumped out, not hurt a bit but as well and . . ."

"Monte!"

Her sudden outcry startled him. She grasped his arm; her whole body, relaxed just now, stiffened. He jerked about, his first thought that while he read someone, one of Masters' crowd, had come upon them.

"What is it, Bab?"

"Why, that's a lie, Monte! I don't believe it. If a wolf did eat anybody up, he'd chew them all to pieces, and they'd be dead and couldn't come alive again; and besides a wolf, not even if it was a big timber wolf, couldn't eat all of a grown woman up!"

"But, Bab . . . You didn't think this was all gospel truth?"

"I thought," she said swiftly, "that everything in a book was the truth. I always thought that. In my other little book it was. It said, 'The cat can catch the rat,' and that's the truth. It didn't say: 'The rat can catch the cat,' did it? And this . . . is this all a lie?"

"You knew all along that . . . Why, look here, Bab; are you making fun of me? When it told about Red Riding Hood and the wolf talking together, you knew that wasn't the truth. Wolves don't talk; at least not with people. Animals can't . . ."

"I don't know about wolves, because I don't know any wolf. But I do know about dogs. When I talk to Shep he understands; and when he talks back to me with his eyes and his ears and his tail and his bark, I understand him. And I can talk with my birds, and they understand and, even if they don't know a lot of words, they talk to me! So how did I know a little girl and a wolf couldn't talk like I talk with Shep?"

"Well," temporized Monte. "You see . . ."

"I see it's all a lot of lies!" cried Bab, her eyes flashing with hot indignation.

"But as long as it doesn't pretend to be the truth . . ."

Bab snatched the book from him and hurled it passionately into the fire.

"You've been making a fool out of me! Oh, I hate you!"

There were tears in her eyes, burning tears of mortification. Monte put out his hand to lay it gently upon her shoulder; she shook it off violently and sprang to her feet. Again he balanced between laughing and sighing. But one thing did strike him with uttermost clearness and that was that now, in this new, unexpected mood, she was so perfectly adorable that his arms ached for her. For there is in all men something of the mother-spirit, and that is why so many strong men are drawn to little girls like Bab.

"Little Running Water," he said after a moment, "you've got me down all wrong. I'd rather die than make fun of you. It isn't that, at all; it's just that you don't understand. Lies, you say? Well, in a way, yes."

"I hate lies!" cried Bab.

Then Monte, having learned a lesson from her, demanded before she could say another word:

"Why?"

"'Cause . . . 'cause . . . Oh, because!"

"You are wrong, Little Running Water," said Monte thoughtfully, "in throwing a book into the fire because its content is what you brand a lie. . . . I tell you it isn't a lie, even tho it isn't the truth. Look, Bab, when you sing me your little songs, is every word of every one of them the plain, everyday truth? When you sing about the stars and say that they are candles burning for the Little Moon to go to bed, is that the truth, Bab?"

"That . . . that's just make-believe," said Bab faintly.

"A little story, like the one you have just thrown away, is made for little children. It teaches them something that is true; it shows them what good

and bad are; it brings them happiness. The songs which I have quoted you, the poems which millions of people love, are not true, word for word; but they make music and, they, too, make for happiness and good. They . . ."

But Bab already understood. Contrite, pleading, her two hands suddenly clutching at Monte, she whispered:

"Oh, Monte, I . . . I'm sorry! I see now. I didn't understand. I am such a silly thing. . . ."

She hastened to poke the book out of the fire. The cover was ruined but the pages, scorched as they were around the edges and looking as tho they were in mourning, were otherwise little damaged. She squeezed the blackened thing in her arms. Her eyes begged forgiveness now.

"I'm so sorry I said . . . that, Monte. You're so good. . . . I'd rather be dead than hate you. I . . ."

A Serious Talk

Monte did not leave Bab that night until after he had talked very soberly with her concerning her predicament as he saw it. Those various considerations having to do with her safety, which had at so many hours insisted upon his attention, he laid before her. He found Bab serene if not altogether indifferent. Even when he used plain language in indicating what might reasonably be expected if she were taken and conveyed to Crescent City to stand trial, Bab merely shrugged, demanding:

"Who's going to catch me, Monte? They won't ever find this place."

At the end, seeing her little impressed, he explained to her that she could never be perfectly free again until the hunt for her died down, and that sort of a hunt never did die down until justice was satisfied. Willoughby had been murdered, and the hue and cry would continue until the murderer was in custody. And, since she and himself knew the murderer to be Phillip Conroy, they must strive with all their might to make Conroy pay the penalty himself instead of making her his scapegoat.

When Monte told her goodnight he did not kiss her, for Bab did not ask to be kissed this time. Or, if she did, it was only with her eyes and then, such was her swift-budding sophistication, only when his back was turned. As a last word he had said she was not to be surprised if a night or even a couple of nights went by without bringing him to her. For more and more he began to see in Bab not only his happiness but his responsibility. Conroy was obviously the villain in the play, and it was Monte's role to put a spoke in his wheel. He meant

to go to Crescent City, perhaps to see Conroy, in any case to learn more about the man than he now knew and, if he could discover the right lawyer, to get legal advice.

Of all this he was thinking when, about midnight, he came into his dark cabin. And, out of the heavy silence came a sudden voice which was like an answer to his own unspoken thoughts. For the voice, that of Masters, called:

"I've got you this trip, Baron. And you're coming straight back to Crescent with me. . . . If you won't talk here we'll know how to make you open up in jail. Let's have a fight, Jerry. Tom, keep him covered."

Jerry lighted a match and his wolfish face was the first that Monte saw; and upon it, as Jerry clutched his rifle in his right hand, Monte saw the wolfish craving to spill blood. He thought of Bab in that boy's hands and shuddered. Jerry, mistaking him, laughed gloatingly, saying:

"Scared the pie out'n you, eh?"

Monte stood his rifle in a corner. By now Jerry had lighted two candles on the table, and Monte turned to Masters.

"What's the idea, Masters? Why this jaunt to Crescent City?"

"You're under arrest. Want to see the warrant? Accessory . . ."

"No, thanks. Still working for Conroy? Come ahead. Let's go."

Masters was eyeing him suspiciously.

"A man would think you wanted to go . . ."

"Then a man would think right for once. I do. I have business there."

"Business? You? What sort of business?"

Monte, staring him in the eye, returned hotly:

"I'm sick and tired and disgusted with this farce of yours. My business in Crescent City is to begin taking the first steps toward showing you up as a filthy crowd; and, most of all, in fixing Willoughby's murder where it belongs."

"Oh! So you've got us all dead to rights! And you've got the dope on who killed Willoughby? Well, by the Lord, you'll spit out all you know fast enough when I get you to Crescent!"

"I'll spit it out now. And I have the hunch that you know as well as I do that it was your employer, Conroy."

Jail Was Quiet

Masters stared at him, his jaw dropping. Jerry's close set eyes widened to their uttermost, then slitted evilly. He snatched at Masters' sleeve, drawing him back; then he began whispering, but such was his eagerness that his whisper carried distinctly to Monte.

"If we start with this guy, and he

makes a break for it, well, we got a right to shoot him, Ed! There's nobody but us . . ."

Masters shook him off.

"Hold your gab, Jerry," he commanded. "Go get the horses ready. We'll follow right after you. Stick the muzzle of your gun in his back, Tom."

Jerry twitched his thin shoulders and sniffed his contempt but went about his errand. Tom Cable stepped forward. Masters blew out the candles. "On our way now. Step lively before that red-headed fool Badger shows up."

The three passed out of the cabin into the vagueness of the night's thin light. Monte Baron, as he went, found that he could be thankful for one thing; that thru good fortune he had prepared Bab for his short absence. He was suddenly eager to come to Crescent City, that he might the sooner return to her. He began walking so swiftly that Masters, suspicious of his purpose, growled a savage command for him to hold his horses.

More than once that night Monte heard the boy Jerry muttering to Masters. And it was a relief when the sun rose. For he knew well that had Masters been Jerry and Jerry, Masters, then a certain Montgomery Baron would not have seen with mortal eyes either the promise or the fulfillment of the bright young day's coming.

Arrived in Crescent City, a sprawling, overgrown village in the foothills, Monte was introduced immediately to the jail. It was a one room, squat and square rock and cement building set back toward the outermost fringe of a straggling flock of houses. Masters searched him; removed even his pocketknife; and slammed the heavy door upon him. Monte looked out thru the narrow slit of a window with its vertical bars; carelessly examined the door which, tho wooden, was massive enough; marked the foul cot with its dirty quilts, two of them; and then sat down and lighted the pipe which Masters had not thought to take from him.

"If a man ever wants a nice, quiet place to think, with nothing to disturb his meditations, I would recommend to his attention the Crescent City jail!"

And he did his thinking to such effect that when the town constable came to look him over and present him with a paper bag containing what he was pleased to term breakfast, Monte was ready for his first move. His jailer was a good-humored enough looking individual and Monte greeted him casually, thanked him for his offering; and said:

"I want to send a note. I suppose you'll see that it is delivered for me?"

"Can't. You're to be kept solitary."

"But just a note?"

"Can't. Don't know what trickery you'd be up to."

"But you can read it if you like."

"Nothing stirring, stranger." He was about to close the door.

Monte on the instant adopted an entirely new front.

"You'll get yourself in a peck of trouble if you don't! It's a note to your sheriff, Wallace MacLeod . . ."

On the instant the man's interest was snared. When in history, so far as he was concerned, had a prisoner ever made a demand like this one, to write a letter to the sheriff?

Note to the Sheriff

"Well," he said ponderously, since any new idea in his brain was handicapped from the very fact of being novel there, "if it's to Wally MacLeod, I guess I can do it. He's hid up, you know, but he's been gettin' in touch the last couple of days. . . . Give us the letter, then, and get a move on."

Already with his pencil stub Monte had written along the soiled margin of an old newspaper, relic of the latest guest here:

Dear Sir:

"As a stranger in Crescent City, now in jail, it has become necessary for me to retain a lawyer. I feel sure that you would not object to recommend to me an attorney, and to make it possible for him to call on me at my present address."

MONTGOMERY BARON.

The constable unfolded the paper, deciphered it after his stupid fashion, and went out with it. And Monte, turning again to his window, won-

(Continued on Page 10)



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The Maid of the Mountain

(Continued from Page 8)

dered how long he must wait to know if the note had been delivered.

Since Wallace MacLeod lived not above five hundred yards from the jail, and since, further, the constable's way to the pool room which he frequented lay in that direction, Monte's note bore fruit even sooner than he had hoped. An hour later a key grated in the jail padlock, and Monte turned expectantly. On the instant he saw the man standing in the open door, he knew here was the sheriff himself. And in that same flash he knew Bill Badger's estimate of the man was true. One might read that in the look of MacLeod's eyes, in the way he bore himself. A large man, tall, powerfully muscled, handsome in his rough-hewn way. A man whose two outstanding characteristics were grounded in high honesty and fearlessness. Just now his eyes were keen and hard, but their look told that he was seeking to measure his man rather than that he had already made up his mind to be unfriendly. When he spoke, his manner was that of one who reserved judgment.

"You are Montgomery Baron? The man who has a quarter section at Silver Lake?"

"Yes. And you are Mr. MacLeod?"

The sheriff nodded, and neither his eyes nor Monte's wavered; Monte understood how it was a way with MacLeod to look men straight in the eye and to mark how they bore themselves under as relentless a probing as any pair of human eyes was capable of directing. So Monte, who had no reason to drop his head before any man, continued to stare back at him.

"I've been sheriff a good many years and I've never had a note like yours from a prisoner before. So I came right over."

"I thought you would. I have heard of you, Mr. MacLeod. And yet I am sorry if, because of your wounds . . ."

For MacLeod, if the doctor's commands had been heeded, would now be in bed; Monte did not fail to note how heavily he leaned on the thick stick. MacLeod shrugged.

"What are you in jail for?"

"Arrested by Masters, charged with being an accessory. . . ." And Monte smiled. But MacLeod frowned, demanding:

"What do you mean by that?"

"I didn't read his warrant. But Masters chooses to hold that I am implicated in the murder of Martin Willoughby."

"Are you?"

"Not directly. If even indirectly, entirely innocently and so very indirectly as to feel that my being thrown into jail is an outrage."

"Somebody Killed Him"

MacLeod, had he been the man to waste words, could have said in reply that all men declared that it was outrageous to be thrown into jail. He merely drove straight on, saying crisply:

"You and Willoughby had some sort of trouble about land. Somebody killed him."

"I didn't."

"Do you know anything about the matter?"

"Only indirectly. My knowledge is in the nature of what the court would call hearsay; irrelevant and immaterial."

"Do you know who killed him?"

"Only indirectly. But I know!"

"Who was it?"

"Now, Mr. MacLeod, we come to the very point which made it appear so obvious to me that what I need is the best and most trustworthy lawyer I can get my hands on. And that is why I turned to you. And, since the whole matter is growing rather complicated, I think you will agree with me that it would be best for me to talk with my lawyer before I answer any further questions, even tho they come from you."

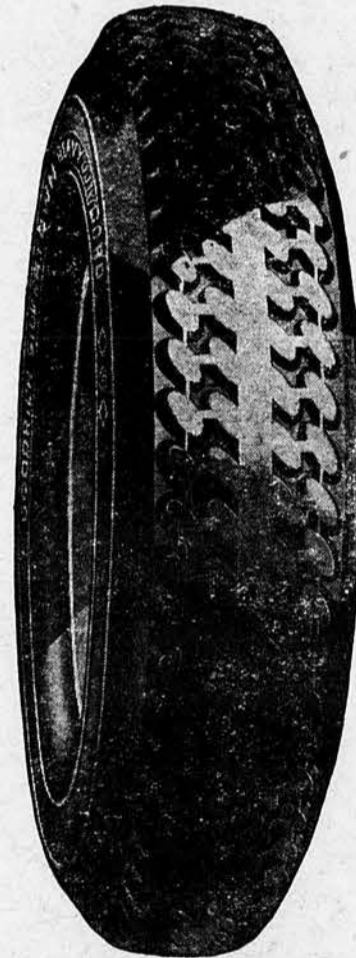
MacLeod stared at him fiercely.

"If a man is innocent and not implicated, he can answer a question like that, no matter who asks it!"

"I am confident," said Monte equably, "that since you have been sheriff a number of years, you have had to do with many cases which were not perfectly simple; that you can understand, even tho vaguely, that there may be reasonable grounds for my determination to talk only to my lawyer now. I can only add this: I do know who killed Willoughby, tho as yet I can offer no proof of the fact, and did not see the murder committed, and was at the time several miles away from Willoughby's place. And, what is more in my mind, I know that the person being wrongfully accused of the crime and now sought by a posse headed by your deputy Masters, had nothing to do with it, but stands



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in very grave danger of being framed.

"You mean the girl? The one they call the wild girl? Annie Farley's daughter?"

Monte set down an item in MacLeod's favor, how the contemptuous nickname slipped unconsciously from him.

"Not Farley's daughter; his step-daughter. Yes; I referred to her."

"You know where she is?"

"If it were only myself to consider I'd play my hunch and tell you right now every single thing I know about the whole matter. But since there is very much more at stake than just my own carcass, I'll have to ask you again if you will recommend a lawyer to me and allow me to have a conference with him."

"I tell you this, my friend," said MacLeod emphatically, "when you admit that you know who killed Willoughby and won't tell; when you've let all this time go by and haven't opened your head until you're jailed; when you won't tell where the girl is who is accused of the crime; and when on top of all that it is taken into consideration that you and Willoughby were anything but friends, . . . well then, things look pretty ugly for you!"

"All the more reason," said Monte, "that I should have a lawyer."

"By the Lord, you're going to need one!"

"And you are going to suggest whom I should send for?"

A Good Lawyer

"What kind of a lawyer do you think you want?"

"The best."

MacLeod snorted.

"I generally take a man at his word. I can send any one of two or three competent; reputable men to you. But if you want the best at hand. . . Well, it happens that he's not a Crescent City lawyer at all but just up from San Francisco. I don't know if he would consider your case, and I don't know if you would care to pay him the fee he would undoubtedly ask. But his name is Stanley Melvin, of Melvin, Rogers & Tuller; he is at the hotel, planning to take the afternoon stage; and if you say the word I'll give him your message."

A San Francisco lawyer! Monte was quick to see the possible advantage of securing a man who would be less likely to be a Conroy man than any other attorney upon whom he might chance. MacLeod hinted at a large fee. . . and Monte was in no position financially to take on a large expense, unless necessity drove. But when he thought more of Bab than of himself, when his thoughts ran on to the extreme likelihood of her requiring a lawyer's services almost immediately, he dismissed the matter of expense.

"Do you know the man personally?" he asked. "Can you assure me of his integrity and ability?"

"Yes."

"Does his business bring him here often?"

"No. I think this is the third time he has been here. He was Martin Willoughby's lawyer and is here now in connection with some matter involving the estate."

Here was luck! Monte knew how keen and careful a man old Willoughby was and that he would have retained no attorney whom Conroy could approach.

"If you will ask Mr. Melvin to see me, and can arrange for us to have a talk in private, I shall be very grateful," he said.

MacLeod nodded, went out and locked the door after him. And then Monte's one anxious concern was:

"Will Melvin come? Will he take the time when he is busy with other things and getting ready to return to San Francisco?"

He grew more and more restless, pacing up and down, waiting. . .

Masters' trap. . . Conroy's rather, but set at his orders by Masters' hands. . . was in order. For Masters knew, and had informed Conroy, that every night Montgomery Baron left his cabin secretly and went "somewhere." That the "somewhere" was a spot where he met Bab neither man doubted. Conroy still held sober stock in Bab's first light taunting insinuation that she and Monte were the best of friends and that Monte wanted to marry her. From the beginning he set them down as a

pair of lovers. And, knowing full well Bab's reckless, headlong spirit, it was Conroy's belief and, after him, Masters', that when Monte no longer visited Bab she would seek him. Conroy had heard the ancient tale of Mohammed and the mountain and reasoned well. So to-day Masters spent but a few hours in Crescent City, eating and resting, and then taking his men, Jerry and Tom Cable with him, rode back into the forest-lands.

Masters, for his part, having swallowed no end of curses from Conroy, drew a grim satisfaction from the ironic fact that it was Monte's cabin which constituted the trap. An hour after dark he set Jerry at the rear door, Tom Cable at the front, and he himself went in and made himself comfortable, awaiting Bab's coming in unruffled patience. If she did not come to-night, she would come to-morrow

night or the next; and what were twenty-four hours or forty-eight when a man was being paid high wages?

"Where's Mr. Baron?"

But there was a certain individual who styled himself "a seafaring man who had seen wild adventures on each and every one of the Seven Seas," who was a pawn in the game. . . and there are games in which, above all other pieces, pawns count. Bill Badger had come to the cabin early that morning for a word with Monte. When he called there was no answer: when he stalked in there was about him an atmosphere of desertion. He saw that Monte had not slept in his bed last night.

"The son-of-a-gun!" he chuckled.

But, poking about as he held to be his privilege, he discovered Monte's rifle standing in the corner. He knew

that last evening Monte had carried the gun with him when leaving to keep his trust. Always suspicious, Bill Badger cast about him for signs of a fight, judging it likely that Masters and his crowd had at last made good their oft repeated threat to put Monte under arrest. But everything in the cabin was in order. Therefore, profoundly puzzled, Badger sat him down to wait.

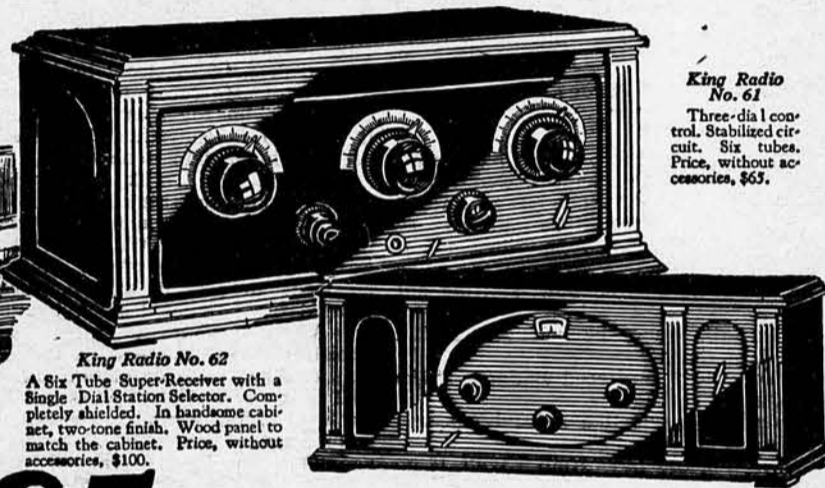
Waiting is a dreary business at best, heartbreaking often enough. Before the day was done Badger was nervous, worried, irritable. He tried singing his favorite "deep-sea chanty," but broke off abstractly: it brought him no surcease. He floundered up out of his chair, flung himself about, up and down, was never still for another moment.

"If Masters got him, I'll go get Masters!"

During the long day he made a score



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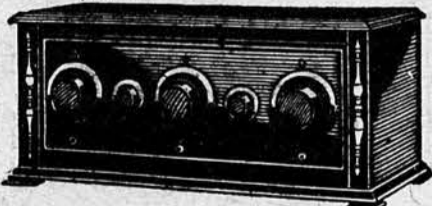
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of visits to the cabin. He was at the lower camp when Masters, Jerry and Tom Cable set their trap. But half an hour later he came up the slope again, seeking Monte. He saw that the cabin was dark but he went in, hoping to find that Monte, after a hard day, had come in and gone to sleep.

He had no suspicion that Jerry, not ten paces away, rifle butt at shoulder, was trying to make out who came; nor yet that Jerry's pulses rushed with the surge and hope that it might be the girl... anybody's girl; a wild girl that any man could have if he could take her.

Masters, like Jerry, for a moment hoped that here came Bab. But Bill Badger's heavy lumbering tread left him in doubt but a moment. Even before the "seafaring man" struck a match Masters guessed who it was, and cursed him in his heart for an interfering fool. In the uncertain, sputtering flare of the sulfur match he saw Badger's florid face, all puckered with worry.

"What are you looking for?" demanded Masters sharply.

Badger started and whirled and dropped his match.

"That would be Ed Masters, by the ugly voice of you!"

"Right you are. What's that to you?"

"Where's Mr. Baron?"

Had a Reason?

Masters, had he possessed more craft and less burly brutishness, would have echoed: "Where?" and allowed Badger to believe that this little trap was set for Baron himself. But instead of that, since he was a man to gloat when he could, he gloated now, spitting out the words:

"In jail, where he belongs. And I put him there!"

"You did?" muttered Badger. "You... did... that!"

"And he went like a lamb," jeered Masters.

"He did, did he?" Hmp. Well, if he did, Masters, I guess he knew what he was about and had a reason for it."

There was a short silence. Then in the absolute pitch dark of the cabin's interior Masters heard Bill Badger sing raucously, half under his breath:

The Cap'n and the Bosun,
The first mate and the crew,
They hit a reef and come to grief
Just off from Timbuctoo...

"If Mr. Baron is in Crescent City, what are you waiting here for, Ed Masters?"

It came like a shot out of a gun, that explosive demand from Sin-Badger. And it found Masters unprepared. Too late he saw his tactical error in

admitting that he knew where Baron was.

"I've got a John Doe warrant in my pocket," he snapped. "I'd just as lief serve it on you as anybody."

"So?" said Badger.

He was thinking, thinking hard and fast... and somewhat straight, withal. Monte Baron gone; in jug, if Masters wasn't lying; Masters squatting here in the dark, a rifle across his knees. That much had Badger seen before his match burnt out. Here was a riddle and Bill Badger was just the man to sail into any and all riddles under every stitch of canvas.

"So!" said Badger the second time, only the inflection changed. "Uhuh. I see."

"I've said it! As for you..."

"I'll be going, matey. I got enough of your play. This is a homestead and you've got Mr. Baron out of the way and are sitting tight on the job, beginning to jump his claim! Oh, it's clear as mud. Hell take you, Ed Masters; I'm on my way."

"Go," said Masters. "And step lively."

Step lively Bill Badger did. A hundred yards from the cabin he came to a dead halt, becalmed between a gust which blew him toward towering laughter and one which whipped him toward despair. At least he had made a fool of Masters; but then small credit to him for that God had done it for him in the first place and the better job He had done of it.

"I made him think I thought he could make me think... Oh, hell! He's got Monte Baron in jail and now what? What'll I do? Why didn't Monte Baron give me the proper steer? If he went to jail it was because he wanted to; he's as deep and wide as the Atlantic piled up on top of the Pacific and all the rest of the seven seas chucked aboard for full measure. And that ass Masters squats there... as if I didn't know homestead laws from boom to binnacle. Now you ask yourself, William Badger, esquire and seafaring man and one that's shoved his prow in every dirty port of the seven seas, you ask yourself: 'What in blue blazes and devil's pitch is he up to?' And when you answer that, why then you've answered something, mate!"

Bill Got the Idea

He stood rubbing his heel against his leg and muttering broken bits of surmises. Suddenly, since hand in hand with all that wild imagination and lurking suspicion which thrived in his brain there was a deal of astuteness he slapped his thigh, shouting within



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W.K. Kellogg

on the package.

DO YOU KNOW that you can help both your neighbor and us by asking him to subscribe for the Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze? If he becomes a regular reader he will thank you—so will we.

Why Reform Court Procedure?

IN A SERIES of articles on reform of court procedure, historically as it was accomplished in England, and theoretically as the problem arises in this country, considerable light is thrown on a dark subject by Professor Sunderland of the Michigan University Law School. Particularly the reader is enlightened as to the causes of delayed action by the legal profession itself, which despite repeated studies, inquiries, committee reports and a great show of the mechanics of reform has not proceeded a step forward. At Denver this summer this was again the principal subject of the American Bar Association convention, but whether to any effect or not is doubtful.

From Professor Sunderland's account this was precisely the experience of England. So long as procedural reform remained in the hands of the legal profession no advance was made. When the government appreciated that this is the wrong method of approaching the subject, and turned it over to lay commissions, immediate results followed.

The trouble is not a lack of interest by the legal profession, but rather long habit in fixed ways of procedure. "In the case of the legal profession," says Professor Sunderland of the situation in the United States, "the habitual use of a fixed procedure has made the American lawyers utterly incapable of appreciating how absurd are the technicalities which cripple its usefulness. No group of business men would ever voluntarily consent to use such awkward, slow and ineffective methods in the conduct of their business. They would go bankrupt if they tried it. But the courts are established and supported by the state, and also litigants may become bankrupt in using them, the courts themselves are subjected to no economic test of the right to survive."

Going back to the historic reform of procedure of British courts in the last century Professor Sunderland recites how the first British reform commission of 1850 was constituted wholly of members of the legal profession. It got nowhere, being completely strangled in legal red tape and phraseology. Laymen were then put on the commission. Still little progress was made. Not until the complete control was in the hands of laymen, and lawyers and judges were availed of simply as witnesses to supply facts and to enlighten the commissioners on legal forms, was reform accomplished. "The attitude of the commission," says Professor Sunderland, "while friendly to legal witnesses, was detached and objective, and was free from the inevitable limitations which legal preconceptions would have imposed on the scope and character of the investigation."

English experience will repeat itself in this country, judging from the absence of progress to date.

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As enlightened soul tho his lips were
locked in caution:

"The girl! It's a trap for his girl!"
In a flash it became as clear to him
as sunshitten crystal. For what else
whom else could Masters be wait-
ing? After all, wasn't it the girl they
had been hunting all along? And didn't
Badger know, as Masters must know,
that every single, blessed night Monte
Baron went to her? Now, with Monte
in jail, what about the girl?

"She'll come looking for him," moaned
Badger hopelessly. "And that skunk'll
grab her. . . . And here I'm only the
mate on this ship and the old man
has gone away and left me in com-
mand, so to speak . . . and what'm I
going to do?"

He did, after all, a very wise thing.
He sat down on a log and took his hat
off and made his hair stand straight
up with fierce fingers and thereafter
stuffed his old pipe full and smoked it
religiously. What more, in the first
shock of the thing, could a sailor-
man do?

But now came perplexity. For, if
thus far he was right, then had Monte
Baron but yielded to misfortune and
gone to jail because he had to go,
rather than because he was playing
some newer, deeper game. And, if this
were so, then he had gone without
having an opportunity to warn the
girl. If Monte were jailed against his
will it became Bill Badger's first ob-
vious duty to set him free, to muster
the crew and board their infernal
piratical craft. But, in the meantime,
what would happen? The girl would
come looking for Monte, and Masters
would grab her; and Badger saw
clearly that the girl's danger was the
chief danger, the one which Monte
Baron, above all else wanted to avoid.

"If I could be a dozen places at
once; here, there and everywhere!"
Badger sat on his log, smoking and
thinking and now and again mutter-
ing to himself, for a full hour. Once
or twice he began to indulge under his
breath in his ballad of shipwreck and
cannibalism. Sometimes in the dark-
ness he made faces of a man in pain;
at other times he winked slowly and
ponderously. He marshaled facts and
fancies; at first they constituted a
hopeless jumble and soon the fancies
stood out and captained the mere facts
and he made progress. In the end op-
timism and imagination, arm in arm,
led him to his conclusion and determi-
nation.

"They're waiting for her. Well, I
can't step out and head her off, can I?
When I don't know where she's
dropped her anchor, whether north-
east by southwest or southwest by . . .
by north. Nor yet if she's six fathoms
off to starboard nor yet a dozen
leagues to larboard! . . . But here's
what we do know, Cap'n Badger: we
know, knowing something of Mr. Bar-
on's habits, that she won't look for
him until it's late. When he don't
come, she'll wait for him. And she'll
wait a little longer and a little longer
until all of a sudden she'll see it's too
late for her to come here and get away
again before it's daylight. And in the
daylight she'll hide up, waiting for
dark again. Yes, sir; that's right, or
anyway it ought to be. She oughtn't
to stir out looking for him at all to-
night; tomorrow night would be more
likely. Yes, sir, that's right, Cap'n;
correct, natural and human."

Straight Sailing Needed

He knocked out his pipe, jammed
on his hat and stood up.
"And that gives me tonight to sail
dark in. If I find anybody's horse
eating grass on Mr. Baron's place,
that's trespassing, and I got the right
and it's my duty, Mr. Baron being
gone, to slam that same horse in the
pound. Now the pound's in Crescent
City. And, not knowing just what
spot it's in, first of all we sail up to
the jail and make inquiries there! . . .
And it may happen in case of Mr.
Baron being communicative, confiding
and confidential, that he'll tell us how
to find her and sound a warning. Port
your helm, Cap'n Badger, and straight
sailing does it!"
And still, as he began making that
wide circuit which was planned to
bring him cautiously to Masters' teth-
ered horses, there went with him an
uncomfortable sensation that he was
leaving Monte's interests here un-
guarded; and that, in case of a break
in the chain of his reasoning, if Bab
should come tonight while he was

away she must certainly fall into the
hands of her enemies. The thought
brought him to a puzzled standstill.
Then he thought of his own crew and
turned back, breaking in upon the low-
er camp at a run.

"Pipe all hands!" he commanded.
"Close up, you men, as I don't want
to tell everybody in ten miles what's
up."

Briefly he explained what had hap-
pened. He cut all explanations short
by saying:

"Never mind getting het up; Mr.
Baron can swing his end of things and
I guess we all know it. But here's
this: that girl of his mustn't fall into
those pirates' hands this night, while
he's away. If that happened we'd
never look him in the face again. So
here's my offer, knowing Masters has
tried to seduce you to mutiny by of-
fering big money to any man that
would turn traitor; and I don't mind
saying, mates, that this offer I'm mak-
ing is authorized by Mr. Baron him-
self who told me to do it any time I
saw danger and necessity: any man
of you that finds her stepping into
the trap and warns her and saves her
from being caught, gets the same five
hundred dollars Masters promised you.
And, topping his offer all the time,
every man-jack of you draws down
every day, as long as this thing lasts,
the same pay Masters' men are get-
ting. Which is ten pieces of eight per
diem and every day!"

"Whew!" from Andy.
"I say, Bill . . ." from old man
Smalley. But Badger was in no mood
for any further fo'castle conference.
"Get into your boots and on the
job," he commanded, and was gone.
And now he hastened, cautiously
but without delay, to the spot where
he knew he would find the horses. It
would have been a pleasure to have
taken all of the animals back to Cres-
cent City, but tonight Bill Badger was
above any purely selfish pleasure. He
chose Masters' horse, saddled and
bridled hurriedly, and from the first
jump rode hard.

A first night in a jail, especially
when the prisoner is of Montgomery
Baron's stamp and the jail of the
Crescent City type, is a period of un-
told discomfort, mental as well as phys-
ical. The coal oil lamp bracketed to
the wall burned all night. Had Monte
had but himself to think about he
might have dozed on his box in a
corner; not once had he approached
the dirty quilts on the bunk. But as
matters were, with Bab's predicament
occupying his thoughts and topping
any consideration of his own, he re-
mained wide awake, for the most part
pacing up and down in feverish rest-
lessness.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

A writer says that a problem such
as the coal question makes every pol-
itician think. Well, that's something.

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Beginning the School Library

By Leila Ball Hallock

IT IS not hard to engage a contractor to build a school house with all the improved equipment, and employ a teacher who is "up" on the hot lunch proposition. But what can a school board or an untrained teacher do in choosing books? It is such a serious thing—the sort of books one puts in the hands of youthful readers—that one hesitates to take the responsibility. Then too there is a world of books from which to choose, and usually a limited fund with which to make the purchase.

Money, of course, is the first consideration in most undertakings. The tax apportionment allowed for school library purposes is seldom enough for the school's needs.

The old tried way of socials and box suppers is as good as any to begin with. Few of us who grew up in the country schools have forgotten the thrill we got when the school house was filled with neighbors from miles around and the bidding began. It was a real community affair.

I like the idea of children giving a program. It increases their interest and when the new library arrives they feel the pride of ownership and are anxious to read the new books. One good way of increasing the library is to encourage each child to purchase a new book for the library with money he has earned himself.

Women's Clubs are another medium thru which money is obtained for the purchase of books. This is a good way, too, to keep the public interested in the library.

With the money finally at hand comes that question: "What shall we buy? And where can we get information?"

The American Library Association, Chicago, is an ever ready source of information for those seeking help in the choice of books. Another great aid for this work is the State Library Association,

which answers inquiries and sends out information tirelessly. And still another source is the college librarian of your state normal school.

With the assistance of these agencies and a great deal of personal investigation I have compiled a list of books, designed to assist the school that is starting a library with a capital of \$100, which may also be used to select from, for the less pretentious library.

In any case you can increase your library substantially by making use of the free literature furnished by the government, free or at small cost. Write to your congressman at Washington, D. C. for an "Abstract of Census" of your state, also a Congressional Directory." Both of these are free. The state railroad commission will furnish you with a map of your state if you write for it.

Send to Washington, D. C. for "Health for School Children," free of charge and a "Geographic News Bulletin," price 25 cents. Many other instructive pamphlets may be procured from the agricultural colleges. Among them are "Bird Study," "Boys' and Girls' Clubs," "Parent-Teacher Associations," and "Project Plans."

Current Events is a weekly publication widely used in the grades. The subscription price is 60 cents a year and it is not too much to expect each child of the proper age to subscribe for it. These can be preserved and make valuable reference work for years to come.

Webster's Secondary School Dictionary priced at \$1 from A. B. C. and the World Almanac from the Press Publishing Co., at 50 cents should be added to the collection. All these items will amount to \$2.35.

The complete library list is too long to publish here but it can be obtained by sending a stamped self-addressed envelope to Farm Home Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

fire. Stir in thoroly. Vanilla or spice may be omitted or varied to suit the taste. Determine thickness of butter by cooling small portions in a saucer from time to time. Stir often to prevent scorching. When water is substituted for cider a little vinegar added will improve the flavor. (The amount varies according to the tartness of apples.) Seal apple butter with paraffin or in sterilized jars.

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,



AMONG a long list of geraniums is a quaint little plant called Madam Sallerio. It has an abundance of peculiar small green leaves edged with white, sometimes interspersed with creamy white leaves.

Because it scarcely ever attains a height of more than 8 inches it is extremely fine to use as a border plant during the summer months. Even tho it never blooms, its foliage together with its faint lemon-like fragrance makes it a very desirable house plant, and it requires no more care than the ordinary house plant.

Madam Sallerio to be at her best all winter, needs only to be transplanted in early fall, to suitable winter containers filled with garden soil and watered occasionally, using warm water if the weather is very cold.

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.

A Home Made Kitchen Table

Having had good furniture ruined in shipping, I did not buy a cabinet when we moved onto this place. There was an old oil stove left in the house. I removed burners and pipe and cleaned it thoroly. From scrap lumber on the place I made a table top some 2 inches larger all around than the stove. A piece of sheet tin large enough to turn under and nail was placed over it and there was a metal top table, which just fit under the pantry shelves. If a larger top is desired one could bolt cross pieces to the stove with the bolt heads sunk in the wood, then nail the top on before covering with metal. The frame of an old sewing machine could be used the same way.

Harvey County.

Mrs. Mary Hazen.

Pulping Grapes

INSTEAD of pulping grapes by hand I always use a cherry seeder. Screw the seeder down so that the skins will come out one place and the pulp will come out where the cherry seeds do. Have your grapes picked off of the bunches and you can pulp a 3 gallon bucket in 20 or 30 minutes. Then cook the pulp and run thru a potato ricer or a colander. If you ever try this you will never pulp them by hand again.

Allen County.

Florence Kelly.

Store Beets and Carrots

WHY spend hours over a hot stove canning beets and carrots when they may be stored in your cellar so easily? Leave them in the ground until just before frost. When you gather them leave all the soil and foliage that will cling to them, but be careful that the ground is not too wet. Throw into grain sacks and lay on the cellar floor. We have kept them as late as March when they still retained their flavor well and were free from rot.

Mrs. Creta Squires Walker.
Lorain County, Ohio.

To Please Budding Vanity

HERE are the dainty things that you have been longing for a long time to make for the little daughter who is so happy over a new dress, and is delighted over every fancy stitch and bit of color you put on it.



No. 1178 is a little play apron, just the thing to slip on to keep her dress clean while she eats, or helps mother keep the house tidy. This little apron is so attractive that she will love to wear it and it will help her form habits of being tidy and neat. The apron is pink bound in pink with the bunny design embroidered.



ered in running stitch. Price with floss for embroidering is 85 cents.

Every bit as dainty and pleasing is the little bloomer dress No. 1169, of blue basket weave material, with white suiting collar. The bottoms of the bloomers are also finished in white suiting. It is worked in white lazy daisies with yellow centers and green leaves caught down with black, and floral sprays of pink French knots. This dress comes in sizes 4, 6, and 8 years. Price of dress, with floss for embroidering, \$1.50.

Send your orders to Fancywork Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Use the Culls for Appetizers

By Mrs. R. C. Kramer

FRUIT butters are quickly and easily made even by the novice. They add a bit of snap to the winter menu, and are an excellent means of using the sound portion of bruised or wormy fruit.

The equipment required for making fruit butters can be found in any kitchen—a preserving kettle, a colander or coarse wire sieve, a potato masher, pans and knives. Stone or glass jars with or without tight lids may be used as containers. When lids are not tight melted paraffin should be poured on the hot butter to keep out molds. Lids

and containers must be thoroly clean and hot when the boiling butter is poured into them.

Some housewives prefer to sterilize butters after they have been placed in the jars. The jars when filled and the covers adjusted, are placed in a large vessel with false bottom. This is placed on the fire and a little boiling water added. A gallon or less, will do. The vessel is tightly covered and time is counted when the steam begins to escape. Five minutes is allowed for quarts, 10 minutes for half gallons, and 15 minutes for gallons. If covers do not fit tightly, before sterilizing, place waxed or oiled paper under them to make them air tight.

Grape and Apple Butter

1 gallon apples, pared, cored and sliced
1 pint grape juice
1 cup brown sugar
1 teaspoon cinnamon
¼ teaspoon salt

Cook apples to sauce. Add grape juice, salt and sugar. Cook slowly 2 hours or until of proper consistency, stirring often. When done add cinnamon and seal.

Choke Cherry and Apple Butter

1 gallon apples, pared, cored and sliced
1 pint choke cherry juice
2 pounds sugar

Cook apples to sauce. Add choke cherry juice. When two-thirds done add sugar. When of proper consistency remove from fire and seal.

Pear Butter

1 gallon pears, pared, sliced and cored
4 cups sugar
1 quart water
Lemon juice, ginger or other spice

Cook pears slowly till soft. Add sugar. Simmer till as thick as good apple sauce. Stir often. Add lemon juice 1 minute before removing from fire, spice when done and seal.

Peach Butter

2 parts peach pulp
1 part sugar

Immerse peaches in boiling water till skins slip. Dip in cold water, peel, pit and rub thru colander. Measure pulp, add sugar and a few cracked peach pits to impart flavor. Cook slowly, stirring often, until desired thickness is obtained. A little lemon juice may be added a minute before removing from fire. Seal.

Plum Butter

2 parts plum pulp
1 part sugar
Cinnamon, cloves or allspice to taste

Wash and cook plums. Rub thru colander. Add sugar. Simmer, stirring often until of desired thickness. When finished add spice and seal.

Apple Butter

1 gallon apples, pared, cored and sliced
½ gallon cider, (water may be substituted with very tart apples)
½ teaspoon each, cloves, cinnamon and allspice
3 teaspoons vanilla (adds snappiness)

Apples of a rich tart flavor and good cooking quality are preferred altho any variety, winter or summer, will do. Cook apples and cider until thick as good apple sauce when cold. If not thoroly smooth rub thru colander. Sugar should be added when butter is about two-thirds done and spice and vanilla when it is removed from the

Fix Up the Fall Wardrobe



2788—Long straight lines are especially desirable for the medium or stout figure. Sizes 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.

2791—A Charming Afternoon Gown. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

2797—A sportsman outfit will please the young man just starting to school. Sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

2786—A Dainty Dress Frock for the School Girl. Sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

2461—A Smart Style for the Stout Figure. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, and 46 inches bust measure.

2787—Sport frocks are always in good taste. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

Any of these patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price 15 cents. Be sure to give size and number.

a mop rung out in hot water with a mop ringer. Proportions for potash are 1 pound potash to 6 quarts water. If you wish to use a commercial varnish remover I shall be very glad to send you names of some reliable brands, if you will write me, enclosing a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

The Passing Mode By Peggy Prye

SOMETHING of its smartness is detracted in that it has arrived in the waning era of the Charleston craze—but it's here—the Charleston skirt, otherwise designated as "Tomboy" skirt, and for a child of the dotage age it is startling.

The Charleston skirt is a 2 by 4 affair that swings from big brother's belt, low on the hips and high at the knees. It is made of heavy woolen material of whatever color fancy may choose. If she who aspires to wear it desires two colors and her material is plain, she may make the skirt of one color and the gores of another. Big brother's shirt and necktie complete the costume.

On the streets youngsters are straying out in twos and threes—seldom alone in this attire, with studied indifference to the gasping disapproval of the more staid element who will be wearing them next year. It was the same way with galoshes two years ago when we scraped mud from our heels for a whole year in disdain for the flappers flopping by in their faddy galoshes, only to buy a pair next year and wear them openly. Similarly if you should follow those who would not wear Charleston skirts now you would find them in the bargain departments buying raincoats, the outlandish fad of last year.

Since it will be eventually then why not now? The hip pocket will make an excellent place to display the gold lace handkerchief you don't know how to dispose of.

Economy in Shoes

REAL economy in shoes, as well as comfort and a well-dressed appearance is achieved by buying good shoes and then taking care of them, and patronizing a good repair shop as soon as need arises. Good shoes hold their shape better than cheap shoes and the leather does not scuff as quickly, consequently they look better and wear longer. However, the uppers in shoes usually wear better than the soles, which receive the hardest wear. This is especially true in cheap shoes. It follows that when your soles are worn a pair of good half soles on the old shoes will often give you a great deal more comfort and more wear than cheap new shoes.

Ethel Whipple Crooks.

Content is the true philosopher's stone.

Women's Service Corner

Our Service Corner is conducted for the purpose of helping our readers solve their puzzling problems. The editor is glad to answer your questions concerning house-keeping, home making, entertaining, cooking, sewing, beauty, and so on. Send a self addressed, stamped envelope to the Women's Service Corner, Kansas Farmer and a personal reply will be given.

Try Water Wave Combs

Is there any device either homemade or commercial for water waving the hair?—Alice Lane.

The little water wave combs which one purchases from the notion counter or the 10-cent store are very good for waving the hair especially if it has a slight tendency to curl.

Open Season on Tan

Please tell me how I can remove tan from my arms and neck.—Mary S.

There is a wide variety of excellent bleaching creams on the market which I believe you will find very effective and pleasant for removing tan from your arms and neck. If you don't feel sure just which one to use, I will be very glad to recommend several to you if you will write me enclosing a stamped self addressed envelope.

Varnish Can Be Removed

The woodwork in our house is very dark. As there are not too many windows it would make the house too dark to furnish it in keeping with the woodwork, so I would like to remove the varnish and finish it with a light stain. Is it possible to remove varnish entirely?—Mrs. S. N.

By employing a good varnish remover and plenty of elbow grease varnish can be removed. There are several reliable varnish removers on the market but either potash or ammonia does very effective work.

The worker using these must be very careful as either material is very caustic and will burn hands and ruin bare walls and bare woodwork. To work with them have all the air possible and leave the room while varnish is softening. Remove softened varnish with



Women Must Be Convinced

NO MATTER where a woman lives—in the city or on the farm—no matter what she is buying—silk or sugar—a woman will be convinced only by actual use.

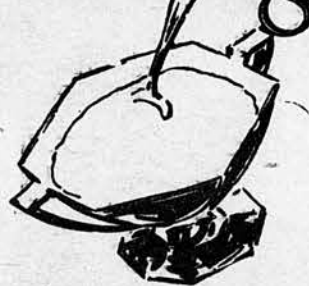
With 2,000,000 housewives using Great Western Sugar—2,000,000 women who have tried it and proved its excellence even for jelly making, preserving and canning—there can be no question of its merits.

However, even 2,000,000 successful tests should not convince you. Only after you have tried Great Western Sugar for yourself should you believe in its worth.

Such a trial will cost you nothing. If you are not satisfied in every way, return the sugar to your grocer. But be sure in ordering to specify Great Western.

THE GREAT WESTERN SUGAR COMPANY
Sugar Building
Denver, Colorado

Great Western Beet Sugar



GRAPE JELLY

This may be made from either ripe or green grapes. Very green grapes give a jelly a pale color. Those which are tinged with red, a deep pink; and ripe grapes, a jelly of purple color. If very green grapes are used or green wild grapes, the amount of Great Western Beet Sugar should be increased. Ordinarily, for one pint of juice, one pint of sugar should be used. Heat the sugar in the oven. Boil the juice for twenty minutes, add the sugar and boil hard for five minutes. When jellied, place in glasses and cover with paraffine.

GRAPE JAM

Wash ripe grapes, as Concord, pulp them and put the skins through a food chopper. Put the pulp on to cook over a very low heat. Boil gently ten minutes or until the seeds can be sifted out. Add the ground grape skins and boil gently until the skins are almost tender. Measure, and to each pint add one and one-half cupfuls of Great Western Beet Sugar. Stir and boil until a little of the mixture when dropped from a spoon thickens—218° F. Transfer to sterilized jars or glasses and when cool seal with melted paraffine.

APPLE JELLY

Select tart apples and cut in reasonably small pieces. Add water to almost cover and boil until the fruit is mushy but not broken. Strain the juice through a flannel or flannel-ette jelly bag, letting it drip for an hour or two or overnight. Do not squeeze the bag if a clear jelly is desired. If squeezed, the jelly will be clouded. Use the pulp for making fruit butter. Measure three-quarters the quantity of Great Western Beet Sugar—that is, to a pint of juice, measure one and one-half cupfuls of the sugar. Heat the sugar in the oven. Boil the juice for twenty minutes, add the sugar and boil hard for five minutes. When jellied, place in glasses and cover with paraffine.

PLUM JAM

Remove the skin from the fruit, take out the seeds, chop the pulp and weigh it. To three pounds, add one and one-half pounds (3 cupfuls) of Great Western Beet Sugar with three-quarters of a cupful of water and the juice and grated rind of a lemon. Let stand an hour to start the juice, then simmer until the mixture thickens when tried on a cold plate—218° F. Transfer to sterilized jars, fill to overflowing, and seal at once with sterilized rubbers and caps.



Puzzle Fun For the Boys and Girls



W—is for Wren,
A friendly little thing
Who'll come to your window
And chatter and sing—

Quite close to the house,
Her nest you will find—
She isn't afraid,
She knows you are kind.

Enjoys Farm Life

I am 11 years old and in the fifth grade. I go 2½ miles to school. My teacher's name is Mr. Miller. I like him fine. I have four brothers and three sisters. We milk 10 cows. We live on a 640-acre farm and raise wheat. I like to live on a farm. For pets I have a cat named Blacky and a dog named Fido.

Frances Linenberger,
Collyer, Kan.

Half Square Puzzle

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

1. A large ladle; 2. To persuade; 3. An instrument for rowing; 4. A beast of burden; 5. 16th letter of the alphabet.

The problem is to fill the above rows of dashes with words which will read the same across the columns as down the columns. The definitions of the words to be supplied are given below the dashes. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers. Address Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Will You Write to Me?

I am 7 years old and in the third grade. My teacher's name is Miss Wolford and I like her very much. My sister and I will go to school alone this fall because my brother will go to high school, and my brother Herbert is not

old enough to go to school. My sister is in the eighth grade. I live on a 320-acre farm 4½ miles from town. I have two dogs and eight kittens. I would like very much to have some of the boys and girls my age write to me.

Martha Lucille Vanderlip,
Woodston, Kan.

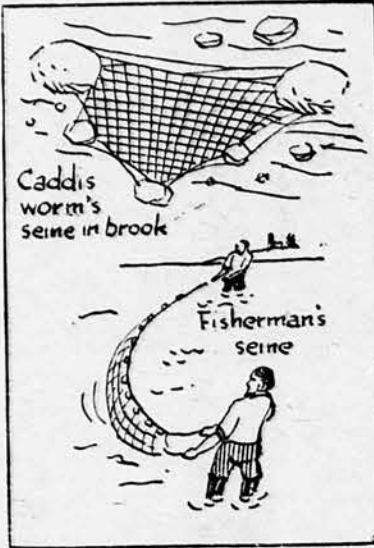
Helen Plays an Accordion

I am 14 years old and in the eighth grade. I go to West Antelope school. I have five sisters and two brothers. Their names are Joseph, Eleanor, Arthur, Mable, Ida, Alice and Rachel. Ida and Alice are twins. My oldest sister and I raise chickens. For pets we have a pony named Topsy and three dogs named Shep, Pup and Trix. I can cook, bake bread, cakes and pies. I like to dance and play my accordion. I wish some of the boys and girls my age would write to me.

Helen Kroger,
De Nova, Colo.

Living Inventions

by Gaylord Johnson



The Caddis Worm's Fish-Net

When Peter and the other disciples "cast their nets into the sea", they were using a human invention so old

that no one knows when it was first thought of. Perhaps the inventor of the fishing net merely copied it from one of the snares devised by Mother Nature for the benefit of her creatures.

Some prehistoric Edison, stooping down to drink at a stony little brook, may have caught sight of an exquisite, delicate little woven web, spread in the shallow water between two pebbles. The whole web only an inch or two across, but with regular, square meshes—a perfect pattern for the fishing seine. What more natural than for him to imitate it exactly, with twisted and tied bark fibres, and use it for the same purpose for which the tiny denizen of the brook employed it?

The little weaver of this wonderful miniature fish net is the caddis worm, or larva of the caddis-fly. While in the grub state it lives in the shallow water of brooks, and, being carnivorous, must snare its miniature living prey from the passing current.

To this end, the worm first turns mason, building a tiny den of pebbles beneath the overhanging edge of a brook stone. Then, its retreat secure, the wonderful snare is woven and spread, according to the pattern received from Mother Nature, the oldest inventor of all.

Ring and Trixie Are Pets

I am 7 years old and in the third grade. We live 4 miles from Lewis, Kan. I have two sisters and two brothers. For pets we have two dogs named Ring and Trixie. We have two little colts, two calves and four little cats. I like to read the letters on our page.

Esther Pratt,
Lewis, Kan.

To Keep You Guessing

Why does a hen cross the road? To get on the other side.

Why does a hen fly over the fence? Can't go around it.

What is the difference between a chicken who can't hold its head up and seven days? One is a weak one, and the other is one week.

Why is a clock an emblem of labor? Because it strikes.

What is the most regular beat? The pendulum of a clock.

What is the most striking thing in the way of mantel ornaments? A clock.

Why is a plum cake like the ocean? Because it contains many currants (currents).

Why is a cook like a barber? He dresses here (hair).

Plant tight shoes and what will you raise? Corns.

Why are deaf people like India shawls? Because you can't make them here (hear).

When does a dentist do the most work? When he extracts several acres (achers).

How do you make a slow horse fast? Stop feeding him.

THE WARM COIN TRICK



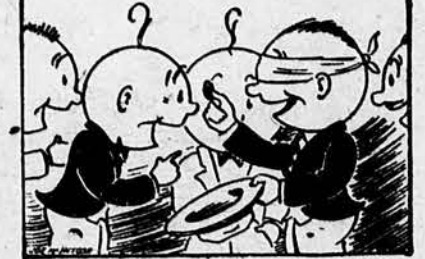
Place nine or ten coins in a hat.

Allow one of your audience to pick a coin from the hat, holding it two or three minutes then dropping it back into the hat.

Shake the hat so that the coins are mixed up.

Have one of your audience to blind-fold you.

The chosen coin is detected by the warmth it has contracted from the persons hand.



Riddles in Geography

1. The M — — — — difference between V — — — — and G — — — — is that V — — — — has a brand N — — — — J — — — —.

2. W — — — — brought his A — — — — to O — — — — when he crossed the M — — — — River.

Fill in the dashes with names of states. Then send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys and girls sending correct answers.



The Hoovers—"This Little Pig Stayed at Home"

Safety in Canned Food

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

Even farmers live out of cans. They are not held back by the fact that there is some danger in canned food, but they write a lot of letters asking information, especially about "ptomaine poisoning." Doctors don't say much about ptomaines nowadays. There was a time when we thought we had a distinct poison under that head, but we're not so sure now. There is one food poison, however, that we are very positive about, and that is Botulinus poisoning, which is comparatively rare but very deadly.

In reply to the numerous inquiries about how to know about safety in canned food, I will quote a few rules, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, that have especial reference to the deadly Bacillus Botulinus.

1. Never taste canned food to determine whether it is spoiled. One mouthful of food contaminated with Bacillus Botulinus has caused death.

2. All canned food should be examined by other methods, however, before it is used. In tin cans, both ends should be flat or curved slightly inward. Neither end should bulge or snap back when pressed, and there should be no trace of leaks at the seams. The same holds true of glass jars.

3. The contents of the can should appear sound, the liquid clear. There should not be any outrush or spurting of air or liquid when the can is opened. The odor should be characteristic of the food. An "off" odor would indicate spoilage. If the food is in tins, the color should be normal, and the tin can itself should be smooth and clean and well lacquered, not extensively blackened or corroded.

4. Spoilage due to Botulinus is hard to detect. It is therefore best to boil all canned vegetables and meats for 10 minutes at least, before they are tested. If necessary, boiling water may be added to cover the food while boiling it. The hot food should be carefully smelled, as heating sometimes brings out an odor of spoilage not noticed when the food was cold. Canned goods that show signs of spoilage should be carefully destroyed. Botulinus toxin will kill animals as well as human beings.

Better See a Doctor

I should like your opinion in regard to my son, who was struck by lightning. The shock was severe. He was unconscious several hours. Since then the hot sun seems to give him a headache and severe pain where he was burned on the back. He makes light of it and won't go to a doctor.

Mother.

It is well known that a man who has suffered a heat stroke is very susceptible to atmospheric changes for a long time. There seems to be a serious impairment of the heat regulating center. I think there is little doubt that this also is true in your son's case. I do not think he need change his occupation to indoor work. By care in all the habits of life he will gradually become stronger and resume his old balance.

But I think he is making a mistake in failing to have an examination by a physician. There may be some unsuspected derangement that can be readily helped by the doctor and should have attention.

And Vegetables Help

I read where the leafy vegetables were highly recommended for the cure of constipation. What kind of leafy vegetables should one eat?

N. M.

Some of the leafy vegetables that are most available are lettuce, cabbage, Swiss chard and cauliflower. Spinach also is very good. In certain seasons these vegetables are more easily obtained by city people, but with the present knowledge of home canning all of our folks should be able to get them. They are worth while.

8 Cents More For Grain?

(Continued from Page 3)

Canal is designed with locks 800 feet long and 80 feet wide, with a minimum depth of 25 feet, large enough for all but the largest of ocean going ships. The improvements in the Welland Canal typify the increasing use of the Great Lakes as commerce carriers. When the first Welland Canal was pro-

jected, the builders were seeking a pathway from Europe into the Middle West. The new canal is designed to give the Middle West a route to Europe.

That route, if it is ever completed, will be the St. Lawrence seaway. It will provide a short passage to Europe from the heart of the Middle West. It would be in operation now but for the rapids in the St. Lawrence. The canals which have been built around them are too small for most ocean carriers. The advocates of the St. Lawrence seaway propose to build dams and locks which will permit the passage of much larger vessels, and at the same time permit the development of electric power as a by-product. The principle that hydro-electric power can be made to pay much of the cost of constructing ship canals was first demonstrated on a large scale a quarter of a century ago by the Chicago sanitary district at Lockport. It has since become a recognized engineering practice.

The St. Lawrence route was the route of discovery, but it was not the route of settlement. In the second quarter of the last century, when the Middle West was pioneered, the favored water route was the Erie Canal. New England and the Middle Atlantic states went to Lake Erie by canal boat, and on into the West by lake schooner and steambot. Settlers from as far south as Virginia went to New York on their way west. The Erie Canal followed the Mohawk Valley to the Hudson. The Mohawk was the ancient outlet of Lake Erie, just as the Des Plaines Valley was the ancient outlet of Lake Michigan.

The coming of the railroad brought about the decline of the Erie Canal. In an effort to revive the old water route, New York state has improved it at a cost of 100 million dollars or more, but there is much doubt as to the value of the improvement. Unquestionably the usefulness of the barge canal, as it is now called, has been curtailed by the fact that it is only 12 feet deep, and the fixed bridges over it have a clearance of only 15½ feet. The limitations are so great that the canal cannot be used by lake shipping. It offers a route, but not a thru route, from the Middle West to the sea. Goods have to be transferred from lake to canal carrier at Buffalo on Lake Erie or at Oswego on Lake Ontario. This is a costly procedure, and one likely to grow more expensive as time goes on.

The St. Lawrence route and the Erie route are the two most frequently discussed. The cost of changing the Erie canal into a ship canal has been placed at 500 million dollars and this probably is a conservative figure. Preliminary estimates of the cost of a 25-foot St. Lawrence Canal are about half as large. The St. Lawrence route probably is superior from the point of view of hydro-electric development.

American Royal Premiums

The premium list of the American Royal Live Stock Show, to be held at the Kansas City Stock Yards, November 13 to 20, has been mailed to prospective exhibitors.

More than \$75,000 in cash prizes, trophies and medals is being offered this year, and indications point to a "bigger and better" show in every department.

More than \$25,000 is offered for beef cattle, which includes Herefords, Shorthorns, Angus, Galloways, grade steers and carlot cattle.

The dairy show will be held again this year, and more than \$7,000 will be competed for in the classes arranged for Milk-ing Shorthorns, Jerseys, Holsteins, Ayrshires and Guernseys.

In the swine department more than \$5,000 is offered for Berkshires, Chester Whites, Hampshires, Poland Chinas, Duroc Jerseys, Spotted Poland Chinas, fat and feeder carlot.

The sheep department will have more than \$4,000 for the following breeds: Rambouillets "B" and "C" type, Hampshires, Shropshires, Cotswolds, Lincolns, Oxfords, Dorsets and Southdowns.

The draft horse and mule department offers approximately \$8,000 for Percherons, Belgians, Shires, Clydesdales and mules. The horse and mule pulling contest will be added again this year.

The afternoon and evening horse show will have more than \$20,000 for saddle horses, roadsters, harness horses, ponies, hunters and jumpers.

More than \$4,000 is offered in trophies, medals and special cash prizes for herdsmen specials, judging contests, boys' and girls' clubs and vocational agricultural students.

If you have not received a premium list, one will be mailed you if you will write the American Royal Live Stock Show, 200 Live Stock Exchange Building, Kansas City, Mo.

The lamb couldn't keep up with Mary these days unless it was a somnambulist.

COLT LIGHT IS SUNLIGHT



SAFEST AND BEST BY TEST

COLT LIGHT has brought city comforts to hundreds of thousands of farm women

FOR twenty-six years Colt Light has been growing in popularity — building a world-wide reputation for steady, unflinching service. Thousands of Colt Light Plants have been in continual use for years — have been giving constant satisfaction since the day they were installed. That's why hundreds of thousands of farm people have chosen Colt Light for their homes.

Colt Light is safe. No dingy lamps to fill. No dirty lamps to clean. You can do your finest sewing after supper without eye-strain — for Colt Light is clear, bright, unflickering light. Think how much more progress your children will make, with Colt Light to study by!

The Colt Hot Plate makes

cooking a real pleasure — saves you all the trouble of making a fire in your kitchen stove. And ironing is a quick, easy task with the Colt Iron.

A Colt Light Plant is moderate in price. It is long lived and inexpensive to operate. Colt Light is produced by carbide gas. The large capacity Colt Light Plant (holds 200 lbs. of Union Carbide) needs no attention on the average farm except refilling two or three times a year.

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

KANSAS FREE FAIR

"THE FAIR WHERE YOU WALK RIGHT IN"

IS ALL NEXT WEEK AT TOPEKA, SEPT. 13-18

Take the Flivver or the Flier and Come and See the Biggest Fair in Kansas

Auto Races
Government Exhibits and Demonstrations
Stock and Machinery Exhibits
Contests—Tournaments
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The world's greatest night show, conceived to commemorate our 150th anniversary, a gigantic spectacle with 500 actors and tons of fireworks. Big time vaudeville, circus acts and McKenzie's Highlander Band.

In the Land of Flowing Wells

Cottonwood Trees Appear to View the Huge Supplies of Moisture With Enthusiasm!

BY HARLEY HATCH

MY LAST letter left me up in Northern Nebraska, just starting out to visit what proved a most unique country—the sand hills of Wheeler county and the broad, wet hay flats and flowing well district of Southern Holt county. Wheeler county is largely sand hills, with hay flats between. Like all sandy districts, it is well watered, and in the flats the water table rises so nearly to the top that much low ground hay is produced. Seed of Red clover and Red Top was sown on these flats a number of years ago, and now this tame grass comprises probably 25 per cent of the hay. Low ground hay of the native variety is not of the best quality, but the added clover gives it a much greater value. All this country had been visited by heavy rains, which made the low ground meadows as green as in June. No amount of rain can do much toward greening up the sandhills, and that district has to be pastured very lightly, for if the grass is cropped closely, sand blowing starts, and I know of nothing that can ruin a country so quickly as that. The roads are mere trails thru the sand, and they wind in every direction.

The Grass Grows Tall

Going from the watershed of the Beaver over the sand hills into the broad meadows of the South Elkhorn, we came to a country where one could find water anywhere by digging from 1 to 4 feet. It was a dry time, and the trails were passable for a motor car, but in a wet season this broad expanse is passable for winged passengers only. This season has been a very dry one there, and even their best lowland meadows have produced scarcely as much hay as the bluestem upland of Coffey county. Here we came to the flowing wells; they are put down to a depth of from 90 to 135 feet in the low lands, and are fed from the inexhaustible supplies of the sand hills, which are to be seen in the distance in all directions. The most notable one we visited was 134 feet deep, and it had been flowing a 4-inch pipe full for more than 30 years. It was a most beautiful sight in a dry season, the water rising above the pipe for a foot or more, and breaking over in all directions. The water was as cold as one cared to drink, and it never varies in temperature, winter or summer, altho the mercury has been known to reach 40 below. The land in this region is too close to the water table to raise crops, but it does raise good grass and immense cottonwood trees.

Not Many Cattle

All this low country had been homesteaded years ago, and every settler had made large plantings of Cottonwood trees. These have now reached a great size and, having their roots continually in water, they are very thrifty. Driving over the country it seemed one must be in a region of numerous prosperous farms, but grove after grove may be passed with no sign of habitation and with no road but a trail. The land is largely in the



Peaceful Parsons' Pictorial Puns—An Idle Roomer

hands of big ranches, and these ranches have had hard sledding during the last six years; one does not see 10 head of cattle on land which would support 100 animals, both summer and winter, provided they could live on hay and grass. I imagine that in a wet season the mosquito would cause both persons and stock much grief; I am judging this from my own experience in the country two counties east of this 30 years ago. There is an occasional rise in the land and, altho the fields are quite sandy, they have this year raised a fair crop of corn; possibly 25 bushels an acre. No small grain is raised here; for that matter little is raised anywhere in Nebraska north of the Platte, except oats and an occasional field of rye in the sandy districts.

Some Good Corn, Anyway

Going 23 miles northeast from the flowing well district, we came to the town of Ewing, in the Elkhorn Valley, and here we found a wide strip of good corn extending clear down the river to its junction with the Platte near Omaha. On either side of this 35-mile wide district corn has been burned badly; going north from Norfolk one reaches the burned district in Northern Pierce county, and from there, both west and north, there is little in the way of crops, either grass, hay, corn or oats. One sees no wheat in Northern Nebraska; from Columbus on the Platte River in a wide sweep up thru Albion, Elgin, Neligh and thence down the Elkhorn clear to Norfolk I do not think we saw half a dozen fields of wheat; oats comprise about 5 per cent of the cultivated acreage, and made scarcely half a crop of very light grain. There is much alfalfa on this route away from the wet, lower lands along the Elkhorn, and this had made about half a crop. Pastures had been eaten into the ground, but were responding to the rains, which had fallen continually for nearly three weeks, and most of them were green and providing some feed. The great drawback to this fine farming country is that there are no pastures worthy of the name; all the cattle fed there are bought on the Omaha market.

Old Home Had Changed

Driving from Onkdale over thru the sandy districts of Western Pierce county we found the more desirable land growing a very fair crop of corn for that type of soil, probably 20 bushels an acre. Not much use can be made of the more sandy land; if it is pastured to any extent it starts to blow, and is then virtually ruined. One large sand hill which was near our old home farm had been rather heavily pastured, and the whole top had been blown off and half way across a nice low ground meadow; not a spear of grass was growing on this blown land, and there is no question that in a short time the loose, white sand will extend clear across the meadow. The old house, barn and granary were still standing on the old home farm, and the old school house I attended 40 years ago had been moved into the old yard, and was being used as a garage. Our farm was a low lying, rather wet one, in which the water table rises clear to the top in a wet season—which is rather hard on crops, but allows a wonderful growth of cottonwood trees! It was this tree growth, trees which I had planted myself, which had so changed the appearance of the old farm that had I been set down in the old yard and asked where I was, I could not have told.

Then Came the Rains!

Of the price of land, production and overhead expense of farming in Northern Nebraska, I will have more to say another time. My space is limited, and I have only room to say that we

THERE ARE NO HALF-WAY STEPS



TO FURNACE COMFORT & WARMTH

When you think of heat and winter comfort, think of heating all your home. Picture the enjoyment for you and your family with the living room, dining room, bath and bedrooms all cozily warm at no extra expense.

A stove, no matter what its decorations or improvements, gives only limited heat. Further, a stove crowds the room and makes muss and dirt. Tending it—bringing in coal and taking out ashes—means unpleasant work in the midst of your house.

You will never be fully satisfied with half-way comfort in winter. A good furnace is the best answer for home warmth. But in buying a furnace, study the advantages of the better furnaces. Take time to understand why the Colonial is generally reckoned as a better furnace.

Learn how it offers 40% more heating results over ordinary furnaces because of the Dome Heat Intensifier. Find out how the Colonial radiator saves and holds heat; how the grate is a fuel saver; why the Air Blast Fire Bowl causes intense fuel burning and see the convenience there is in the large, double feed doors. Your dealer will be glad to explain these features, all of which are not to be found in any other furnace.

Especially suited for oil burner installation.



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came home down the Elkhorn valley to Fremont, thence over to the Platte and across the hills to Omaha and down the Missouri, crossing the Platte on a toll bridge at Plattsmouth, then to Nebraska City, Auburn, Dawson and into Kansas north of Sabetha, where we stayed overnight. Virtually all crops from Plattsmouth to Dawson had been burned up. From Dawson, Nebr., to Sabetha and thru part of Brown county is a very fine country, at least as good as any we saw on our entire journey, but the corn had been damaged by dry weather. Reaching Topeka we found that rain had fallen and pastures were green, and they kept getting greener as we neared Coffey county, where we found meadows and pastures in the best condition of any we had seen except the Elkhorn Valley. We arrived at Burlington, and at the same time arrived a heavy shower, and as I write this there are indications of more moisture. We found on this farm two fields of corn still rather green and promising some 25 bushels an acre, while another is about ready to cut, which, I think, make about 20 bushels.

Spiritual Chaos in Mexico?

An intelligent view of the Mexican quarrel between state and church is given in an Italian paper, La Stampa of Turin, by an Italian writer, Arnaldo Cipolla, who went from the Eucharist Congress at Chicago to the City of Mexico. The latter he describes as "infinitely remote from the inexorable and standardized civilization of the Yankees," with whom he is not in the most acute sympathy, along with most present-day Europeans.

While the writer is a Catholic, yet he finds Mexican Catholicism possesses a Spanish cast which differentiates it somewhat from that of Italy and more from that of the United States. "Catholicism," says this writer, "nominally exerts a powerful influence over the 12 million Indians of Mexico," but in reality "the attitude of the Indians toward the Roman Church resembles that of the Russian mujik toward the Orthodox Church. In fact, the religious situation in Mexico is much like that in Soviet Russia—in the same way that the social and economic policies of the two countries present numerous parallels."

Mexico appears to the Italian visitor much like the Russia of America. "She represents the East with its ancient usages and customs." Moreover Mexico is a country four-fifths of whose people, as this writer says, "still await conversion." Christianity after three centuries has "hardly penetrated their ancestral paganism." They are Catholic therefore, to a large extent, in a sense different from the Catholics of other countries. He thinks "the Vatican has erred in treating the country as a Catholic nation and dividing it into 35 dioceses. Four or five bishops in the principal cities would have sufficed; and it would have been far better to place the rest of the republic for many years to come under the Office for the Propagation of the Faith."

But if 300 years are not sufficient to convert the Indians of Mexico, how long must they be kept in the missionary status? "The truth is," Mr. Cipolla concludes, "that the Indians are indifferent both to Christianity and politics. Meanwhile the non-Indian population is equally indifferent to spiritual things. Religion is a superficial rather than a vital emotion, a practice rather than a conviction or sentiment. The people who go to church are the same people that throng to the brothels and places of low entertainment which the government is trying to suppress to improve the morals of the nation."

Morris Club Folks Meet

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN

A meeting of the Wilburdel Morris County Capper Poultry Club, on August 25, turned out very well. The Morris county folks call their Capper club the Wilburdel club, taking the three syllables Wil-Bur-Del from the beginnings of the names Wilsey, Burdick and Delavan. Club folks in that county live near those three towns. Dorothy and Earl Roy accompanied by their grandmother met the club manager in Herington, and drove in a motor car to Wilsey. At the meeting, which

was held at the home of Neva Berry, Wilsey, plans were made for a banner and a club scrap book. And part of the materials were selected for these. Club folks discussed the trip to Topeka for the Kansas Free Fair meeting, and Morris county plans to have a representation. After the business for the meeting was finished, Mrs. Berry and Neva served tasty refreshments. Several snapshots were taken to get pictures for the club annual or scrap book.

Did you read the advertisement of Capper Pig and Poultry Club livestock and chickens in the August 28 number of Kansas Farmer? Club members who wish to manage their sales in the most businesslike way should remember to be courteous and prompt when answering inquiries. Information should be given fully and clearly, and don't forget to point out the strong characteristics of your stock. Give whatever information that will help the sale of your pigs and chickens.

Do not sell stock you could not use yourself. The buyer wants something good, and you cannot afford to disappoint him. Satisfied customers often send repeat orders, and Capper club boys and girls always have sold stock that satisfies.

Folks in the Capper Building are counting the days until the big meeting of club folks at the Kansas Free Fair. We are eager to meet and visit with the club folks and their friends who will be Senator Capper's guests at the

meeting. They will be here the first day of the big rally, September 13, and then we will begin one of the grandest times we've ever had.

The outstanding feature of the Lyon county meeting on August 22, is that there were about 200 folks at a picnic of the Lyon County Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs. This picnic was held in a grove near the Joe Sterbenz home east of Olpe. The crowd gathered in the afternoon despite threatening showers, and the program and lunch kept them busy until late in the afternoon. It was a general get acquainted affair, and a reunion for many folks who had been held at their respective homes all summer by farm work. It certainly was a worth-while meeting.

Lyon county club folks are planning to come to the fair in Topeka, and they will bring friends with them. Some boys and girls who never have done Capper club work will enroll next year, now that they have visited one of the club meetings.

One Better This Time

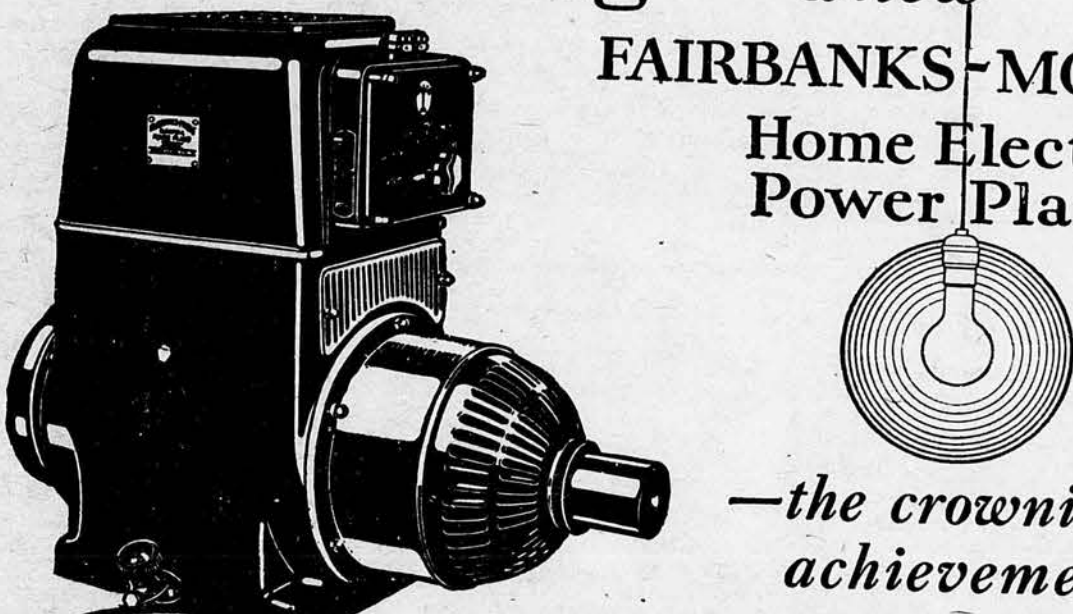
Frank Mathes is having a hard time trying to be sheriff of Norton county on the Republican ticket. Two years ago he was defeated by the narrow margin of two votes, and thinking he had the breaks in his fences repaired, he entered the primary again this season. This time he lost by only one vote. Now he has started a contest.

ROOFING
COPPER ALLOY GALVANIZED STEEL
 Will last 40 years and longer. Write us for proof. Apollo Sheet Shingles for residences. Write for free samples, catalog and prices.
STEEL ROOFING and STAMPING WORKS
 514 S. W. Second St., Des Moines, Iowa
 Established 1896 by W. F. Hansen

Factory to Farmer
 At Wholesale
 Buy Direct Save Money
 50,000 Sets Sold
 Here's Our 1926
Harness Leader 100,000 Farmers Now Act-
\$39.75 daily BUY AT WHOLESALE
 Harness, Collars, Saddles, Tires, Tapes, etc. You
 too, can save big money by buying from the U. S. Farm Sales Co.
 Factory to Farmer Save Your Money. Money Back Guarantee.
CORD TIRES: 20x3 1/2, 8,000 M.L. Pacer Cord Tire
 size, cords or ballcords, tubes, batteries, etc. For 8 years we sold
 more harness direct to farmers than any competitor
 in the U. S. Send today for Free Catalog and Special Offer.
U. S. FARM SALES CO., Dept. 931F, SALINA, KANS.

LEARN TELEGRAPHY
 Students Earn Board While Learning. A practical school with railroad wires. Owned and operated by A. T. & S. F. Ry. Write for catalogue. Santa Fe Telegraph School, Desk G, Topeka, Kan.

Announcing ~ a new FAIRBANKS-MORSE Home Electric Power Plant!



—the crowning achievement

A FEW OF ITS MANY FEATURES:

- 1 Self-contained.** Compact. Completely enclosed yet easily accessible. No separate tanks. Absolutely safe—no moving parts exposed except belt pulley.
- 2 Double-duty Unit.** Both electricity and engine power from one plant at one cost.
- 3 Easy to Operate.** With storage battery equipt plant, merely press lever to start.
- 4 Selective Electric Control.** Lights operated direct from generator, from storage battery or from both combined, or entire engine power may be made available for other work—simply by turning a switch knob from one position to another.
- 5 Advanced Design.** Quiet—smooth running. Constant speed regardless of load. Rotating parts balanced. Has Ricardo cylinder head; unique cooling system of our own design; pressure lubrication; and other refinements.
- 6 Economical.** Operates on either kerosene or gasoline. No odor, smoke or knocking—proof that fuel is completely utilized.
- 7 Approved by Underwriters' Laboratories.**
- 8 Automatic Voltage Control.**
- 9 Completely Equipt.** Governor, power pulley, tools, muffler, exhaust fittings—regular equipment at no extra charge.

The New Home Electric Power Plant is built in two sizes, 750 and 1500 Watts, both delivering 32 volts for operation without storage battery or in the regular manner with storage battery.

If you prefer to, you can purchase this plant on a budget-savings basis under the new Fairbanks-Morse finance plan.

A GLANCE at the illustration above will convince you that Fairbanks-Morse has built a plant that is years ahead. But to realize the full significance of this announcement you will take advantage of the first opportunity to see this plant in reality—at your dealer's.

This Home Electric Power Plant is a new product only in the sense that it is now for the first time ready for general distribution. *Actually*, it is the perfected result of long development followed by tests in many homes like yours.

This is a real home plant—safe, simple, dependable, economical to buy and easy to operate. Its smooth-running, perfectly balanced engine with its countless refinements assure extra years of dependable service—its advanced features like the new power-increasing Ricardo cylinder head and unique type of cooling system mean greater economy.

The selective electric control is a masterpiece of fine craftsmanship, and at the same time is so simple that anyone can operate it. After you have discovered these and many other evidences of advanced construction you will be surprised to find that this modern plant costs so little. This will be your final reason for choosing a Fairbanks-Morse.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., Manufacturers, Chicago, U.S.A.
 Branches and Service Stations Covering Every State in the Union

Fairbanks-Morse Products **F.M.** "Every Line a Leader"

INTERESTING INFORMATION

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., Dept. 9181, Chicago, Ill.
 Without obligation send literature covering the new Fairbanks-Morse Home Electric Power Plant.

Name _____
 R. F. D. or Street _____
 Town _____ State _____

Also send literature on:

- "Z" Engines
- Feed Grinders
- Plate Type
- Hammer Type
- Home Water Plants
- Pump Jacks
- Fairbanks Scales
- Electric Motors
- Steel Eclipse Windmills
- Home Light and Power Plants
- Washing Machines

Illustrated above is the Fairbanks-Morse belt-driven Home Electric Light and Power Plant, thousands of which have been in use for many years. Because of its popularity and the satisfaction rendered by this plant, we shall continue its manufacture

Just S'pose

S'posin' you loved me deep down in your heart.
 (Just s'pose.)
 S'posin' that flame of love needed a start.
 (Just s'pose.)
 'N's'posin' I knew that down deep in your heart
 That tiny wee flame of love needed a start.
 If—I helped it along, would it give you a start?
 (D' you s'pose?)
 Now s'posin' you wanted to kiss me real bad.
 (Just s'pose.)
 S'posin' it took all the courage you had.
 (Just s'pose.)
 S'posin' I knew that you wanted so bad
 To kiss me and it took all the courage you had.
 If—I snuggled up close, would it help you, dear lad?
 (Do you s'pose?)

First Aid

An elderly gentleman was observed acting rather nervously in a department store, and the floor-walker approached him.
 "Anything I can do for you, sir?"
 "I have lost my wife."
 "Oh, yes. Mourning goods two flights up," promptly responded the floor-walker.

Nothing to Him

"And what led up to the free-for-all fight in which you were participating?" the judge asked Clancy.
 "I dunno, Yer Honor," replied the defendant. "I never was one of them folks to stick me nose in other people's business."

The First Shall Be Last

"My advice," orated the successful business man, "is to work hard and get married."
 "Y-yes, sir," stammered the nervous beginner, "but ain't your idea kind of vice versa?"

The Flowing Bowl

Music Critic (to Sweet Young Thing) — "How did you like the barcarolle at the musicale last night?"
 Sweet Young Thing — "I didn't stay for the refreshments, Mr. Cleff."

A Pleasant Surprise

Mr. and Mrs. Lee Brown (Miss Elizabeth Reaves) will be interested to learn that they have a son who was born in a New York hospital Monday afternoon.—Knoxville (Tenn.) paper.

Population Control

Owing to the lack of space and the rush of editing this issue, several births and deaths will be postponed until next week.—Announcement in an Iowa paper.

Harsh Measures

Houses and structures that were condemned and either ordered demolished, together with their owners or agents, are herewith listed.—Tennessee paper.

Unrehearsed

Magician (to youngster he has called up on the stage) — "Now my boy, you've never seen me before, have you?"
 Boy — "No, daddy."

Incompatibility

"Dauber says he is wedded to his art."
 "Yes, but they don't get along well together."

The Bride's Perquisite

A prominent film star was being married.
 "So," said the bridegroom "we are



—Marcus in the New York Times
 Thank Goodness! The Brakes Hold

agreed. On Monday morning at 9 o'clock we visit the registrar. After that we go to the church and then you are my own dear wife. Have you anything to say about the arrangements?"
 "Only that the film rights will, of course, belong to me."

Her Qualifications

"Your bid for the construction of 20 miles of concrete sidewalk is under consideration," a city official informed a young woman who had recently gone into the construction business. "May I ask what experience you have had in this line?"

"Absolutely the best," answered the fair applicant. "I've been making hotel beds all my life."

Variant No. 76,242

"What's making you laugh so heartily?" asked the Egyptologist's wife.
 "Ho, ho!" roared her learned husband, looking up from the ancient papyrus he had been studying. "An amusing little incident, my dear, that happened more than 6,000 years ago."
 "Goodness!" she snorted. "How do you do show your English blood!"

The AWOL

The chief engineer mounted to the bridge of the Ark and accosted Skipper Noah.

"Sir," he asked, "did you say we have a pair of everything aboard?"

"We have."
 "Wish I could be sure of it," sighed the C. E. "I can't find my beevedeeds anywhere."

Promoted

"Were you begging on the streets?" asked the judge.
 "No, your honor," disclaimed Windy Walt in hurt tones. "I solicit in the leading hotel lobbies and the better theater foyers."

Advance Information

Jenks (single) — "When I marry I'm going to be boss or know the reason why."

Jenkins (married) — "Well, I know the reason why already."

Bathing Under Difficulties

Agent — "How do you like your electric washer?"

Lady — "Not so good. Every time I got in the thing those paddles knocked me off my feet."

Editorial Anguish

He — "The editor says that lack of space alone prevents him from accepting my manuscript."

She — "And is the rejection slip blurred much with hot, blinding tears?"

Mutual Compliments

Maud — "Did you hear what your friend Edith said about you?"

Marie — "No. I was in the other group talking about her."

No Gossip

Teacher — "How many wars can you remember?"

Young Thing — "Ma told me that I mustn't talk about family affairs."

Running Backward

The train will leave New York June 18, and will have right of way the entire distance to Chicago, arriving there June 17.—Iowa paper.

The Height of Candor

GUILT EDGE INVESTMENT
 —Headline on a financial ad in a Roanoke (Va.) paper.

So English, Y' Know!

SOLDIERS USE TEA BOMBS
 ON CROWD STORMING COURT
 —Headline in a Pennsylvania paper.

Successful Repartee

Wife — "I'm sick of being married."
 Hubby — "So's your old man."

Strange Coincidence

MAN SHOT IN HEAD
 ACCIDENTALLY DIES
 —Headlines in a New Orleans paper.

A Long Month

There were 11 rainy days during the month, 11 clear, 11 partly cloudy and nine cloudy.—Virginia paper.

Sure Shootin'!



Fred Tomlin, using Winchester Shells, made in 1925 the highest season's trapshooting average ever recorded by the A. T. A. — 2784 hits out of 2825 shots — an average of .9854. Boyd Duncan's world's record of 621 straight was also made with Winchester Shells. That's what you call dependability!

RANGE	PATTERN	POWER
Winchester Shells deliver the shot where you aim it. They don't lose part of the load on the way. Unceasing factory tests make sure that each Winchester Shell will go the distance strong.	The Winchester shot pattern works as surely as a net. No holes for escape and no bunched shot to damage the game. Winchester pattern is perfect pattern — even, uniform, right.	When a Winchester Shell is properly aimed it kills. Lying behind its strong walls is a load of tremendous power. Set off that load and you pick up your game.

When you want the utmost in velocity, smashing power and range for big or speedy game, ask for Winchester Leader or Repeater Shells, loaded with Oval powder — the maximum in long range shotshell loads.

WINCHESTER
 TRADE MARK
SHELLS are DEPENDABLE
 ASK YOUR DEALER FOR
LEADER • REPEATER • RANGER
 Winchester Repeating Arms Company, New Haven, Conn., U. S. A.

W. D. Holterman, Originator of "Aristocrat" Prize-Winning Barred Rocks, Uses and Recommends Dr. LeGear's Poultry Prescription
Every Farmer Should Read This Letter



W. D. HOLTERMAN, FANCIER, ST. WAYNE, IND., BOX L. G.
 Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.
 Gentlemen: I have used your poultry prescription and your poultry remedies and have always found them highly satisfactory. I feel that I can honestly recommend both your poultry prescription and your poultry remedies to poultry breeders everywhere.
 If your poultry prescription were used more universally, there would be greater egg production, better fertility, and much of the mortality among flocks of poultry would be avoided, and thus the profit to breeders increased.
 I believe every poultry raiser should keep on hand a supply of such high-class remedies as yours for emergencies as they arise, and use your poultry prescription regularly, as you recommend.
 Very truly yours, W. D. HOLTERMAN, Fancier.

Dr. LeGear's Poultry Prescription

contains TONICS for the blood, nerves and egg organs—LAXATIVES for the bowels—REGULATORS for the digestive organs—MINERALS for the feathers, bone and bone tissues.
 Every successful poultry man knows that ordinary feed does not supply ample bone, feather and body-building ingredients. He also knows how vitally important proper feed is to maximum 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.
 For each 100 lbs. of laying and feed mash use two pounds of Dr. LeGear's Poultry Prescription. During moulting time, and when disease is present, more should be used. (Some poultrymen use as much as 5 lbs. per 100 lbs. at such times.)
Dr. LeGear's Lice Powder
 Kills lice like magic. Try a full can. If it does not rid your flock of lice more quickly than any other method you've tried, your dealer will gladly refund your money. Every Dr. LeGear Remedy is guaranteed to give satisfaction. Buy from your dealer and use full package. If not satisfied, take empty package to dealer and he will refund purchase price.

FREE—Just Off the Press
 more eggs—better fertility—stronger chicks—larger profits—how to prevent and treat all poultry diseases. Gives feeding formulas of U. S. Government Experimental Stations, 43 State Experimental Stations, and of the leading egg laying contests. This book is invaluable to beginners, fanciers, farmers, hatchers and big operators alike. Ask your dealer for a free copy or send us in stamps to cover mailing, etc.
 Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Company, St. Louis, Mo.

Hens Require Minerals

BY F. E. MUSSEHL

The mineral requirements of laying hens are relatively great, the finished egg itself consisting of more than 10 per cent of ash. The calcium needed for egg shell building usually can be furnished best with oyster shell. Our hens should have free access to this at all times, in addition to grit, which is needed for grinding feeds in the gizzard.

Recent experimental work has indicated not only that we must provide sufficient calcium and phosphorus for egg building, but also that a certain kind of radiant energy is essential for proper assimilation of these elements. Fortunately, this form of energy, known as ultra-violet radiation, is supplied by the direct sunshine, which is liberally provided under Kansas conditions. The sunlight which comes thru glass has most of the ultra-violet radiation filtered out of it, however, so that our management should be planned to get the hens into direct sunlight whenever possible. Certain glass substitutes which are now being manufactured permit ultra-violet radiation to pass thru, and these likely will find wide use in poultry houses.

Another mineral which hens need in small amounts is common salt. The only safe way to feed this element, however is to include it in the mash mixture, and when so included, care must be taken to see that the salt is finely granulated and thoroly mixed with the rest of the mash. One pound of salt to 100 pounds of mash is recommended.

Egg Yields Are Higher

Winter egg production can be increased considerably by artificial lighting. Two flocks of 90 Leghorn pullets each were given the same kind of feed and were housed in the same kind of poultry houses at the Nebraska Experiment Station. One lot was, however, lighted from 5 a. m. until daylight. The lighted lot laid 3,407 eggs during the time the unlighted birds laid 2,559. The additional eggs produced by the lighted flock during the period of lighting (from December 18 to March 1) sold for \$25.44.

Lights are used only during the fall and winter months, when the hen's working day is comparatively short. The lighting period is from about October 1 to March 1, and well-developed pullets which are ready to start laying about November 1 usually respond best to lighting. When lights are used on yearling hens their use should be postponed until about January 1.

Two common methods of lighting are practiced, these being morning lights (from 4:30 a. m. until daylight) and evening lights (from sunset to about 9:00 p. m.). Morning lighting seems to give the best general satisfaction because of greater ease in working out a feeding and management schedule. The morning feed of scratch grain can be thrown in the litter the evening before, and an alarm clock operated switch will turn on the lights at the desired time. The points which must be emphasized when lights are used are regularity in their use, proper feeding, and a good supply of water.

Aurora Jams Radio

Remember what the northern lights did to radio reception one night last winter? From a communication received by KOA, Denver, it is evident that Kansas listeners-in are lucky that the aurora borealis doesn't go on a rampage oftener, Sergeant F. A. Barnes of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, Coronation Gulf, Northwest Territories, deposes as follow on said lights:

"As the green and gold lights sweep across the blackened sky there is a corresponding rise and fall in radio reception. An unusually brilliant flash of flaming red and yellow lights puts the instrument out of commission." Sergeant Barnes's letter was seven months on the way to Denver. That's quite a contrast to radio messages transmitted to his particular outpost of civilization. Radio bridges the seven-month mail gap in immeasurable time. KOA, the Sergeant stated, was received 90 nights out of a period of four months.

"No stations are received in day-light," he said, "but particularly good

results are obtained during the second and third quarters of the moon. Some nights we receive all over the United States; other nights all eastern stations or all western. Stationed, as we are, on the frozen outposts of the earth, radio is our only contact with a white man's world."

Wouldn't you be tickled to get music, lectures, news and what not from the old home town if you were up there? And radio there as here is of greatest service when howling blizzards and stormy weather obtain. It is then the Canadians experience their best reception.

Iowa's Troubles

It is an old law of dialectics that a thesis and its antithesis may both be true or false—tho not in the same sense. On this theory both Smith Brookhart and Henry Allen may be right about Iowa's troubles. Governor Allen declared that Iowa is suffering the natural consequences of land speculation, and Senator Brookhart ridiculed the Allen theory.

The fact is that there was land speculation in Iowa. Land in Iowa is particularly productive land. It advanced in price. Iowa is what former President Wilson would have called "handsomely" situated, in the heart of the Middle West, with excellent transportation facilities and reasonably near markets. Its farms are well improved. It had been a prosperous and famous agricultural state for three-quarters of a century. Is there any reason why such land should not increase in value and price? It did, and pretty fast. There was speculation in this sense in Iowa land, and Governor Allen is right.

On the other hand, there has been and is at this minute speculation in securities on Wall Street, which is industrial speculation. Practically all the industries have been involved in it. Talk about land speculation in Iowa or advance in the price of Iowa land—the industrial speculation boom has carried the prices of some industrial stocks up 100, 200 or even 300 per cent, not in the course of 10 years, as in Iowa land, but of 10 months! Yet the industries concerned have not suffered as Iowa suffers. It is another contrast between agriculture and industry. One apparently isn't firmly grounded enough to stand speculation, and the other flourishes on it. The Western farmer is as much entitled to an occasional boom and speculation in land as the industries are to their speculative booms. It doesn't answer his protests to say he has speculated in land.

Pat Harrison Stands Pat

After an exploration of Europe for several days, Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi turns in his report to the American people. He visited Germany, Belgium and France, and he stands pat on the proposition that the American tariff is an iniquitous thing. In Paris, he entered into extended talks with taxi drivers, hotel couriers and waiters at boulevard cafes. The data thus accumulated, after careful coordination and analysis, has yielded this distilled wisdom:

1. A tariff is an abomination.
2. The European debtors of the United States cannot pay unless the United States removes its tariff on their goods.
3. As the demand for payment of these debts is unabated, it follows that the tariff will be the leading issue in the campaign of 1928.

Senator Harrison is supported in his reasoning by more complete data than usually is gathered by those who insist the United States shall pay Europe's debt, by admitting Europe's goods into this country free.

But Senator Harrison is not of that ilk. He believes in personal research as a means of vindicating opinions already formed. French customs officers, waiters, taxi drivers, et al., would be rendering poor service to their country if they failed to supply its champion with data whereby he can force the United States to close its factories for the benefit of Europe. They did not fail. They gave Senator Harrison the information he was seeking. He will do the rest.

Until recently the center of the European cabinet-making industry was not in Paris, but in Switzerland.

You take no chances Mr. Poultry Raiser

DR. HESS Poultry Pan-a-ce-a is a time-tested, proved tonic, sold on an unconditional guarantee

—to make poultry healthy

—to make hens lay

—to make chicks grow

You buy it from your local dealer—a man whom you can always find at his store. He sells

DR. HESS POULTRY PAN-A-CE-A on the make-good plan

You buy it on his promise backed by our promise over the signature below that if you do not find it profitable to use Pan-a-ce-a it shall not cost you one cent—and you are to be the judge. You simply return the empty container to him. He refunds your money cheerfully because he knows we will reimburse him.

How many hens have you?

Tell it to the dealer and he will supply you with enough Pan-a-ce-a for that sized flock. Feed it according to directions. Then if you are not entirely satisfied, call for your money back.

A great help during the moult

Old feathers must be forced out, a thousand new ones must be grown. Moulting is serious business with hens, and feed must be eaten and converted into nutrition to do the job. The more you get your hens to eat and digest the quicker they will get back to laying.

Pan-a-ce-a keeps hens from getting into that run-down, unhungry stage. It contains tonics that improve the appetite and aid digestion. Contains iron, so necessary to a moulting hen. It contains calcium carbonate and calcium phosphate (bone meal) so necessary for the rapid growth of feathers.

Back on the egg job

After the moult Pan-a-ce-a tones up the dormant egg organs, conditions pullets and hens and helps make strong winter layers.

Conditions breeders to give strong chicks.

It prevents and relieves little-chick ailments.

One extra egg pays for all the Pan-a-ce-a a hen consumes in six months. The price of one 2-pound broiler pays for all the Pan-a-ce-a 200 chicks will need in 60 days.

For over 30 years leading poultry raisers have been regular Pan-a-ce-a users. You owe it to yourself to give it a trial on your flock—NOW—on the guaranteed plan with no chances to take.

Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer

A time-tested, proved remedy for lice on poultry, stock and vegetation, including vines, plants and rose bushes.
For use on Poultry—Dust in feathers, sprinkle in nests, on roosts and on brooder floors. Dust chicks frequently. Keep in the dust bath the year around.
For Horses and Cattle—Stroke the hair the wrong way and airt in the Louse Killer.

GUARANTEED

Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio



And On The Farm

Champions are known as the better spark plug—not only for passenger cars and trucks but for tractors and every type of stationary engine.

For this reason, you will find, on two out of three farms, Champions insuring dependable operation of motor driven farm equipment just as two out of three motorists the world over buy Champions regularly to insure dependable car performance.

Dependable Champion Spark Plugs render better service for a longer time. But even Champions should be replaced after 10,000 miles service. Power, speed and acceleration will be restored and their cost saved many times over in less gas and oil used.

Champion X—exclusively for Fords—packed in the Red Box 60 cents each.

Set of Four \$2.40



Champion— for cars other than Fords—packed in the Blue Box 75 cents each. Set of Four \$3.00 Set of Six \$4.50

CHAMPION
Dependable for Every Engine
Toledo, Ohio

Would Voting Help?

Chicago's politics is the same as New York's and Philadelphia's. This is discovered by the Senate committee investigating the senatorial primary, but was known by politicians. There is a certain way to run politics in congested cities in this country unknown in Europe or elsewhere, an American invention.

In Philadelphia the manager of the Vare machine was proud to describe the process. The machine is on the job 365 days in the year, furnishes attorneys for people who get into trouble, provides bail, does little personal services. Consequently these massed people, usually ignorant, vote the way they are told.

That is one side of bribery in politics. The other is equally obvious, the machine manager does not testify to it. The machine, controlling so many votes, by threats or by direct action forces campaign contributions, on the one hand, and on the other corrupt business systematically finances it for the sake of the votes.

In Chicago the boss of the 20th ward, said to be the most efficient in the city, told the Senate committee how he does it. He furnishes bail and attorneys, free peddler's licenses and other goods 365 days in the year. This man's name is Eller. Says the Chicago News:

Mr. Eller makes it known to the committee that he had been in politics 45 years, working at the job 365 days in the year. Thus he has achieved notable results—for Mr. Eller. Neglect of politics by the average citizen constitutes Mr. Eller's opportunity. Somebody has to run the government. If the citizens will not apply themselves to the task of running it for the general welfare, Mr. Eller is ready and willing to run it for Mr. Eller.

There are objections to compulsory voting, but this possible remedy for wholesale bribery and corruption of elections deserves to be reconsidered. There is force to the News' statement that "neglect of politics by the average citizen constitutes Mr. Eller's opportunity."

Half the citizenship, and perhaps the better half, does not vote. It probably reasons that politics is hopeless, or that an individual vote does not count. Unorganized voters cannot contend against organized.

Yet if all are obliged to vote then all may be said to be organized, for the machine would be bankrupt if it could not get out its vote. If the "average citizen" also gets out his vote, by compulsory voting, then he will be on an equality with the machine.

This is worth considering. Purchase of elections, which has reached the stage of a common American practice by corporations and business interests, can be combated in several ways, but compulsory voting would help defeat these practices by greatly enlarging the vote. Just as it is more difficult to buy a primary than a delegate convention system, so it is more difficult to buy an election when the vote is doubled, as it would be by compulsory voting. If the "average citizen" who now does not vote is compelled to vote it may be that he will take a deeper interest in politics and in issues at elections.

Progress and Safety

While Anton Heinen, German dirigible pilot, was telling an audience that provided the navigator is familiar with the laws governing atmospheric variations, which is providing a good deal perhaps, "there is not one chance in a million" that an airship will go wrong, Major L. D. Gardner declared in Philadelphia that at the Sesqui-centennial Exposition soon a new fool-proof airplane will be exhibited that "anybody can learn to fly in half an hour."

Mechanical improvement along with awakened commercial interest and the active labors of the Government thru Secretary Hoover's department are co-operating to place the United States where it belongs, at the head in aviation for business and pleasure. Within the present decade commercial flying will be as popular and as safe as automobile touring 15 years ago.

There is no assurance, however, that it will be as safe for pedestrians or bystanders, who are in greater danger today from automobiles than 15 years ago. Probably safety precautions on the highways and streets will steadily improve, and help to protect life from reckless fliers also. Rapid locomotion as much as prohibition is a great prob-

lem of law observance and law enforcement. The child or adult killed by a reckless driver of a machine is just as dead as if shot by a liquor gangster.

All advancement reported in mechanics that makes for greater speed in locomotion and cheaper motoring on the ground or in the air makes it all the more important that people learn how to live and let live in a machine age, and this means better education in citizenship. Recklessness as much as criminality is involved. While there is complaint of too much law, there is not too much effective law, and the important thing is too little law observance.

Looking deeper than merely along the surface at law and law enforcement and observance, personal liberty and so on, it must be plain to everybody that law is more important than ever when progress means that the individual is more and more bound up with the whole community and all other individuals. Personal liberty is necessarily restrained. The privilege of choosing among laws, which may be observed and which ignored, might work in a less complex and compact society. It is impracticable under conditions that exist today.

What is needed is better citizenship, more considerate of the law and of the rights of others. This is more and more essential to any sort of living together in security. How to promote better citizenship is the chief problem of the country.

Our World Trade

Interesting figures are found in a survey of the world trade of the United States for the last fiscal year. These figures show that the balance of trade is slowly turning against us. France, Italy, Great Britain, Russia and Europe as a whole purchased less goods of us than in the previous fiscal year. On the other hand, the value of the goods purchased by the United States in the above named countries and in Europe as a whole greatly increased over the previous year.

To give the exact figures, Europe bought \$326,053,142 less goods from us in the fiscal year 1926 than in the fiscal year 1925, while we purchased from Europe goods to the value of \$104,376,855 more in 1926 than in 1925. It must be understood that the fiscal year closes June 30. The figures for June, which closed the fiscal year, show that this decrease of exports and increase of imports from Europe is continuing. If it keeps up during the present fiscal year the balance of trade will be against us.

The situation is quite different from what it was two or three years ago. Then the balance of trade was greatly in favor of America. Gold was pouring in, and the free traders and internationalists were declaring that unless we took away our so-called tariff barrier, and forgave the European debts to the United States, the time was fast approaching when we would have all the money and all the goods, Europe would be ruined and Uncle Sam would follow suit.

The thing has not worked out exactly that way. The tariff still stands, and is not as much of a barrier as was anticipated. The European debts were not cancelled, and there is now no considerable sentiment in the United States that they be cancelled. And yet our balance of trade is steadily slipping. This ought to convince us that the situation in most European countries is not so desperate as it has been made out. If Europe is buying less from us and sending us more it must mean that she is more and more supplying her own markets and at the same time increasing her sales in the United States.

With imports to the United States mounting, the advocates of lower tariff in the United States are going to have a harder time proving their case. A few months ago it was predicted that the opposition party would base its campaign on the repeal of the protective tariff. But we do not hear so much about this as formerly.

Tells About Game Laws

"Game Laws for the Season 1926-27, Farmers Bulletin No. 1,505, gives the laws for all states. A copy may be obtained free on application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Banish the Deadly Cesspool Build Out Rats Protect the Well

You can learn how Concrete helps any farm home to have an indoor toilet, a bath and kitchen sink with all the attendant benefits to health. A Concrete Septic Tank answers the question of getting rid of home wastes. Easy to build and inexpensive. Costs practically nothing to take care of. No emptying required as with a cesspool. No disposal problems to worry about.

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High or low wheels—steel or wood—wide or narrow tires. Wagon parts of all kinds. Wheels to fit any running gear. Catalogue illustrated by color. Send for Catalogue. Electric Wheel Co., 86 N. St., Quincy, Ill.

American Doctrine

To use an expression of the day, John R. McQuigg, national commander of the American Legion, "said a mouthful" recently when he pointed out at a meeting of the Virginia state legion, at Alexandria, the dangers which threaten the United States as the principal world creditor, and the greater dangers we will face if we permit ourselves to be misled by misguided pacifists into neglecting the defensive machinery of the United States. Commander McQuigg said in part:

"The United States is the richest prize of the ages, the greatest inheritance since time began. It will be ours only so long as the world knows we are ready and prepared to defend it. World courts and similar tribunals cannot do away with man's cupidity, nor quench a nation's thirst for power and dominion when that nation thinks itself strong enough to win.

"The American Legion has no patience with those well meaning but misguided persons who, even now, are making strenuous efforts to pals the arm of America and deprive us of the small defense we have. They shut their eyes to the history of our country, and ignore all experience of the past. They apparently are willing and anxious to jeopardize all we have gained in the last century and a half, if only they are permitted to attempt the creation of an all impossible Utopia."

Concluding, he said, "The men who compose the legion know what war is. They have seen it at its worst, and they want no more of it if it can be honorably avoided. But the legion recognizes that controversies and quarrels between nations are almost certain to arise, and that mere agreements not to have such wars have been to a large extent futile."

Here is real sensible American doctrine. Uncle Sam never has a chip on his shoulder and never will have until national sentiment changes tremendously from what it is at present. But adequate defense is not militarism but national insurance. Every great American from George Washington down has recognized this fact, and America must not be led from the traditional path by any misguided sentimentalism which might easily be fatal to our future progress.

Fighting the Round Worm

BY E. B. BRUNSON

L. D. Halley, of Lawn Ridge township, Cheyenne county, believes in using the farm bureau and the extension service of the Kansas State Agricultural College. Mr. Halley for sometime has been a successful hog raiser. But last winter at a meeting in his community he saw the film, "Exit Ascaris" shown by the county agent. He became interested in the individual type of house, and secured thru the farm bureau office a blue print of the type recommended by Walter G. Ward, extension architect. Mr. Halley now has 164 pigs farrowed from 21 sows.

Mr. Halley not only raises pigs the farm bureau way; he also raises his girls the 4-H Club way. All that are old enough are members of the Helping Hand Boys' and Girls' Club. Two of them attended the 4-H Club Round-up held at Manhattan in June.

Romance, and Cowboys

To preserve romantic legends grows increasingly difficult in an age when the cry of the flivver is heard o'er the land and hot dog stands arise where once the buffalo roamed. Some one is always getting up and speaking right out in meeting, and bang goes another illusion! The latest realist is Charles D. Frost, a rancher of Bozeman, Mont., who is annoyed by cowboys being pictured as "nolsy imbeciles, who go on dress parade to please tourists."

The famous cowboy dress, it is noted, is not a sort of burlesque show costume, but a garb evolved to meet natural conditions. "Chaps" serve a useful purpose in preventing brush from scratching the legs of the riders. "Shootin' irons" are not mere picturesque properties, but are used against predatory animals. The colored neckerchief had its origin on the old Texas trails, where it was used to keep out dust. The famous high heels keep the rider's foot from slipping thru the stir-

rup, while the enormous hats are necessary as a protection against sun and storm.

Instead of compelling tenderfeet to dance by a deft fusillade of bullets, observes the Montana rancher, the modern cowboy sallies forth armed only with staples and pliers to mend barbed wire fences. He is too busy shoeing horses or keeping the gasoline engine pump working to lure unsuspecting newcomers upon the backs of vicious horses. To see cowboys engaged in being romantic we must go not to the great open spaces, but to the motion picture house.

Never Burns a Strawstack

Strawstacks are carefully preserved by R. B. Anderson, Republic county, for their stimulating effect on worn land. Twelve years ago when he bought his farm wheat yields were 10 to 12 bushels an acre. The last five-year average on the same land was 24 bushels. Part of that increase has been due to soil improvement, and part to other good practices.

"I always spread the tops of my strawstacks in the fall to admit moisture so the stacks will rot more quickly," said Mr. Anderson. "They will rot in half the time with a little assistance. I also take a fork when I am plowing around a stack and scatter the edges."

Mr. Anderson grows alfalfa, which never is allowed to stand more than four years. This gives him the benefit of fertility added by the legume and changes the soil often enough so that alfalfa will does not develop. He has no trouble in getting a stand under his rotation system. About 150 acres of his farm has had the alfalfa treatment. One field of wheat on alfalfa sod made 43 bushels an acre.

He considers that changing his variety to Kanred has been responsible for an increase of about 5 bushels an acre. "I never raised more than 25 bushels an acre before I changed varieties," he said. "The first year I grew a pure strain of Kanred I had 160 acres that made 29 bushels an acre."

Mr. Anderson is following college recommendations closely in his farming practices, and is well satisfied with results. He has frequent conferences with L. F. Neff, Cloud county agent, because there is no agent in his own county.

Kansas Prairie Land

Reports of the State Board of Agriculture show that prairie hay, the native grass of Eastern Kansas, is gradually diminishing, tho there are still nearly a million acres that have never felt the plow and produce prairie hay or pasture. Shawnee county is among the larger prairie counties, with 20,706 acres; the largest acreage in the state, by far, however, is in Woodson county, 42,597 acres. Wabaunsee, a great cattle feeding county, has a smaller prairie acreage than Shawnee. Next to Woodson stands Coffey with 29,410 acres, with Pottawatomie third with 26,901. In Northeast Kansas the prairie has largely given way to crops. Brown has but 761 acres left and Doniphan but 313. Atchison has only 1,750 and Leavenworth 3,665. Wyandotte makes a unique showing. It reports to the State Board of Agriculture 1 solitary acre of prairie land.

Had a Rabbit's Foot?

Three years ago, Gus Meier purchased a half section near Cimarron, Gray county, for \$9,600, which was \$30 an acre. Since that time he has raised two crops of wheat and one of corn which brought in a gross income of \$34,348.80, or an average of \$11,449.60 a year. This is more than the purchase price of the land. Mr. Meier's wheat crop this year consisted of 11,520 bushels, which he sold for \$1.15 a bushel, or a total of \$13,248. Last year he produced \$9,484.80 worth of corn, and the year before \$11,616 worth of wheat. Income from such sidelines as cows and chickens was velvet to Mr. Meier.

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"The Advantages of a Well Fenced Farm" by N. Carlyle Engen

Good Fences are Paying Propositions from the Five Standpoints of ECONOMY, SERVICE, PROTECTION, APPEARANCE and GOOD CITIZENSHIP.

1. ECONOMY

A—A good fence is a permanent fence; a permanent fence is a paying investment by: 1. Increasing the permanent and market value of the farm. 2. Helping to insure and increase credit with the town's business men. 3. Substantiating the idea that the owner is progressive and successful.

B—A good fence expresses thrift on the part of the owner by: 1. Making more money for him. 2. Saving time, labor and expense of replacing poor fences. 3. Lowering depreciation. 4. Saving the greater cost of delayed fencing. 5. Standing up and looking better and remaining stockproof for many years. 6. Eliminating possibilities for lawsuits caused by loose animals on highways and neighbors' premises.

C—A good fence is a time-saver because: 1. No time is wasted hunting for lost farm animals. 2. Or notifying a neighbor that his cattle are in your field, helping him chase them out, and repairing fences. 3. Well-planned barnyard fences keep the cows near home at night, saving time in the morning.

2. SERVICE

A—A "horse-high, bull-strong and pig-tight" fence is the best "hired man" a farmer can have because: 1. It saves time and effort caring for the livestock. 2. It is possible to properly rotate crops and pastures and distribute fertilizer evenly over the farm. 3. Livestock can utilize what might otherwise be wasted feed in cornfields and meadows in the winter and spring. 4. Little pigs need fresh lots so they may not pick up worms or parasites; poultry runs should also be alternated.

B—With good fences cornfields can be "hogged down." 1. Cost of husking, elevating and shelling corn is saved. 2. No time and effort spent each day slopping the hogs.

C—A farm uniformly fenced with distinctive wire (such as the "RED STRAND") and painted posts will give it a "Trade-mark" and business-like appearance.

3. PROTECTION

A—A good fence is a farmer's sentinel always "on the job" and guards: 1. Valuable females from being bred to scrub males. 2. Livestock, by lessening danger of contracting contagious abortion, tuberculosis and cholera. 3. Horses from wire cuts and other injuries often received while fighting over old fences with other horses.

4. Livestock from wandering into open ditches and wells. 5. Men and animals from infections due to wire cuts from rusty wires. Good wire is rust-proof for years. 6. Livestock, if wire is properly grounded, against thunderbolts. 7. Poultry from weasels, skunks and other enemies. 8. Livestock from overfeeding in green cornfields, clover or other places, resulting in sickness or death. 9. Hogs against getting the habit of eating poultry.

B—The well-kept fence protects the windbreaks, orchards, gardens, berry patches, flowers, lawn and shrubbery from the farm animals.

4. APPEARANCE

A—A neat, well-built fence is part



\$500.00

N. Carlyle Engen, farmer, Westbrook, Minn., won \$500.00 in cash for this First Prize story in the Keystone Steel & Wire Company's \$1500.00 Prize Essay Contest. Write for free booklet telling who the other prize winners were and reprints of some of their stories.

of the farmer's "Show Window" advertising. 1. It gives the farm an air of dignity, stability, beauty and pride. 2. The fields and livestock appear to better advantage. 3. An ornamental lawn fence will "dress up" the farm home and add a welcome to visitors. 4. Fences give an air of distinction and individuality. 5. An all-steel fence permits burning of weeds along fence lines so snow will not gather and block the highways. 6. A good fence is a credit to both farm and highway. 7. It keeps the yards cleaner as straw, paper or cornstalks cannot blow from place to place. 8. Well-defined driveways and paths or walks will prevent unsightly "short cuts" across grassy lawns.

5. GOOD CITIZENSHIP

A—SAFETY FIRST. A good fence: 1. Keeps the vicious bull from breaking out and injuring strangers and children. 2. Prevents loose animals from causing automobile accidents. 3. Keeps loose animals off the railroad tracks. 4. Around the lawn makes a safe playground for little children.

B—HONESTY. 1. A farmer is not honest who deliberately allows his livestock to feed on his neighbor's haystacks and grain fields. 2. Good fences do away with disputes over ownership of stray stock.

C—COURTESY. Good fences: 1. Foster respect for your property among the neighbors and vice versa. 2. Prevents quarrels and ill-feeling among neighbors. 3. Aided by "No Trespassing" signs, keeps out the careless hunter.

RED STRAND "Galvannealed" Square Deal FENCE

Red Strand Galvannealed Square Deal Fence will more than meet Mr. Engen's requirements for a well fenced farm. Write for free "Official Proof of Tests" book showing how nationally

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Sorghums Are Doing Well

But the Frosts Should Come Late This Season if They Are to Mature

SORGHUMS are making a fairly good growth over much of the state, but they will require considerable time yet to mature. This is a year in which it is important that the frosts come late! The wheat ground is in better condition than usual. The pastures have improved considerably, and few cattle are being forced to market by a feed shortage. The apple crop has improved greatly since the late August rains.

American wheat will remain on a world market basis in 1927, according to present indications, the United States Department of Agriculture stated recently in its report on the outlook for winter wheat in 1926-1927. It does not seem likely that the world market situation for wheat next year will be materially different from the present, as there is little indication of any material expansion in acreage outside the United States, and the carryover next July is not likely to be large. Barring unusually high yields, such as occurred in 1915 and 1923, over a large part of the wheat area of the world, foreign competition probably will be about on a par with the present year.

If American farmers carry out their intentions to increase the winter wheat planting 14.4 per cent, as indicated by reports received in August, and abandonment and yields are average, a winter wheat crop of around 573 million bushels would be produced, which would be about 9 per cent less than that harvested in 1926. With this average yield next year and an increase in acreage as large as that indicated, there would be a surplus for export and additions to carryover of around 200 million bushels. In 1924, exports amounted to 255 million bushels; and in 1925, when there was a relatively short crop, only 92 million bushels.

Producers should not be misled by the relatively high prices received for the wheat crop harvested in 1925, when prices were on a domestic basis, and under normal conditions should expect, in 1927, prices more in line with world prices. Producers of winter wheat who had grain to sell last year were in a particularly favorable position because the United States had produced, east of the Rocky Mountains, scarcely enough for domestic needs, and consequently prices were not on an export basis for a good part of the year. The effect of the present year's larger supply on prices already is evident in the relationship between prices in the markets of the United States and Liverpool. Farmers in sections which normally have a large corn acreage also should keep in mind, in making a shift in the wheat acreage, that the present unfavorable situation for corn is not likely to be repeated next year.

Estimates and forecasts of production of the 1926 crop in the Northern Hemisphere indicate that the total supply will not be much different than that for last year. Should the Southern Hemisphere produce an average crop the total world supply will be about the same as last year, and with the apparent tendency to increase the demand for wheat as against other breadstuffs, it does not seem likely that the world's carryover of old wheat at the end of the year will be much, if any, larger than in 1926.

In planning production, the department says farmers should consider what producers in competing countries are doing. The areas sown in wheat in competing export countries, outside of Russia and the Danube countries, expanded considerably during the war, and have been maintained or continued to expand since the war. European countries have regained about half the acreage of wheat lost during the war, the area has increased but little in the last three years, and there is no definite indication of any considerable expansion in the next year. With average yields, therefore, foreign competition probably will be maintained and may be slightly increased.

Farm Sales Are Doubled

Kansas farm land, particularly in the southern tier of counties, is coming into its own. This has been evidenced by the extraordinarily large number of sales and trades made thru real estate men in Wichita and other cities in Southern Kansas, and by the large number of transfers made by Joseph Bowman, register of deeds in Sedgewick county.

Bowman declares far more transfers have been made thru his office during 1926 than during 1925. He estimates this year's business is almost double that of 1925.

Real estate men say farm land is bringing from \$5 to \$10 more an acre than it did a year ago.

A decrease of about 7 per cent in the fall marketings of cattle from the 17 western states in 1926 from the fall marketings of

1925 is reported by the United States Department of Agriculture.

The computed marketings in the fall of 1925 were about 6,250,000 head, and the estimated marketings this fall 5,850,000 head. Of the number marketed last fall 5,410,000 head were from the 10 states east of the continental divide, and 841,000 from the seven states west of the divide.

Since the indicated marketings, altho smaller than last year, are larger than the annual production in these states, further decreases in basic cattle numbers will result.

While range and pasture conditions over a large part of the region are lower than last year, the condition over the region as a whole is higher, due to the marked improvement in the Southwest. The reported condition of ranges on August 1, 1926, for the whole region was 87, compared to 83 in August, 1925, and 70 in 1924. Production of feed crops for the whole region probably will be somewhat smaller than last year and in limited areas will be very short.

The shortage of feed supplies in many states due to drought will tend to increase marketings this fall over what it would have been had the feed situation been more favorable. Current prices for western cattle are disappointingly low. In some states this is resulting in increased marketings because of the necessity of raising money and of the selling out by cattlemen, who have been holding on in hope of better prices this year. In others, where producers are better situated, it may tend to reduce the movement, many preferring to hold their cattle than to sell at present prices. On the whole it will tend to increase rather than decrease shipments.

A large part of the western cattle marketed in the fall are bought by feeders in the Corn Belt, hence conditions affecting the feeding business are reflected in the demand for feeding cattle. Conditions as of August 1 indicated a smaller production of both corn and hay in the Corn Belt than last year, and as pasture conditions were poor to fair, this will result in higher feed prices for the coming winter. Recent rains have improved pastures but came too late to greatly improve corn prospects. Present indications are that the movement of stocker and feeder cattle into the Corn Belt will be smaller this fall than last, which was the smallest since 1921.

A Good General Business

Business for the first seven months of 1926 in the Tenth Federal Reserve district reached its peak in July, and was in a strong position, slightly better than at the same time a year ago, according to the Kansas City Federal Reserve Bank. Production in leading industries, marketing of agricultural and mineral products and trade combined to make July the peak month.

"The amount of money checked out of banks in leading cities increased, and was 12.4 per cent larger than in July, 1925," said the summary. "Check clearances thru the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City and branches at Omaha, Denver and Oklahoma City also increased, and the total was 12.2 per cent above that reported for the like month last year. Car loadings in this agricultural, livestock and mineral producing region showed July was the high record month for freight movements.

"Contributing much to the increase in the volume of business was a heavy movement of new wheat into commercial channels, and the Government's preliminary reports raising the estimate on the year's winter wheat crop in the district to 285,733,000 bushels, 17,860,000 bushels above the July estimate and 135,548,000 bushels more winter wheat than was produced in the district in 1925.

"The August reports on the conditions and probable yields of unharvested crops in the district, however, were less favorable than had been indicated a month earlier. Hot weather and scant rainfall over a large part of the Corn Belt in July accounted for a reduction in the estimated yield of corn in the district from 464,379,000 bushels on July 1 to 377,956,000 bushels on August 1. During the first half of August there was a further impairment of fall crops and of ranges and pastures over a wide area of the Missouri Valley and Great Plains.

"Southwestern millers took advantage of the large supply of wheat moving to grain centers and increased their operations, and the July output of flour was the largest for any month since October, 1924.

"Supplies of livestock at leading markets in the district during the month were relatively small, and there was a downward turn in prices of practically all classes. Packers slaughtered fewer cattle and calves but more hogs and sheep than in the corresponding month last year.

"In the mineral industries the reports showed the daily average output of crude oil was smaller than in the preceding month and a year ago, but intensive development work in the closing weeks of the month resulted in some increase in daily production.

"Trade reports showed a decline in the volume of sales such as usually come at this time of the year. Wholesalers reported some buying for the fall trade, altho the bulk of sales were for current needs of retailers. Dealers in automobiles and in automobile tires and accessories reported a good business. The implement and farm machinery business was heavy and the volume of sales for the season the largest since 1920.

Allen—Ample rains have fallen to insure good corn and kafir crops. Fall plowing is being pushed. Corn, 70c; kafir, 70c; oats, 35c; butterfat, 35c; hens, 17c; springs, 20c.—Guy M. Treadway.

Atchison—A fine rain came the first of the week and everything looks better. While too late to help the growing crop the recent moisture will make good pastures and will be fine for seeding, and for the alfalfa that was sown. Corn is a rather poor crop. Potatoes are scarce. Corn, 70c; oats, 34c; wheat, \$1.25; eggs, 23c; cream, 35c.—Mrs. A. Lang.

Barber—With dry weather all feed crops are being cut. Corn is a light crop. Kafir and cane will make feed but not much seed. Threshing is finished with very little wheat stored. Ground is too dry to work for wheat. Pastures are short. Wheat, \$1.44; eggs, 20c; butter, 40c.—J. W. Bibb.

Cheyenne—Favorable weather in the last two weeks has given farmers a chance to prepare wheat ground and to put up hay. Good rains have fallen over almost all the county; in some places the precipitation amounted to 3 inches in a few hours. Ground is in fine condition for fall seeding, but the weeds are making a considerable growth.

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—From the News (Cleveland, O.)
A Bad Temper Always is a Liability

Pastures are green, and livestock is doing well. Inquiries are coming in from neighboring counties for feed and pastures. A few public sales are being held. Wheat, \$1.15; barley, 70c; seed rye, \$1.25.—F. M. Hurlock.

Cloud—The drouth still continues except in limited localities. Pastures and corn are drying. Rowed kafir hasn't suffered so much. A large acreage of fodder is being cut as there is likely to be a scarcity of winter feed. Milk production is falling off and the hens are not laying so well. Plowing for wheat is about finished, but the ground is too hard for further preparation of the seed-bed.—W. H. Plumly.

Coffey—Good rains here have helped fall plowing and the pastures, but they came too late to be of much value to the corn, and the yield will be rather light. Wheat, \$1.15; corn, 75c; butterfat, 31c; eggs, 28c; hens and young chickens, 18c.—M. L. Griffin.

Cowley—We have been having fine weather recently. The soil is in good condition for plowing. About three-fourths of the wheat land is ready for next year's crop. Pastures are making a fairly good growth. The prairie hay crop was light; the average yield probably was not more than 1/2 ton an acre. Wheat, \$1.21; corn, 75c; eggs, 29c; poultry, 17c; butter, 40c.—E. A. Millard.

Douglas—Late crops such as cane are making a fine growth since the rains came. This also is true with the pastures. A large proportion of the farmers here now are selling whole milk, and they have found that their profits have been increased and the work decreased. There is some building of barns and of poultry houses. Most of the rural schools have begun.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Edwards—Still no rain in this vicinity. It has been almost impossible to plow or list. Corn is dried up and the feed crops are about the same. Wheat, \$1.18; corn, 85c; barley, 60c; hens, 18c; eggs, 22c; butterfat, 33c. There still are a few farm sales but prices are low except on cattle.—W. E. Fravel.

Ellis—We had some rain in different spots of the county the last week, but a good general rain is needed. Quite a number of farmers have started to seed. Others will start about the middle of September. The feed crop is almost a failure. Quite a number of cattle are going to market on account of the dry pastures. Wheat, \$1.15; corn, 85c; hens, 17c; springs, 20c; eggs, 21c; shorts, \$1.55; bran, \$1.15.—C. F. Erbert.

Ford—Weather still is dry. Have had some local rains, but a general rain is needed. Corn and feed cutting have been started and the crops are light. Wheat ground soon will be ready for drilling and most farmers intend to sow earlier than last year in order to get wheat pasture for their stock, as feed will be scarce this winter.—John Zurbacher.

Greenwood—The second rain fell recently and is going to be a great help to the kafir. Corn cutting has started and most of the crop will be put in the shock. Cattlemen are losing on cattle that are being shipped. Farmers have done very little plowing and are not interested in sowing wheat. Potatoes are of good quality.—A. H. Brothers.

Kiowa—It is dry and windy here and corn is burning badly. Many farmers are filling silos. Maize, kafir and cane are doing well. Pastures are short. Corn on tight land is poor but in the sand there are some fairly good stands. Nearly everyone has the wheat ground in good condition.—Art McNarny.

Labette—Pastures are as good as at any time this season. Threshing from stacks is about finished. Some upland fields yielded 25 bushels an acre. Drouth was broken about the middle of August. Some fields of corn will have a fair crop. Crab grass is making a lusty growth. Wheat, \$1.14; oats, 40c; corn, 80c.—J. N. McLane.

Marshall—The weather continues to be rather dry, altho we have had some local rains, which arrived too late, however, to be of help to the corn. But they have been of benefit to fall pastures. Corn, 75c; eggs, 23c; cream, 35c; wheat, \$1.20; hay, \$15.—J. F. Stosz.

Ness—The dry weather continues, as we have had only a few local showers. A good general rain is needed badly. Most of the wheat land is ready for seeding. A few public sales are being held; everything moves at high prices except horses and mules. Corn, \$1; cream, 30c; eggs, 20c.—James McHill.

Norton—The weather has been fine and very cool at night. A good general rain is needed so wheat land can be properly prepared. Corn is being put in silos and the shock. This year's corn crop will be small. Quite a bit of old corn is being held. Hogs are scarce. Cattle are being sold on account of lack of feed.—J. J. Roeder.

Phillips—Weather is hot and dry in the day time but we are having cool nights. This county has been hit rather hard during 1926. We have had light crops for the last three or four years, and cattle had to be shipped out that should have stayed on the farms. We have no seed wheat, nothing much to sell and money is scarce. Is there any way we can get the seed? Banks seem to have gone their limit.—J. B. Hicks.

Pratt—This community has had a number of local showers recently which have put the ground in fair condition for wheat sowing. Most farmers are about ready to sow and will begin seeding about the middle of September. Corn in general has been damaged by drouth, altho the local showers have helped some. There will be about a half crop.—A. P. Barrett.

Republic—Most farmers are thru plowing. The ground harrows down well on account of recent rains, but more moisture is needed before the wheat is seeded. Some corn fodder is being cut. Hay will be scarce and high priced. Livestock and poultry products still bring satisfactory prices. Entries at North

Central Kansas Free Fair at Belleville indicated a high record so far as livestock exhibits were concerned.—Alex E. Davis.

Rice—Weather is hot and dry in this locality. Some parts of the county received enough moisture to start plowing again, but more rain is needed. A number of smut-treating machines are being sold. Many silos are being filled at present. Feed will be scarce later in the year. Wheat, \$1.12; butterfat, 36c; eggs, 25c; hens, 17c.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

Riley—The corn cutting is finished; about 35 per cent of the acreage was used for the silos and for fodder. Wheat land is being prepared for seeding. Cane and kafir are green, but are making a slow growth. Chinch bugs are numerous. A good many picnics and reunions were held in the county recently, which were well attended. Corn, 88c; wheat, \$1.18.—P. O. Hawkinson.

Rooks—Dry weather still continues over the greater part of the county. Very little plowing has been done this fall. Cattle are being shipped out of the county on account of the feed shortage. Quite a number of folks are moving out also. Wheat, \$1.15; bran, \$1.20; oats, 55c; corn, 90c.—C. O. Thomas.

Rush—Drouth still continues. Silo filling is about over. Cattle are being fed straw. Pastures are drying badly. Rush County Fair, held for three days, was well attended and the exhibits were good for a dry season. Wheat, \$1.15; eggs, 23c; butterfat, 31c.—William Crotinger.

Wilson—Had a good rain recently which helped to supply more stock water and helped out with the late wheat plowing. Most of the plowing for this crop is finished and the ground is being worked down in fine condition. Considerable hay still is being cut. Corn was damaged some on account of dry weather. Kafir is filling well since the rains began. Hens, 17c; eggs, 21c; butterfat, 36c.—A. E. Burgess.

A Glance at the Markets

Farm products which are growing scarce with the progress of the season, sell higher week by week. Those with which supplies are increasing now tend lower. That is often the state of affairs at this season. Eggs, butter and cheese advance; grains, feeds, fruits and vegetables decline. The general level of farm prices is lower than a year ago, bearing out the old market saying that farm prices go down with grain.

The world's wheat crop outlook is not any better than it was a year ago, thus suggesting a fairly high general price level, but the prospect for high winter wheat prices is not so good this year because prices are likely to be in line with foreign markets. The outlook for next year is for possibly more winter wheat, because farmers are reported planting one-seventh more land to this crop. There is no particular reason to expect trouble in the general market on this account now or next season, but fancy prices are not in sight—rather a continuance of something like present conditions.

Grain prices weakened a little around the first of the month because of fairly good crop news, especially regarding Canadian wheat and western corn. Demand was light and the feeding grains sold slightly lower along with the decline in wheat. Flax declined rather more seriously than grain because of lower prices in foreign markets and the prospect of liberal supplies.

Feed shared in the recent poor demand for the feeding grains around September 1. Dairymen use less concentrated feed now that the rains have freshened the pastures. Even the export demand has been slack. Declines were chiefly in wheat, feeds and linseed.

Hay prices are holding better. Good grades of timothy sold higher in some markets. Bad weather has been reflected in much low quality and heated stock which sells hard. New hay brings \$1 to \$2 a ton less than old stock of the same grade.

Dairymen are pleased with the recent combination of a fresh growth of grass, cooler weather and slightly higher prices for butter and cheese, with a good demand. Of course, the quantity is somewhat below that of the season of greatest output, but there is enough butter for the demand and a little, but not too much, to spare for storage.

September cheese prices thus far are above the level a year ago and are holding their own, and the situation is strengthened by an active demand. The market position of dairy products is good, altho the more favorable conditions for production must tend to slow down the usual seasonal rise between the period of flush production and frost time. The advance has discounted many of the favorable developments.

The egg situation grows better every week now, from the seller's point of view. Receipts continue to lessen, and prices for strictly fresh stock go up easily. There was a rise of 2 and 3 cents in the best grades about the first of the month. Some cold storage stock is being taken out and sold, which is a good point for the longer range outlook.

Dressed poultry is in liberal supply and hard to sell, except at prices a shade lower. Live poultry is affected at times by a special feast day demand, and prices have held better than the general poultry market.

The potato market seems to be waiting for later reports from the main crop digging operations. The northern crop was a week or two later this season, but it seems to be turning out better in some sections than expected a month ago. Production being larger than in 1925, the price may be assumed likely to run somewhat lower, but the situation appears fairly strong as compared with the average season.

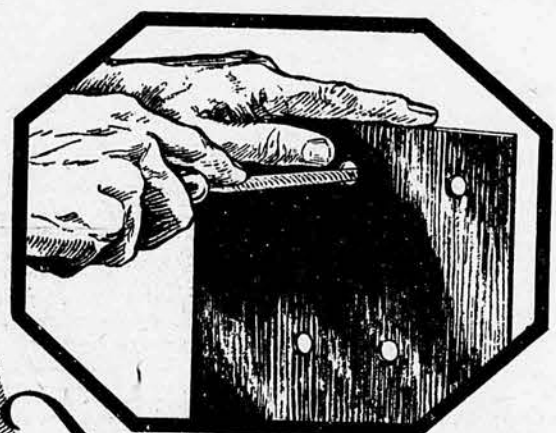
The heat and rainfall of August brought gains of one to six points in the condition of leading vegetables in the main producing states.

The main onion crop is estimated a little larger this year, and prices are lower. Cabbage is expected to produce a little more both of the domestic and Danish types, but this means only a moderate supply. One of the developments in the truck crop situation is the large acreage of fall and winter lettuce planted in the Southwest. Sales of early apples in British markets ran fully as high as usual, with tops above \$10 a barrel.

Livestock markets seem to have taken a new start with the end of hot weather, resulting in slow but fairly steady advance, following the better demand for meats. Lambs sold higher despite larger receipts of such stock at Chicago. Light hogs fared better than heavy weights, partly because of conditions of supply. Farmers have been getting more money this season for fewer and heavier hogs, but the price a pound of the heavy stock suffered more or less because of this tendency. Lighter receipts of western range cattle suggest underlying strength in the beef situation. Trade is active at rising prices, in thin steers for feeding. Veal calves share in the generally upward trend.

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12	1.20	3.84	28	2.80	8.96
13	1.30	4.16	29	2.90	9.28
14	1.40	4.48	30	3.00	9.60
15	1.50	4.80	31	3.10	9.92
16	1.60	5.12	32	3.20	10.24
17	1.70	5.44	33	3.30	10.56
18	1.80	5.76	34	3.40	10.88
19	1.90	6.08	35	3.50	11.20
20	2.00	6.40	36	3.60	11.52
21	2.10	6.72	37	3.70	11.84
22	2.20	7.04	38	3.80	12.16
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PURE BRED TOGGENBURG AND NUBIAN pedigree; heavy milk strain. Wonderful breeders and show stock, bred right, fed right. The Quakertown Goat Farm, Haviland, Kan.

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PISTULA HORSES CURED \$5.00. PAY when well. Chemist, Barnes, Kan.

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DUROC JERSEY MARCH BOARS. GOOD length, and bone extra good. Best breeding. G. D. Willems, Inman, Kan.

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MISCELLANEOUS LANDS

OWN A FARM in Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington or Oregon. Crop payments or easy terms. Free literature; mention state. H. W. Byerly, 81 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minnesota.

IMPROVED FARMS FOR RENT in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. Cheap round-trip tickets. FREE BOOKS. E. C. Leedy, Dept. 500, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minn.

THE SERVICE LAND OFFICE established for the purpose of putting the buyer and seller in direct communication. We charge but \$1 for putting a list of your property for sale on our mailing list for one year, and will send you a list of the land and service for sale of any county for \$1. The Service Land Office, Garden City, Kan.

COLORADO

320 A. IMPROVED Colorado ranch \$960; 40 A. \$160; 80 A. \$320; 165 A. \$660. R. Brown, Florence, Colorado.

160 A. RANCH—situated on two auto roads, all fenced, 5 room log cabin, chicken house, cellar, barn, water right, trout stream, soil for lettuce, alfalfa or grains. Cash \$2800. For further information write Box 164, Krommling, Colo.

160 Acres For Sale IRRIGATED. 1 1/2 miles from town and high school. 22 dairy cows, 100 range cows, 100 pure bred Hampshire ewes; with much horse and full equipment. Write for description and terms. J. D. Hills, owner, Norwood, Colo.

REAL ESTATE

KANSAS

WHEAT LAND in the new wheat belt. Snap, E. E. Nelson, Garden City, Kan.

FOR SALE, N.E. Kansas bottom and upland farms. Melvin Ward, Holton, Kan., Rt. 1.

FINE CROP LAND \$29 A. \$5 A. cash, bal. crop payments. Ely, Garden City, Kan.

IMP. 800 A., Tel. R.F.D. Good wheat, corn land. \$25 A. WHI divide. Want business or income. Owner Bx. 222, Garden City, Kan.

WRITE for catalog on foreclosure farms, also particulars on 6% securities. The Mansfield Finance Corporation, Topeka, Kan.

CHOICE IMP. farms on Victory highway and Kaw Valley from 10 A. up. Priced to sell. Write us, Hemphill Land Co., Lawrence, Kas.

40 A. ALL TILLABLE. Modern house. On concrete road. 3 ml. Lawrence and State University. Price \$14,000. Horsford Inv. Co., Lawrence, Kan.

BARGAINS in southwest Kansas wheat land. Write for list. Henry B. Weldon Land Co., Garden City, Kan.

SUBURBAN HOMES, houses, farms for sale. Free list. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.

WELL IMPROVED 160 acre Douglas county, Kansas. For sale to close estate. Write for list of farm bargains. Mansfield Brothers, Ottawa, Kan.

ILLINOIS MAN owns 7,000 acres choice land in Wheat and Corn belt of Eastern Colorado and Western Kansas. 2,000 acres broke. I want 2 or 3 farmers to help farm my land and will let each one select a farm and let the crops pay for it. Write C. E. Mitchem, Owner, Harvard, Illinois.

463 ACRES, fine creek bottom, 12 1/2 miles north of Winema, Pottawatomie County, Kan. Splendid 9 room brick dwelling, furnace heat, electric lights, 4 room tenant house, large barn, garage, 250 ton silo, plenty of water. Excellent stock farm. Priced to sell quick. Liberal terms. I. H. Johnson, Gotham Apts. Hotel, Linwood & Chestnut, Kansas City, Missouri.

To Settle Estate

FARM near Troy, Doniphan, County, Kan. 168 acres upland and 64 acres bottom land. Well improved. A bargain. Part cash and balance first mortgage. Also fruit farm near Troy, 80 acres; 23 acres orchard. Reasonable terms and might take part trade. C. W. Ryan, Wathena, Kan.

CALIFORNIA

BEAUTIFUL FARM OF 20 ACRES WITH 14 acres Prime Alfalfa, 2 acres of Peaches, 4 acres of Grapes, all in A-1 condition. Small barn, good well, no house. Fine Domestic Water. Abundance of irrigation water at all times. This farm is 1 1/2 miles from San Joaquin, a modern town of 300; 29 miles west of Fresno, in Fresno county. Good schools, churches, creamery and all modern conveniences. On S. P. Railroad and highway. Price 6,000, \$1,200 cash, balance over 10 equal payments at 6%. No Trades. Herman Janss, 219 H. W. Hillman Bldg., Dept. 1107, Los Angeles, Calif.

FLORIDA

NO MONEY DOWN—good land—grow vegetables, citrus fruit, year round. Close harbor, paved highways. Pearson, 215 N. Mersington, Kansas City, Missouri.

GEORGIA

INVESTIGATE SOUTH GEORGIA FARMS. Write for book on opportunities. Truck, Corn, Fruit, Hogs, Cattle, Dairying. Chamber of Commerce, Thomasville, Georgia.

MISSOURI

OZARK FARM BARGAINS. Send for list. Baker Investment Co., Min. Grove, Mo.

LISTEN: 20, 30, 40, 50, 60 and 80 acre farms. Prices \$400 and up; terms to suit. Big list free. Ward, Ava, Mo.

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

THE HEART OF MISSOURI. Good soil, excellent locations. Rare bargains. Write to Fitzporter, 4648 Shenandoah, St. Louis, Mo.

POOR MAN'S CHANCE—\$5 down, \$5 monthly buy forty acres grain, fruit, poultry land, some timber, near town, price \$200. Other bargains. 425-O, Carthage, Mo.

THE MOST fertile farms of the Middle West are found in the Gideon district of Southeast Missouri. Attractive prices, terms like rent. Ask Gideon Anderson Co., Gideon, Mo., for literature.

NEBRASKA

CENTRAL NEBRASKA Improved Cattle Ranch. 3560 acres. \$7.50 per A. Terms. F. R. Cline, 1756 Stout St., Denver, Colo.

OKLAHOMA

OKLAHOMA FARM The "Oklahoma," an Indian name meaning "The Land of the Fair Gods," entirely settled by people without homes April 22nd, 1889. Some of the most fertile lands in the world may be owned by the rent you are paying. Own your home. Occupy it while you pay for it. Write for descriptive booklet of good farms—with terms. I. C. Brown, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Farmers National Bank Building.

TEXAS

5 CENTS AN ACRE CASH—Texas school lands for sale by the state. \$2 acre, 5c acre cash, balance in 40 years. 5% interest. Send 6c postage for information. Investor Publishing Co., Dept. 9, San Antonio, Texas.

WASHINGTON

PACIFIC NORTHWEST equipped ranches; farms, orchards—Cash; terms; trades. Free lists. M. Priddy, College Sta., Pullman, Wash.

WISCONSIN

HERE IS AN ABSOLUTE BARGAIN—79 acre improved dairy and poultry farm, stock, machinery, electric lights, telephone, good water, good orchard. Write H. L. Dairy and Poultry Farm, Route 6, Merrill, Wis.

REAL ESTATE

SALE OR EXCHANGE

TRADES EVERYWHERE—What have you? Big list free. Borsio Agency, Eldorado, Kas.

BARGAINS—East Kan., West Mo. Farms—Sale or exchg. Sewell Land Co., Garnett, Kas. 213 ACRES northeast Texas; 60 acres prairie, balance timber. Trade for land northwest Kansas. Box 23, Wells, Kan.

160 ACRE OHIO FARM adjoining good town, splendid improvements; Owner wants Kansas farm. Mansfield Co., 1205 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

FARMS wanted from owners priced right for cash, immediate or spring delivery. Describe. E. Gross, North Topeka, Kan.

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

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By Jesse E. Johnson: 463 West 9th St., Wichita, Kan.

Chas. Fritzeimer, Jersey cattle breeder of Stafford, announces a dispersion sale to be held Nov. 12.

Fred Ahlgaard & Sons, Shorthorn breeders of Winfield, report the recent sale of several good young bulls.

Arthur W. Thompson, Nebraska's leading auctioneer, writes that sales are going well in his state and that land is selling better than it has for some time. Col. Thompson has been engaged to sell the S. B. Amos and Tomson Shorthorn sales to be held at Clay Center and Dover, Kan., the last of October.

A. R. Jones of Kansas City is joining forces with H. W. Flook of Stanley in a combination sale of Durocs and Shorthorns to be held at Stanley, Kan., Oct. 15. Mr. Flook is selling a consignment from his good Duroc herd and Mr. Jones is dispersing his entire herd of Scotch cattle now on his farm near Stanley, and under the care of W. R. Gore.

T. W. Owens of Wichita, will disperse one of the good Holstein herds of the Southwest Sept. 28. The herd includes the cattle bred by the well known breeder, B. R. Peck. Every cow in the sale has a record made by the Butler County Cow Testing association. Mr. Owens had the high cow for fat in July and the record cow of the entire association for milk in August.

R. E. Fruit, Poland China breeder of Gardner, began breeding registered Poland China hogs about seven years ago. Mr. Gardner has a fine place for the business, plenty of running water and shade and soil that grows the kind of crops necessary to profitable hog production. He started with Liberator Revelation and U. S. Giant blood and every year buys one or two good sows in order to have new blood for his customers. The herd is kept closely culled and only the very best sold for breeding purposes.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By J. W. Johnson: Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.

C. L. Blahm, Berryton, has claimed Sept. 29 for a public sale of registered Holsteins.

Ira M. Swihart & Sons, Lovewell, were at the Iowa state fair with their Polled Shorthorns last week.

Roger Williams, Lawrence, is going to sell Herefords at auction Oct. 10. W. I. Bowman, Council Grove sells Herefords at auction Nov. 13.

E. A. Cory, Concordia, is being urged by Shorthorn breeders in the territory of the Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association to hold an association sale at Concordia in November. He has claimed Nov. 24 for a Shorthorn sale and the day following for a Polled Shorthorn sale. There is one of the best sale pavilions in the country available at Concordia and good railroad facilities and with the recent rains the feed situation will be much improved. Breeders over that territory who have good sized herds will be benefited by reducing their herd some and a two days sale like this affords a good opportunity for those who want to add some good cattle to their herds. It is planned to hold the annual meeting and banquet the evening of the first day's sale and those who are desirous of selling a few cattle in this sale should write Mr. Cory at once what they have and for further particulars about the sale.

There is no denying the fact that north-west Kansas has been hard hit by the drouth and is behind other parts of the state in 1926 crops of all kinds. But there was no evidence of it at the big north central Kansas fair at Belleville last week. It was hot and dry but the gloom distributors were not in evidence but on the other hand everyone seemed cheerful and every day of the fair was a record breaker in attendance over previous years. The livestock exhibits were far beyond anything of other years and a large number of both cattle and hog exhibitors that were late with their entries were turned away because of lack of space. There were over 700 hogs which is the largest number ever exhibited in a fair outside of Topeka and Hutchinson in the state. It was a wonderful show and it was attended by wonderful crowds of farmers every day. They were a little anxious about rain because of pastures and seeding and the last of the week it came and it was a good one.

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JERSEY CATTLE

Jersey Bulls

From two to eighteen months old, the very best of breeding, high producing jams. Cheap.

R. A. Bower, Eureka, Kas.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION

Sept. 17th, 28 head Jersey cows and heifers. Ten reg. Also 75 purchased Chester White hogs. JAY CRUMPACKER, McPHERSON, KAN.

DISPERSAL SALE

Forty-five head, well selected Hood Farm breeding second week of November. Accredited herd with C. T. A. records. Peace Creek Jersey Farm. Chas. Fritzeimer, Stafford, Kan.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

Guernsey Cattle Sale Tuesday, Sept. 14

One reg. bull, three years old (95623) Miss Dot's Golden Squire a show bull, reproducer of excellent merit, also some reg. purebred and high grade cows and heifers. JOHN C. ROBERTSON R. 5, Morse, Kansas

Reg. Guernseys

Two bulls, 6 and 9 months old. First checks for \$50 and \$60 gets them. Also heifers. E. A. SAMPLE, NEOSHO, MO.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

HIGH GRADE HOLSTEIN SPRINGERS

For sale 50 high grade springers from 2 to 6 years old. Well marked, sound and heavy producers. T. B. test. ED SHEETS, R. 8, Phone 160N5, Topeka, Kan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Herd Bull Prospects!

from good producing cows and sired by Supreme Commander—Masterkey and our

STOCK BULLS Marshals Sort by Village Marshal, Oakdale Baron by Cumberland Matador. The Elm Dale Stock Farm A. E. Johnson, Owner Greensburg, Kansas

Shorthorn Herd For Sale

An account of drouth must sell my 30 head of Registered Shorthorns. Dirt cheap for quick sale. J. A. SCHNABEL, CLAYTON, KANSAS.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

20 Polled Shorthorn Bulls

7 to 24 mos old, \$75 to \$200. Representing some of the very best blood lines of the breed. A beef, milk and butter breed. Delight your cattle with a Polled Bull. Nearly 200 in herd. Price list ready soon. J. C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Kansas.

POLLED SHORTHORNS

For Sale—20 head of one and two-year-old heifers. Also 35 head of big spring calves and 2 yr. bulls. T. S. SHAW, STOCKTON, KANSAS

DUROC HOGS

SHEPHERD'S DUROCS

Offering bred gilts, sows, serviceable boars, spring boars. Write me your wants. Twenty years a breeder. I guarantee satisfaction. G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.

BRED SOWS AND GILTS

Shipped on approval. Write for prices and photographs. 1924 Kansas champion heads our herd. STANTS BROS., Abilene, Kansas.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

Chester White Hogs. Spring pigs, either sex, 12 wks. old \$17.50 to \$25 ea. Pairs and trios not akin. Fall boars of 200 lbs. priced right. Sows for fall farrow. Shipped C. O. D. on approval. ALPHA WIEMERS, Diller, Neb.

AUCTIONEERS

Arthur W. Thompson

AUCTIONEER All breeds of Livestock. Lincoln, Nebraska.

Angus Cattle Sale At Oakdale Farm, Tuesday, Sept. 28 The offering consists of 40 head of choice bred Angus cattle. They are Miss Burgeses, Black Caps, Black Birds, Enchantress, Eneas, Evergreen and Elba Ericas. 20 big calves go free, 15 yearling heifers not bred and 10 bulls that will suit anyone. This is our supreme effort to please you. Start right, well bred cattle are the best buy. Davis Bros. with one of the old established herds will sell in connection, 25 head of cows, Black Birds, Ericas, Prides and Queen Mother. They are well bred, useful lot that will make you money. Sale at Ravenwood, 11 miles east of Maryville, Mo. Don't forget the date, Ask for catalog, it will tell the whole story. ROBERT LARMER, Maryville, Missouri



THE CHASE OF A BEAUTIFUL BUTTERFLY

DID you ever walk across the barnyard when you were little and have a beautiful butterfly dart in front of your face? In an instant you were off in pursuit.

You know people who never get over chasing butterflies. They invest money here and there in supposed improvements and are disappointed. How much better to put earnings into permanent improvements that year after year increase your profits and satisfaction.

For example, consider foundations. They must bear the building weight without settling; they must be water-tight. Good concrete meets these requirements, and it will not rot. It is also fire-safe. And foundations are only one of

hundreds of improvements that once made of concrete will never again need attention.

Send for
"The Lehigh Farm Book"
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This book contains facts and suggestions that answer hundreds of questions about making concrete improvements on the farm. Directions are non-technical, easy to understand and apply. They cover estimates of materials needed and precautions to take—the result of actual building experience.

If you follow directions given in this book you can be sure that your concrete improvements are structurally correct. Before you build,

however, there is a question of right materials. The cement you use must be dependable.

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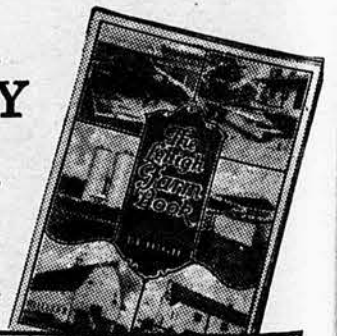
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Please send me, without cost, a copy of "The Lehigh Farm Book." I understand it gives directions for permanent improvements on the farm.

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