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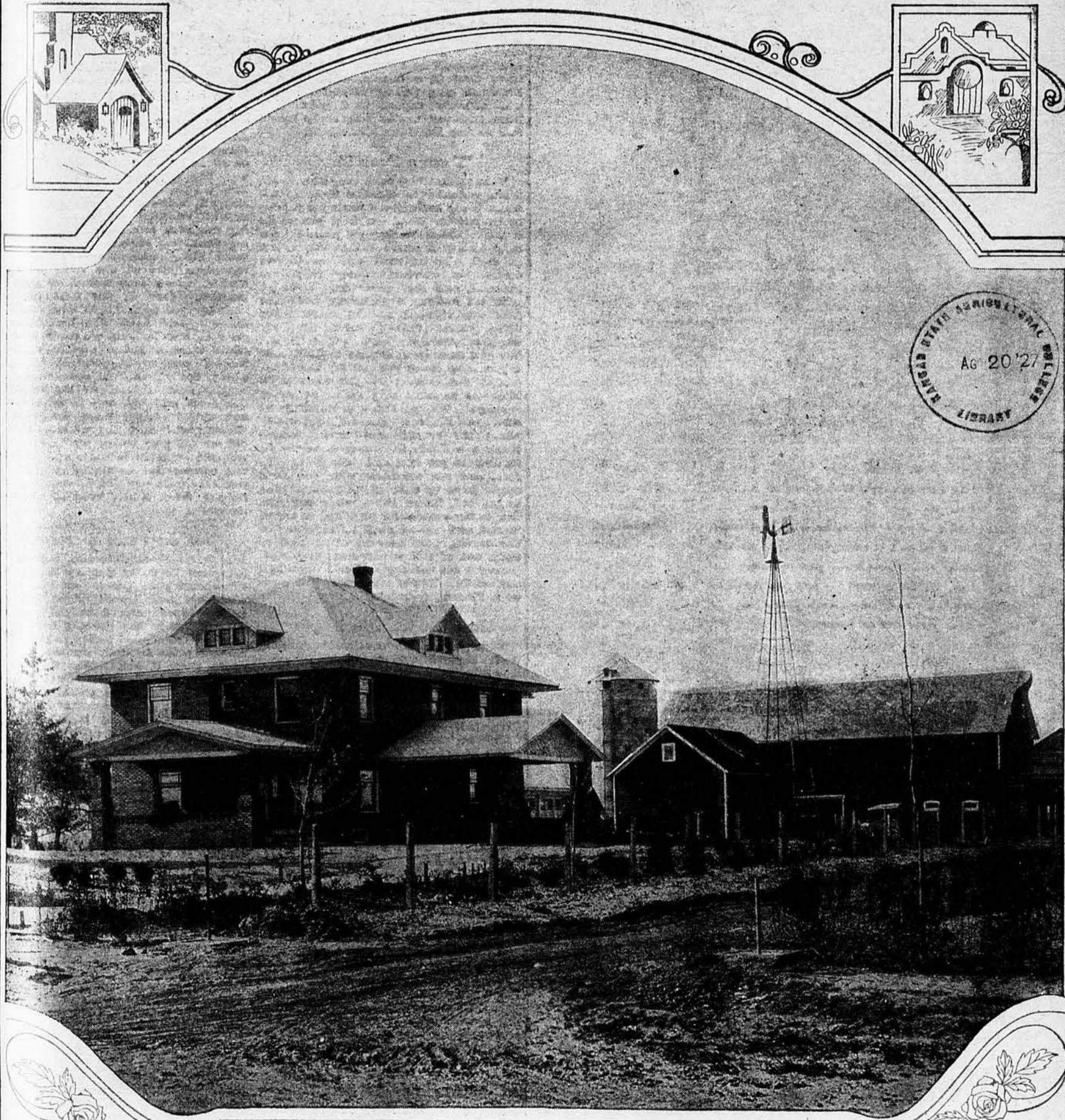
KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 65

August 20, 1927

Number 34



A Farm Home of the 1927 Model



THEY say that personal observation is the greatest teacher in the world and the best way to judge the merits of any article. This is why we ask you to go to a "Farm Service" Hardware Store and "see before you buy." There is no other way to judge the value and usefulness of any hardware article except to look it over, handle it, and have its special features personally explained by a "Farm Service" hardware man.

The beauty of trading in the "Farm Service" Store is that you are always welcome to look at everything in the store, to give the goods the most careful examination, and compare them in all their different qualities so that you can get a complete idea of what service they will render after you have purchased them. It is the sure way and the best way to invest your hardware money. The "tag" in the window is your invitation to walk in and make yourself at home.

Now is the time to start figuring on getting everything ready for the coming winter. Go into your favorite "Farm Service" Hardware Store and get information about roofings, paints, builders' hardware, winter poultry and milk house equipment that you may need. Find out about them now so that when the time comes to buy you will know right where to get the best in value and utility.

Your "Farm Service"
Hardware Men

Make this store
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A Good Profit From Corn?

Will Both the Yield and Price be Well Above Average This Year?

BY HARLEY HATCH

AS I WRITE this, August is nearly one-third gone and the fields are still soaked with moisture from rains which fell this week. Since those rains fell the weather has been very favorable for corn and the promise today is for a crop equal to that of 1924 and perhaps that of 1920. The plant is earing wonderfully well and the stalk has made a growth which did not seem probable one month ago. It might be possible for dry weather to cut this crop condition but it is not very probable. There also is an indication of a probable price for this crop now in the making which will return a good profit. Conditions are much as they were in 1924, when a group of counties in this part of Kansas raised a very heavy crop of well matured corn for which they received an average local price of more than \$1 a bushel, owing to the Northern crop failing to mature. We can scarcely expect that price this year, however, unless very early frosts fall in the Northern Corn Belt.

'Twas a Poor Start

This prospective corn crop seems still more welcome to Kansas farmers because early indications were for a crop much smaller than usual. It has made a much better feeling all around, not only among farmers but in the towns as well. To be sure, one should not count his chickens until they are hatched, and this great crop prospect will not become a certainty until the ears are ripened on the stalk. But there seems little chance for dry weather damage; hail might strike, but hail damage is always local. Winds might blow down the heavily burdened stalks, but even then the damage is likely to be local and not cover much acreage. Really, there is some great corn in Eastern Kansas, especially along the creeks and rivers, where there are fields in which it might be as easy to get lost as in the woods. In fact, one not familiar with the field might have to take the Arkansas plan to get out. Down there when one gets lost in the canebrake he is apt to travel 'round and 'round until he cuts one of the stalks, gets astride of it and so rides out of the wilderness. The stalk prevents his turning and so brings him out safely. The same plan might work in a Kansas cornfield.

Slow Progress in Haying

This great corn weather is holding back haymaking, and little progress has been made along that line in the last week. Few farmers have started on the prairie hay; they find this one of the best Augusts in which to plow that we have had for years. More tractors have been sold in this county since last spring than in any three-year period before. Despite the ever present debate as to which is most profitable for farm work, horses or tractors, the sale of tractors is increasing right along. On this farm this is the eighth season in which we have used tractor power, and while I am personally a horse man I cannot help but see that with the tractor one can accomplish twice as much as with teams, and, I believe, at less expense. With gasoline now delivered at the farms at a net cost of less than 11 cents a gallon there is a source of cheap power which cannot be equaled by horse flesh. Despite this, I should be sorry to see the time when the horse will be banished from the farm. Of all animals I like horses best; for that reason I can see where the tractor saves them the hard field and road work which used to make the average farm horse nearer worn out at 10 years old than he is now at 20.

Good Alfalfa Seed?

The first third of August seems rather early to sow alfalfa, but soil and weather conditions were so good during the last week that we risked the seed required to sow 7 acres. For a number of years we have sown alfalfa at the rate of 1 bushel to 5 acres and have found this amount plenty to make a heavy stand if the ground is in decent condition at sowing time.

The 7 acres we sowed was plowed in June, at which time a very heavy green growth was turned under. It has since been kept disked enough to keep down the weed and grass growth which started up after each rainy period. We bought the best quality of Kansas grown seed we could find, paying 23 cents a pound for it, and in addition invested \$1.50 in a preparation supposed to inoculate the seed. We have never used anything of the kind before and have succeeded in getting a good stand of healthy plants without it, but County Agent Cleavenger has pictures to show the effects of inoculation which decided us to make the trial. We put the ground in garden condition and sowed the seed broadcast and harrowed it in.

Only a Small Loss

We cut half our Sweet clover acreage for seed during the last week and plowed under the remainder, which did not show so good a stand. We had thought to let this part of the field stand and reseed itself, but so heavy was the growth of grass and weeds that we plowed the whole thing, seed and all, under. This seed was virtually all matured and we plan on sowing the field to oats next spring, hoping that the plowed under seed will come along with the oats. We cut the main part of the field with the binder, which was raised as high as possible. Part of the field cut had been covered with a light coat of stable manure, and here the Sweet clover grew so heavily that we could take no more than a 3-foot swath, and the tractor was moving the binder right along, too. This field comprises some of the poorest land on the farm; it lies high and the soil is of a sandy nature. It might need lime, but lime manure will work the wonders that I did on the part which we had covered. We will stick to manure and let lime and commercial fertilizers go. We cut this clover on two wet mornings, and do not think 5 per cent of the seed shattered.

But the Price Increases!

A letter from Colorado regrets the fact that so many grocery stores find it necessary to throw out so much vegetable food which might be sold had a lower price been put upon it. To one not in the grocery business it would seem a good policy to put a low enough price on such perishable stuff as to move it out, rather than let it go to the dump, but perhaps if we were in that business we would find that the average groceryman is doing the best he can. Unduly high prices for any product restrict consumption, and to that extent are hard on the producer. Take potatoes, for instance. In the Kaw Valley one can drive to the farms and get the best of potatoes for from 75 cents to \$1 a bushel. The average price for these potatoes when they reach the country grocery is 60 cents a peck and in many instances 65 cents. It is possible that these potatoes cannot be handled in small lots at a less price, but such a high price checks consumption and so harms the producer. If the average grocery could sell such potatoes for 35 cents a peck they would have no trouble in doubling their sales, but to do this they would have to combine and buy in large quantities instead of small lots which come in by local freight. This takes initiative and if, as we are told, that quality is lacking on our farms, it is no less lacking in the grocery business.

The Girl Who Confesses

"Why did you leave your last position?" asked the employer who had advertised for a stenographer.
"My boss was a perfect gentleman, sir," replied the beautiful applicant, "and I must think of my literary career."

It is funny none of the ocean flyers has shaved enroute, considering the splendid facilities for getting rid of the used blade.

KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 65

August 20, 1927

Number 34

Worth Half the Living Plus \$2 a Day

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

IT IS such a monster. That is one reason you would notice it first thing when you enter E. A. Jewett's Marion county farm home. You might expect to find one of family size, because farm homes these days are installing so many modern conveniences. But this one of such generous proportions! "Why, it's as large as would be needed in the average small town market!"

Mrs. Jewett smiled at the remark. She had heard it before. Perhaps a good many times as an exclamation inspired by surprise, like the remark from this morning's visitor. On the other hand, it is likely she noted certain voice modulations that turned it into a question. "A little bit extravagant," was hinted, and then, "How can you afford to operate it?" and "Will it ever pay for itself?"

Perhaps if you could check back over Mr. and Mrs. Jewett's calculations, mental and otherwise, you would find just such reasoning. They decided it would pay or they never would have purchased it, because the price, \$625 installed in the home, didn't accumulate by virtue of magic. But even with the decision to purchase it off their hands, there likely were some misgivings. Isn't that the case with most undertakings of some importance? Its bulk loomed up so prominently the day it was brought home and installed in the long dining room, for the sole purpose of imitating polar conditions. And now you have guessed what it is—an electric refrigerator.

But if its polished surfaces reflected a question as to the wisdom of the purchase the first short while, it remained to prove its worth. Mr. Jewett enjoys its refreshing welcome in the form of cool drinks when he comes in from the fields in hot weather; it "sets up the treats" many times a day for the family. Why, it's a family pet!

"A rather elaborate layout merely for family enjoyment," caution suggests.

And there is the point. As important and enjoyable as its services may be to the family, that after all is a secondary matter. In reality it is a



Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Jewett of Marion County. They Tried Town Life for 18 Months But Moved Back to the Farm Again. They Missed the Life They Knew So Well

cost reducing, cash producing investment.

Mrs. Jewett had opened the door to the visitor. She now stepped back to her work. Feminine pride brushed two stray locks of hair into place. An electric iron was tilted back to its working surface and began nosing its way over freshly laundered linens. An electric fan overhead helped to keep the summer day's hot breath outdoors. The visitor mopped his brow and relaxed comfortably in the chair that had been offered.

"You say the refrigerator has paid for itself?" he queried, recalling one of Mrs. Jewett's remarks. "Yes," she replied. The electric iron was making steady progress. "It has paid for itself, and a good deal more, too. We simply couldn't get along without it now. We figure it makes us \$2 a day besides the greater part of our living."

Now the visitor was doubly interested. He wanted some details about this frigid machine's activities.

"In the first place," Mrs. Jewett asserted, "the value of the refrigerator shows up in our family expenses. It keeps the food in perfect condition, thus eliminating waste; food that we grow on this farm. Home butchering isn't a problem with us. Any time we need meat we can have it fresh. We can go out

and kill a beef, hog or lamb and keep the meat in the refrigerator for an indefinite length of time. There is no problem of getting rid of the surplus pork or beef or mutton in a hurry."

The Jewetts do sell fresh meat, however. Coming from their cooling system in first class condition it brings a good price. It doesn't bring as much as one pays at the butcher shop in town, but Mr. Jewett doesn't expect it to. Perhaps that is an advantage. But at any rate it is a profitable sideline to sell meat in this way. That is where part of the \$2 a day comes in that the refrigerator pays besides a big share of the living.

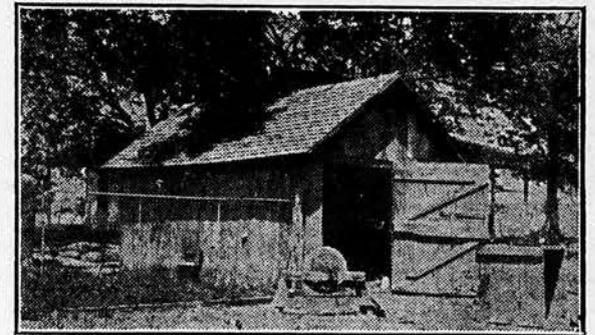
Another clean shirt was draped over the ironing board as Mrs. Jewett started to explain about the butter business. "I actually can increase the amount of butter I get from a 3-gallon can of cream when it is cold, as compared to a similar amount of warm cream," she assured. "And that holds for our old way of keeping it in the well. There is as much difference as between day and night. We didn't realize what a difference there could be until we had used our electric machine. It means I get more butter than when we used to keep the cream in the well, and that brings more money. Then, too, we can turn out a product of better quality, keep it in better condition until time to market it and get a price for it the year around that pays a profit."

Fifty pounds or more of fresh country butter go to town every week from the Jewett farm. The output is greater in winter, of course. Every neat pound print is bargained for before it is made. Jewetts had tried at times to sell butter to the stores in town, but the price was so discouraging. There always seemed to be such an over-supply at the particular stores they tried. Now private customers take the entire output at 45 cents a pound the year around. The refrigerator has kept the butter in good condition until time of delivery, and it reaches its destination the same way. This

(Continued on Page 19)



The Jewett Home is Comfortably Equipped with Running Water, Electric Lights, Furnace, an Electric Refrigerator and Numerous Other Appliances



This Modest Little Building Houses the Farm Electric Plant Which Has Proved to be of Such Great Benefit

From a \$40 Debt to 800 Acres of Land

WHEN Henry Koster came to Kansas he was \$40 in debt. He was just a lad of 17 out for himself. He had to have work, and of course he found a job—one that paid \$50 a year and permitted him to attend school for two months.

Maybe this will turn back the pages in memory's book for a lot of folks who read about him. You, too, may have had some such experiences. That first year out of his salary of \$50, Mr. Koster paid off his \$40 debt. Such is the spirit which enabled him to sit back one day recently and explain in a modest way about his methods of handling the 800 acres of Sedgwick county farm land he owns. And isn't that the spirit that has shaped out the Kansas of today—productive, homelike, proud?

Koster's interviewer chuckled out a question. "What do you suppose we of a younger generation would do if we had to buck up against the real thing like you did?" he wanted to know.

"You would buckle down and do it, son," came the reply. Apparently Mr. Koster hasn't despaired of today's youth. He is glad for the advancement that has been made—of an easier age. "But you must work to get ahead," he cautioned. Then in thought he was a boy again.

"I put in 10 years on a cattle ranch," he mused, "and in that time I missed only one day drawing pay. I bought my first land when I was 19 years old. Wasn't old enough to take the mortgage, so my brother acting as my guardian, took it over and deeded the land to me. But I paid for it." And in those years that have piled on top of 19

to make him 54, Mr. Koster has been able to invest \$51,000 in land and improvements. Eight hundred acres with \$6,000 worth of improvements on his home place. In the list of improvements is a cattle barn that was built for convenience and efficiency. In the middle is room for 50 tons of hay, and the other feed for winter is inside. In bad weather the livestock can be comfortable under cover. Half of the barn is for the milkers and half for the beef cattle.

"The reason I have this land," Mr. Koster said, "is because whenever I would get a few dollars ahead I would invest it that way. It is a good investment for me. I have land now so that my boys don't need to move around from one farm to another to get a start. And they want to farm. I've made some money on selling land. I always aim to buy the best I can get as it is the cheapest in the long run." His hobby with this good land, by the way, is making it better.

Of his total acreage he farms 320 acres. The boys rent the balance. About 160 acres of the land Mr. Koster handles is under cultivation and the rest of it is in pasture. And he always has 20 to 25 acres in alfalfa. He started with this legume 27 years ago, and in that time a good many acres have benefited from its growth. The Shorthorns make good use of the alfalfa and the grain. That is the way most of the feed is marketed, thru milk and beef plus pork and poultry products. Sometimes there is a good quantity of corn to sell. The rotation followed is wheat three or four years, oats one year and corn two or three years. "I

don't want to cultivate my hay land," Mr. Koster said. "It makes money for me while I sleep."

"The cows and chickens, 300 Buff Orpington and 30 head of Shorthorns and the garden, must look after the running expenses. The half-acre of garden can be irrigated when necessary." He is a great believer in utilizing home produced fertility. "I've been on this same place for 27 years," he said, "and I have produced as high as 36 bushels of wheat to the acre. Manure is responsible." And he never has raised less than 15 bushels of wheat, nor has he ever failed to make money any year. He has four chances—wheat, livestock, corn and oats. If one or two fail at least one other is bound to hit. Experience with summer fallowing has demonstrated that the wheat yield can be boosted 10 bushels to the acre, and Koster follows this practice to some extent.

"I believe I put about twice as much work on an acre of wheat land as some folks might think necessary," he said. "In the last 27 years I have found the more you work the land the better the yield." He plows some, but lists for the most part—double listing a great deal.

The wheat proposition is worked somewhat together. Mr. Koster and the boys have 300 to 400 acres of it. The straw always has gone back to the land in load after load of manure, but it is going back in a different way now. Last year they bought a combine and "It's a great thing to have," the senior Mr. Koster assures. "It is a labor saver and leaves the ground ready to list. The combine is worth \$1 an acre over the old method of harvesting."

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I HAVE been reading a little book written by Blair Coan on conditions in Soviet Russia. Mr. Coan is very bitter and therefore his opinions must be taken with some allowance. It is hardly possible that there is nothing good in the Soviet government, but Mr. Coan evidently sees nothing good in it, as is shown by his introduction, which reads as follows:

"Russia today is ruled by an oligarchy made up of deported undesirables from the civilized nations of the world. It comprises ex-convicts, neurotics, morons and drug addicts.

"The rulers of this vast country are psychopathic cases who, in America, for the protection of society, would be confined in institutions." A good many of the statements made in this book are no doubt exaggerated; some of them probably are untrue; but that a good many of them are true is established by the testimony of numerous witnesses who have lived in Russia since the revolution and who substantially agree. These witnesses do not all belong to the so-called capitalistic class by any means; the most severe critics of the Soviet rule are radicals who went to Russia supposing that they were going to the land which was a workman's paradise. Among them is the noted anarchist leader Emma Goldman, who was banished from the United States on account of her extreme revolutionary utterances.

In her book telling of her experiences she frankly acknowledges that she went willingly to Russia, supposing that she would find there the ideal state she had advocated. Instead she found misery unspeakable and tyranny such as she had never experienced or dreamed of. She was born in Russia, under the government of the Czar; her people had experienced oppression and want and tyranny. She came to the United States when a child and when she grew up became one of the most noted and most extreme radical agitators. All her sympathies were with the new regime in Russia until after she had an experience with it for nearly two years. There she found a tyranny worse than that of the Czars, cruelty such as she had never before witnessed and inefficiency and misery such as she had not dreamed of. While here in the United States she had denounced our Government and the capitalistic system in unmeasured terms, but after her experience in Russia she was quoted as saying that she would rather be in prison in the United States than out of prison in Russia.

The lot of wage earners in Russia is certainly not to be envied. Even the supposed official information given out by the Soviet Government, or at least with its approval, demonstrates that. A recent report issued by the Soviet Bureau in Washington, D. C., which paints the situation in Russia presumably in the most favorable light possible, admits that while costs of living in Russia have risen 74 per cent as compared with the prewar cost, the average wages are somewhat less than before the war. In other words, the Russian laborer gets less wages but it costs him nearly twice as much to live.

Aaron Kopman, a writer for the Chicago Tribune, who spent several months in Russia, under date of May 2, 1927, makes the following statement as to what he found.

"Skilled workmen in Russia are divided into categories. The lowest of these pays 45 rubles (\$22.50) a month, and the highest 85 rubles (\$42.50). There are a very few on the payroll of the nationalized factories in Russia who make 100 rubles (\$50) a month. These are the foremen and overseers, who generally are Communists, and who obtained their positions not by hard work but by much talking.

"During the early days of the revolution nobody received money for his labor. All Russians lived on the pick, or a ration of food which was doled out monthly.

"After many thousand had died of starvation the 'pick' was supplanted by a new currency, the Chervonetz. This piece of paper was supposed to be worth \$5, but today in Russia it will purchase only \$1's worth of manufactured goods and perhaps \$2 worth of food, according to American standards. When the dictatorship of the proletariat discovered the workers still failed to produce enough manufactured goods, Commissar Trotsky initiated the bonus system, the time card system and the profit sharing system, all of which were formerly denounced as tricks of the capitalists to exploit the worker.

"From the wages of every worker in Russia the government deducts from 8 to 10 rubles a month. (How the workers of the United States would howl if a direct tax of 15 to 20 per cent of their wages were levied on them.) This is divided between government health insurance, the fund for destitute children, the air fleet fund and the fund to help imprisoned revolutionists abroad. It is a bitter irony that the worker is now compelled to

Passing Comment

—By T. A. McNeal

contribute to aid destitute children whose parents the state political police have shot as counter-revolutionists, bourgeoisie, intelligentsia and speculators."

I have no doubt the situation in Russia is bad enough, the not quite so bad as Mr. Coan paints it. I believe, in spite of his pessimism, that it is not so bad as it was a few years ago, and that it is improving slowly. He thinks the United States is in serious danger of being Bolshevized. I do not think so. I do not believe the Russian Soviet idea is making any headway in this country.

Alaska is Coming Along

WHEN William H. Seward made the deal with the Russian government by which that government parted with 590,884 square miles of territory, the majority of the people of the United States thought it was a bad bargain for our country. They would have considered it not much more foolish if he had bought the then more or less mythical region immediately surrounding the North Pole. They believed that we had simply made a present of 7½ million dollars to Russia.

Of course we know better now and have known better for a good while. We know now that the value of the mineral output alone of Alaska for the



Unfinished Business

single year 1920 was three times the entire price paid Russia. We know now that the value of the salmon pack for 1925 was more than four times the entire price paid Russia. We know now that the value of Alaska's commerce with the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, amounted in exports to the United States of approximately 66½ million dollars, more than nine times the original purchase price.

A new industry is now developing in Alaska. About 35 years ago a herd of reindeer, 1,200 all told, were brought into Alaska from Lapland and distributed mostly among the Eskimos, under supervision of the United States Department of Agriculture. They have done well, and have been increasing steadily until the number in the territory in 1924 was estimated at 350,000. Probably there are ½ million by this time. About 250,000 of the 350,000 in 1924 were owned by natives. Many of these natives have grown to be what they consider independently wealthy thru their ownership of reindeer herds. The land these reindeer feed upon is worthless for agricultural purposes but is capable of pasturing 4 million reindeer. Reindeer fit for market sell for \$10 to \$12 a head. Large quantities of the meat are now being shipped to the United States and

it is a favorite item on the bill of fare at many hotels and on railway dining cars. The reindeer feed the native mosses; the cost of raising an animal estimated at \$1 a year.

There are 275 Blue fox ranches in Alaska, total investment amounting to nearly 7 million dollars.

The National Bureau of Education is doing good work among the natives in Alaska; 86 schools are in operation, with 159 teachers and an enrollment of 3,703 pupils. These schools are vocational; the teachers are required to do a good many things in addition to teaching the ordinary branches. The care of the health of the natives part of the teacher's duty. A part of his or her day work is to visit the homes of the natives and see that hygienic conditions are maintained there; also to show the native mothers how to care for and feed their infants; how to prepare food, how to properly ventilate their houses and dispose of the garbage.

Included in the curriculum of the schools are such industries as house building, carpentry, building, making furniture, sled construction, operation and repair of gas engines and basket weaving. These natives take readily to industrial training and excel in all mechanical occupations. Hospitals have been established at Juneau, Nulato, Akia, Kakanak and Noorvik. In addition to the hospital treatment afforded in these Government hospitals numbers of boys and girls are brought to Seattle for special treatment and delicate operations.

If Secretary Seward were alive today he would be proud of the bargain he struck with Russia in 1867.

River Traffic

THE rapid increase in river traffic on the Ohio is of interest to the people of Kansas and other western states, for if the Ohio can be made a profitable artery of commerce there is a reason why the Missouri may not be. Three-quarters of a century ago the Ohio was an important artery of commerce. A vast number of boats bore freight and passenger, plied up and down the river. Then with the development of the railroads the river traffic declined until it became almost negligible. Little or no effort was made to improve the channel. The volume of water fell off except in flood times, when the river became a great menace to the people living in the valley. Now interest in river navigation is increasing; the Ohio is again becoming an important artery of commerce. During 1924 48 million tons of cargoes were transported on the river, and later reports show an increase. Commodities like coal which do not require quick delivery and do not deteriorate in transport form the principal cargoes. Sometime the Missouri will carry more freight than the Ohio, and its tributaries and will benefit a much vaster territory.

The Stingers Were Stung

I HEV just been readin' an account uv a fellow who got stung to the extent uv \$6,000 by a couple uv confidence men," remarked Bill Wilkins to his side partner, Truthful James, "which reminds me uv a little experience I hed with a couple uv friendly gents I fell in with in San Francisco, some years ago. I wuz a strollin' round lookin' at the buildin's when a feller come up and stuck out his hand and appeared most tickled to death and said, 'Well I'll be jiggered if it isn't my old friend Sam Havens.' 'Sorry to disappoint you stranger,' says I, 'but you air laborin' under a mistake. My name don't happen to be Havens. I wuz born in Pike county, Missouri, and accordin' to the records I wuz christened William Jasper Wilkins.' 'I beg your pardon Mr. Wilkins,' sez the feller. 'When I saw you I wuz dead sure that it wuz my old side partner Sam Havens, and I will swear that there never wuz no better man.

"'I am willin' to wager considerable,' he said, 'that you are a fine man, or you wouldn't be such a resemblance to my old friend Sam Havens and with that he left me. There wuz something about that feller that sort uv excited my suspicion. It seemed to me that he wuz too durned friendly. The rest uv the people I met didn't seem to care a hoot fur anybody. Then there come into my mind some stories I hed heard about confidence men workin' in pairs, one uv them goin' out and roundin' up the suckers and steerin' them up agin the other one when the two uv them would proceed to trim the sucker. I sez to myself sez I 'I will just play this here hand out, but ain't a bettin' nuthin' till I kin git a pointer as to what the other feller hez in his hand. If there's anything in the story I heard from the feller wuz speakin' about I will meet up with another friendly feller right soon.'

"Well, sure enough, I hedn't gone more than three blocks and wuz still gawkin' round at the buildin's when a well dressed feller stopped

held out his hand. He also seemed to be tickled to death and says, 'Durn my hide if I don't know my old friend Bill Wilkins. I hev'n't laid eyes on you since we were boys together in old Pike county, Missouri, more than 30 years ago, I knowed you the minute I set eyes on you.' 'Seem to hev the best uv me,' I says. 'Well, I wonder, Bill,' he says. 'I hev changed a lot since we went swimmin' in the ol' swimmin' hole. I reckon when you refresh your memory you recall a little freckled red headed feller by name uv Billie Smith?'

Yes, I sez, 'come to think uv it I do recollect there wuz several Smith boys and one uv wuz named Bill.' As a matter uv fact fur a der there wasn't a single boy in my crowd that called Smith. I guessed that this feller would be it wuz a cinch that there wuz a kid by the name uv Bill Smith in every neighborhood. 'Uv sez,' I continued, 'I recollect you now. You wuz a mighty smart boy then, full uv devilment and that but nuthin' mean about you. Uv course we were people there that didn't like you; some o' them said that you wuz too darned smart and sooner ur later you would land in the penitentiary. They said you wuz a lazy little devil that you'd try to make a livin' by swindling suckers, but they didn't make allowance fur the fact that you wuz just a boy.' The feller looked the sort uv cur'us but if I do say it, James, I ed as innocent as a lamb, and he evidently ded that I didn't mean nuthin'.

I reckon, I continered, 'that you recall Jeb and Abe Witherspoon?'

Sure,' he says, 'recollect 'em as well as if it been yesterday. What become uv them boys?' 'A matter uv fact there wasn't no such boys and I knowed then that he wuz a fraud, but I didn't know it. 'Well,' I sez, 'they left there nigh onto 30 years ago and I hev'n't seen either uv them since.' 'Just then the other feller who hed called me Sam Havens come up and the second feller introduced me as his old swimmin' hol' boy companion in Pike county, Missouri. Said there wasn't no other boy in ol' Pike county he liked so well as I did me, that if he hed met up with a brother he'd'n't seen fur 30 years he couldn't hev been tickled. The other feller said that he could understand just how he felt about it; said that he hed come down the street a ways and took me fur an old friend uv his, Sam Havens, one uv the best God ever made. Well, they palavered round a while and then proposed that we take a drink.

It occurred to me that mebbly it wasn't a fittin' to hoist in any high powered drinks, and I declined that I would take a ginger ale. They seemed to me to be a bit disappointed, but I explained that I hed been on the water wagon fur several months and also that I wuz in the city fur some choice investments and needed a clear head. At that both uv them perked up and the feller that hed mistook me fur Sam Havens said, 'Speakin' uv investments I hev got onto the best thing I ever heard uv.' Then he went on to tell uv a mine out in Arizona; said that a bunch of men in Kansas City hed undertook to dig it and spent all the money they hed and was ready to give it up fur next to nuthin'. The engineer they hed hired wuz sellin' them on it. He hed just uncovered a vein uv the richest that ever wuz discovered in that country, but hed made this known to his employers; what he was tryin' to do wuz to git control and then open this here vein which would run easy a thousand dollars to the ton. Said that he could buy the Kansas City bunch fur \$10,000 and git complete control uv the mine in which there wuz less than 10 million dollars' worth uv this ore in sight. He said that it would take about \$500,000 additional to put the mine into operation. 'I wuz goin' to propose to my friend Smith here we go in halvers on this but it hez just occurred to me that bein' as you and him were boy-

hood chums you might like to go in with us, each investin' \$5,000.'

'I wuz enthusiastic at once, said that I hed been lookin' fur such a chance fur quite a while but uv course I would want to be certain that this here minin' engineer knowed what he wuz talkin' about and wuz on the level. He said that wuz proper; he didn't want me to go in until I was satisfied on that p'int. Then he took a letter from his pocket signed, as he said, by the president and cashier uv the leadin' bank uv San Francisco, highly recommendin' this here engineer. I said that seemed to be all right but I wanted to be sure that the Kansas City fellers hed the stock to deliver. He said that wuz all right, that it just happened that one uv the Kansas City stockholders wuz at the Palace Hotel and hed the stock with him signed in blank ready to deliver. We went to the hotel and met the feller from Kansas City. He seemed to be a very pleasant feller, but down in the mouth. When the feller who took me fur Sam Havens told him that he wuz there with his friend Smith and Wilkins to make the deal he said that



he feared we wuz makin' a bad bargain; that in his opinion the mine wasn't wuth nothin' but if us gentlemen wanted to risk our money in it it wuz our business, only he wanted us to clearly understand that he wasn't recommendin' the mine.

'The feller who wuz doin' the negotiatin', who said his name wuz Silvers, said that we understood the situation, that we wuz willin' to take a chance, that it wuz our idee that further development might show some pay ore and if we lost on the deal we wouldn't squeal. Then Smith and Silvers dug up their share uv the purchase money and turnin' to me Silvers says, 'I presume, Mr. Wilkins, that you air prepared to put up your share.' 'Sure I am, sez I, 'but unfortunately I only hev a few dollars in cash in my pocket at this time. I hev a certified check on the First National Bank uv Los Angeles fur \$8,000. It is over to my hotel. If you and my old boyhood chum Bill Smith could arrange to cash that check and pay this Kansas City man I will go over to the hotel and git the check. I hev arranged with the Stock Exchange Bank here to cash the draft.

'I wuz lookin' eager by that time and them

birds thought sure they hed a sucker hooked. 'White I'm gone fur that check you gentlemen might wire the bank in Los Angeles to find out if the check is all right.'

'Well, James, I hed the certified check just as I said, but before bringin' it over I got in touch with the cashier uv the Exchange National and sez to him 'There air three confidence men who air aimin' to skin your uncle William Wilkins out uv a few thousand dollars. I am aimin' on my part to turn over to them a certified check fur \$8,000 out uv which they air supposed to git \$5,000. They hev wired the First National at Los Angeles to know if my check is good. I presume they will also ask you. You may tell 'em that it is, but afterward you are liable to git word from me that I hev ordered the check held up. I will also wire the bank at Los Angeles to the same effect.' He said he understood and so I moseyed back to where the three were waitin'. 'If you kin cash this here check,' I says, 'I will go in. You kin take out my share uv the ten thousand.'

'Well, James, they hed satisfied themselves that the check wuz all right, and they didn't suppose that I would get onto the job fur a day or two and by that time they would be gone where I never would find 'em. So they dug up three thousand and handed it over to me along with my share uv the bogus minin' stock. They also told me that they would see me the next day and arrange to go to the mine. I said that wuz all right with me, that I knowed my old boyhood friend would look out fur my interest and thanked 'em most profuse like fur givin' me the opportunity to make a fortune.

'In half an hour I wuz on my way to Los Angeles with \$3,000 in my jeans. It wuz several weeks after that before I saw the cashier uv the Exchange National. I asked him how Smith and Silvers behaved when they presented that check and found that I hed stopped payment. 'Well,' he says, 'I hev heard some profanity here in San Francisco that I considered right artistic, but never any that compared with what them two indulged in when they were told that you hed stopped payment on that check. They used up all the old reg'lar standby cuss words and in addition a number uv fancy swear words that I hed never heard before.'

One Child of Age

I am the wife of Rudolph Mengebaur. Myself and children have a one-fifth interest in an estate at Sedgwick, Colo. There are four other heirs to this estate. Only one of my children is of age. Can either of the other heirs force a sale so long as my children are not of age?
R. N.

If this estate was inherited under a will its division would follow the terms of the will. If it is an estate that comes without a will, that is under the regular statutory provisions of Colorado, the heirs who are of age might go into court and ask an order of distribution. In that case the minor heirs would be taken care of by the appointment of a guardian to look after their interests until they become of age. If it is a homestead and you are living on it you have a right to live there until all the heirs become of age.

See the Postmaster

I would like a position as rural mail carrier. When and where could I take the examination for the position? What would I need to study before taking the examination? Where would I apply to get a job? Is there a surplus of men wanting these jobs?
B.

Consult the postmaster at the county seat. He can give you the information as to when the examinations will be held, the general nature of said examinations, and with whom you will have to file your application for appointment in case you obtain the necessary grade at the examination. I do not know whether there is a surplus of applications asking for jobs of this kind, but I presume there is.

Melon-Raising Mergers

THE United States continually outgrows the largest transportation service in the world. Before many years to supply the wants of the American people, every means of transportation known to us will have to be utilized.

One of us realize that we have under one government a country nearly as large as a combination of the best known countries of Europe. And this country is growing tremendously. We are adding about 1,000,000 people a year to the population.

The necessities of life and with not a few of luxuries, for, taking us as a whole, we are the most prosperous people on the globe, with the highest standard of living. Distribution is becoming a bigger and a bigger job. We are going to need the transportation aids we can develop.

It has been about to enter upon a merger phase of railroad development—the combination under management of several roads which may be operated as a single system. And frenzied finance is alive to the melon-cutting opportunities afforded by stock-juggling methods of effecting these mergers. The Interstate Commerce Commission is all that stands between us and these experts prevents them from running wild, a duty for which the Commission's powers should be strengthened.

Year ago the Commission disapproved of the

financial plan for the merger of four railroads with the Nickel Plate by the Van Sweringen interests. The reason given was that the proposed merger placed the control of these huge properties in the hands of a few men and disregarded the interests of the public and the stockholders.

In corporation mergers this is sometimes done by selling large issues of non-voting stock and retaining the small issues of the voting stock in the hands of the merger promoters.

This year the Van Sweringens are ready to combine the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad with the Erie and the Pere Marquette, having acquired control of the last two roads thru stock ownership. These roads were part of the proposed Nickel Plate merger disapproved last year.

As chairman of the board of directors of the Chesapeake & Ohio, O. P. Sweringen informed the Commission that he and his associates would be willing to give up a profit of 10 million dollars on their holdings of Erie stock to obtain the Commission's approval of the new merger.

The minority stockholders of the Chesapeake say that road owes its prosperity to being independent, to the business it receives from other big systems which under the merger plan would become rival systems, and withhold this business.

The Van Sweringen brothers have an interesting history as railroad promoters and financiers. It

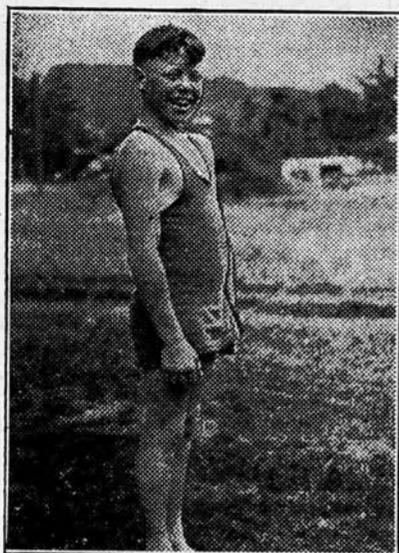
began in 1913 when they are credited with acquiring the old Nickel Plate with an actual investment of about \$500,000. Next they reached out for the Clover Leaf, the Ft. Wayne, Cincinnati & Western, the Lake Erie & Western and the Chicago & State Line, all now a part of the present Nickel Plate system.

These operations were financed with bond issues, non-voting preferred stock and small sales of common stock. In the end the brothers obtained a voting control of the system at a total net cost to themselves of about \$3,750,000. Since then they have acquired virtual control of the Chesapeake & Ohio, the Hocking Valley, the Erie and Pere Marquette, by the holding-company process that they have used.

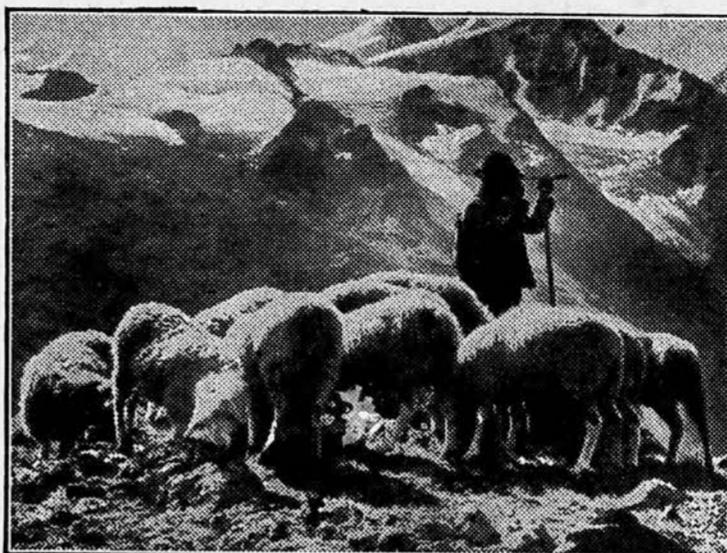
Unless the public and the roads are to be benefited by mergers, there is no excuse for the railway-merger policy. To safeguard the public interest in this particular the Interstate Commerce Commission should have its powers strengthened. It should be given more authority over railway stock transactions and the control of roads by holding companies. I believe this will be done.

Arthur Capper

World Events in Pictures



Terry Decker, 14, of Gladstone, Ore., Dived 50 Feet from the Clockamos River Bridge to Save Audrey Chippman from Drowning. He May Get the Carnegie Medal



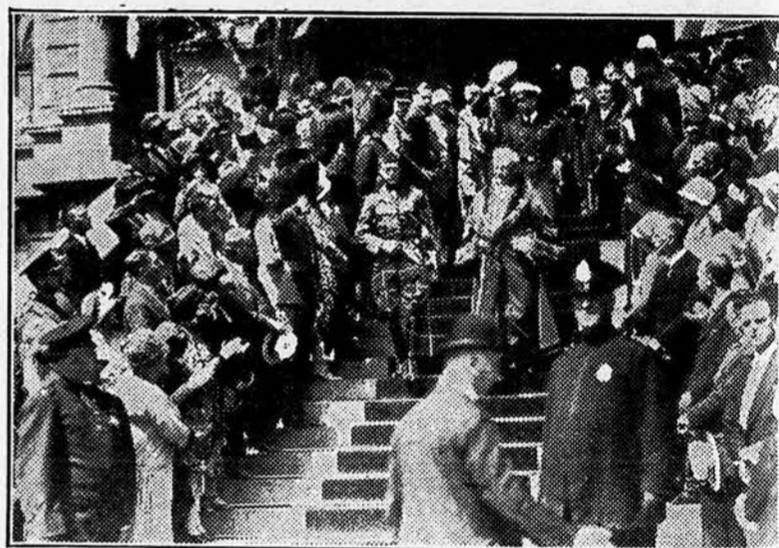
The Beauty of the Alps Never is More Enchanting Than When the Swiss Shepherd With His Flock Keeps Watch Over the Snow-Capped Ranges in the Beautiful Roseg Valley, Upper Engadine, Switzerland



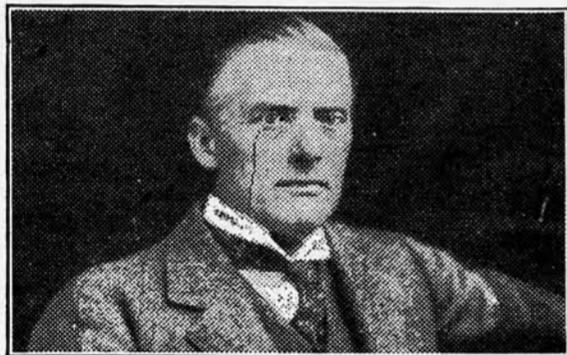
The King and Queen of England Opened the Gladstone Dock at Liverpool, Amid Gala Ceremonies. Photo Shows the King and Queen Arriving at St. George's Hall



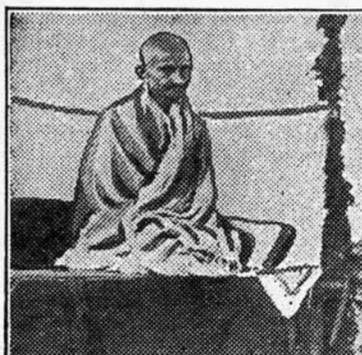
Beautiful Maidens With Long, Old-Fashioned Tresses Came Back in Style for the Moment at Least When Monte Bell, Moving Picture Director and Former Washington Newspaperman, Arrived in the Capital and Advertised for "Extras." His Picture Deals With the Time of the McKinley Administration



The Prince of Wales and Prince George Being Royally Received at the Montreal City Hall by Mayor Mederic Martin of Montreal, Canada. The Prince of Wales, Prince George, Premier Stanley Baldwin and Lady Baldwin Are Traveling as Far West as Banff on a Canadian Pacific Special Train



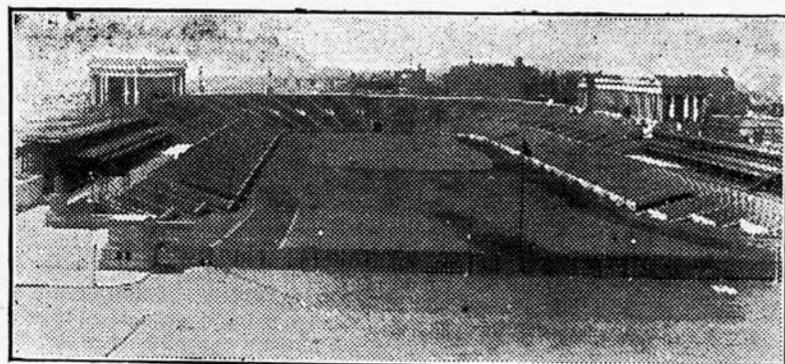
The Most Recent Portrait of Sir Austen Chamberlain Who Was Largely Responsible for the Severance of Diplomatic Relations Between Great Britain and Soviet Russia



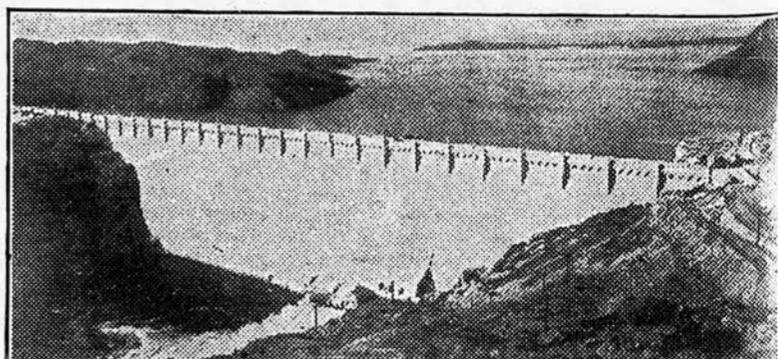
A Striking Picture of Mahatma Gandhi, India's Greatest Political Leader, as He Appeared for the First Time After a Long Illness, Addressing a Conference at Bangalore



Mr. and Mrs. James A. (Bud) Stillman, Jr., Multi-Millionaire's Son and His Bride from Canada, Sailed on the S. S. Olympic to Spend Their Honeymoon Abroad. Here They Are Aboard the Ship



Soldier's Field in Chicago, the Nation's Largest Outdoor Stadium, Where Gene Tunney, Heavyweight Champion of the World Will Fight Jack Dempsey His Challenger



The Elephant Butte Dam in New Mexico, 306 Feet High, Dams up Water in the Rio Grande River to Form the Largest Artificial Lake for Irrigation Purposes in the World. It Has Transformed That Once Dry and Desolate Section Into One of the Garden Spots of the North American Continent

It's a Better Place to Live

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

THE first meeting was held seven years ago Mother's day. Just a community gathering. But something about the affair held over to urge a second day of rest and fun and visiting. It was settled then. These Finney county folks decided such get-togethers were filling a real need and should be continued. As a result, Sunrise Community Club took form.

Someone has said that H. W. Felkner inspired this action. Any community could be thankful for such leadership. But no doubt Mr. Felkner would divide the honors among all those present. After all it takes some effort on the part of each person concerned to put such things over successfully.

But no matter who should get the credit, the fact remains that the club has brought a lot of joy to its members. When cold weather arrived that first year it was decided a community center building was needed. This resulted in the school building being enlarged to allow stage room and a comfortable assembly room. Meetings have been held there every month since when the weather wouldn't permit open air gatherings. On Sundays, and at other times, meetings are held of an educational nature. So it isn't a one-sided affair. There is time for study as well as play. For more than a year the folks have held Sunday school in the community building. They take their dinners and visit after church services.

All special holidays are celebrated, and extra things, such as oyster suppers to which the men treat their wives, fill in. On New Year's eve the ladies banquet the men. One man in the neighborhood is an expert at making hot cakes. When he officiates, the cakes are sold at so much a stack for supper. This brings in some money and box suppers help. But a good many of the entertainments are free.

"The idea of the club is to promote the social side of life," Mrs. R. E. Gasche recently explained. "It has brought us more closely together as a community and has pointed out new interests. Why, it makes us all kids again. We all get a thrill out of everything from the Christmas tree to debates."

There is a piano for use in Sunday school now. It was paid for by serving meals at sales and such things. Flowers go to sick rooms more frequently. It is a happier community in which to live.

Kansas Out of Line in Taxation

GREAT variations in the taxation policies of the 48 states are shown in a bulletin issued by the United States Census Bureau, in which Kansas takes a low rank among the states in diversification of its sources of state revenue, as, however, was already well known. From the bulletin it appears that there are three states, California, North Carolina and Pennsylvania, that make no levies on general property, many that make a small general property levy, as New York, Ohio, Wisconsin, Missouri, Minnesota and others, while Kansas relies largely on its revenue from the tax on general property.

Assessed valuation of property in the 48 states aggregated in 1926 a little over 142 billion dollars. The Kansas assessment was almost exactly one-fortieth or its proportional amount of the total as one of the 48 states. The Kansas general property state tax rate is not relatively high, being a little under 2½ mills, the average for the 48 states being a little over. From its general property tax Kansas in 1926 raised 9½ million dollars of revenue for the state, as distinct from the counties and local taxing divisions.

In diversification of its tax base, however, Kansas remains in the Nineteenth Century in comparison with the modern practice of many states. For example, the 48 states as a whole derive 23 per cent of their state revenues from the general property tax, the West North Central division, comprising seven states, with which Kansas is grouped geographically, raised substantially the same proportion, or 28 per cent of all state revenue from the general property tax, Missouri raised but 14 per cent from this source, and Kansas raised 43 per cent.

The unfavorable position of Kansas in this respect would be more pronounced but for the recent large revenues Kansas has obtained from automobiles, in licenses and gasoline tax, aggregating in the year mentioned \$7,367,000. But it is still true, notwithstanding the decline in the percentage of total state revenues received from the general property tax alone, that Kansas raises nearly twice as large a proportion of all its revenues from the general property tax as the 48 states on the average.

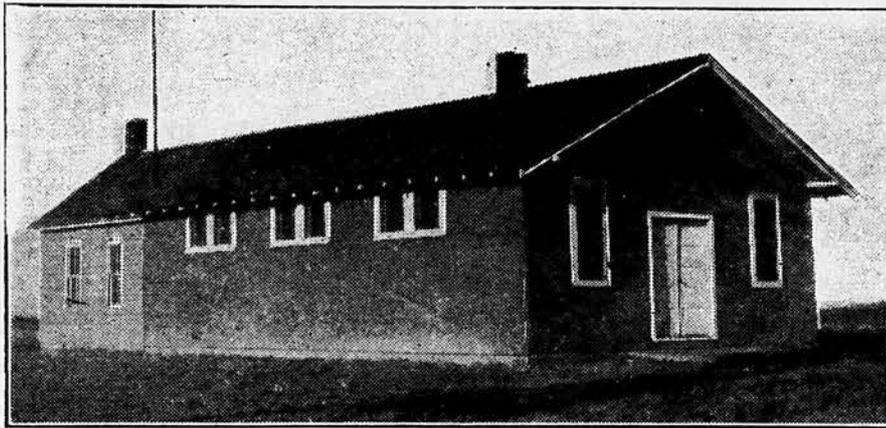
Missouri, in the group of states with which Kansas is classified, is the most advanced state in diversification of its tax program, which is indicated by the fact that it raises not quite one-third as much of its state revenue proportionately from the general property tax as Kansas. In fact Missouri, with a taxable general property valuation one-third

greater than that of Kansas actually taxes it, or raises in revenue from it, but 60 per cent as much revenue as Kansas in dollars and cents. The total revenue of this state derived from the assessment and taxation of general property was 9½ million dollars in 1926, while for Missouri it was but a little over 5¼ millions.

In taxation nothing is to be said except that Kansas is out of line and its tax system behind the times, not only in comparison with the advanced program of Missouri, but also with the states in the Kansas group and with the 48 states as a whole.

This is a major political problem of Kansas, which all the farm organizations of this state have recognized in their annual farm platforms, but which legislatures and politicians have failed to recognize. As an agricultural state Kansas would do well to consider what these farm organization platforms demand in tax revision.

If we take Missouri as an example of a state that is alert to the advantages of diversification in taxation, its tax policy bears little resemblance to that of Kansas. Ten years ago Kansas raised twice the revenue, per capita, from the general property tax levied on this basis by Missouri, but in 1926 it raised more than three times, Missouri's per capita



Perhaps it is Modest in Appearance, But This Building is the Heart of Social Activities for Sunrise Community Club. It Rings With Happiness on Numerous Occasions, and Lends Itself for Religious Reverence, Too

general property tax being \$1.66 and that of Kansas \$5.25.

From special taxes in 1926 Kansas raised \$350,000 and Missouri \$1,538,000, from inheritance taxation Kansas raised half a million dollars (more than half from decedents of other states) and Missouri raised slightly under 2 millions, and from state income taxes Missouri raised 4½ millions and Kansas nothing.

Kansas has sources of revenue which are lacking in Missouri from which revenue could be obtained to relieve the general property tax burden. But diversification has scarcely been considered by our legislatures, since the tax amendment of the constitution opened the way to it. A more equitable treatment of different classes of property in taxation is one of the things that Kansas needs for its greater development and prosperity.

More Alfalfa Needed

KANSAS needs more alfalfa according to J. C. Mohler, secretary of the state board of agriculture, in a bulletin calling attention to the fact that the alfalfa acreage has decreased steadily in the last few years. "Nothing better to Kansas could happen," Mohler says, "than the come-back as an alfalfa producing state."

"No other crop in Kansas pays so well as alfalfa. A 10-year average shows that it returned an acre-value of \$34.25, as compared to \$17.80 for wheat and \$13.50 for corn. It produces per acre the heaviest tonnage of the richest hay known. Its hay and pasture have greatly contributed to the development of our livestock industry, and serve as a basis for the profitable extension of livestock production. Its yield of seed is often an exceedingly profitable source of revenue. And its growing benefits the soil. It makes poor land good and good land better."

"A good stand of alfalfa is worth all the extra outlay in soil treatment, labor and seed, to obtain it, and anyone by applying the knowledge we have as to methods for success may win a permanent and prosperous stand of alfalfa."

The American Royal Premiums

THE premium list of the American Royal Live Stock and Horse Show to be held at the Kansas City Stock Yards, November 12 to 19, is just off the press and is being mailed to prospective exhibitors and others interested.

Approximately \$75,000 in cash prizes, trophies, and medals is being offered this year, and preparations are being made for a larger number of exhibits of livestock than ever before, besides many other special features. More than \$25,000 is offered in the beef cattle department, which includes Herefords, Shorthorns, Angus, Grade Steers and Carlot cattle. The dairy show will be held again this year, and more

than \$6,000 will be competed for in the classes arranged for Milking Shorthorns, Jerseys, Holsteins, Ayrshires and Guernseys.

In the swine department more than \$4,000 is offered for Berkshires, Chester Whites, Hampshires, Poland Chinas, Duroc Jerseys, Spotted Poland Chinas and fat and feeder carlots.

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

The draft horse and mule department offers approximately \$9,000 for Percherons, Belgians, Shires, Clydesdales, commercial draft horses and mules. The horse and mule pulling contest will again be a feature this year.

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

More than \$8,000 is offered in trophies and medals and in special cash prizes for herdsmen's specials, livestock judging contests, 4-H boys' and girls' clubs and vocational agricultural high school students.

A premium list will be mailed you if you write the Secretary, American Royal Live Stock Show, 200 Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Aliens Must Watch Their Step

WHILE American born citizens may take a risk of a fine and jail sentence for violating the Volstead act, foreign born citizens must assume the added risk of having their naturalization certificates denied or even revoked and they, themselves, deported as undesirables. This is the latest development in law enforcement by the courts of New York, Wyoming and Texas.

Numerous cases are reported where applicants for citizenship certificates have been turned down because they had violated the Eighteenth Amendment. Raymond F. Crist, Commissioner of Naturalization, cites one case where the naturalization certificate of a recently naturalized citizen was withdrawn because after receiving it he pleaded guilty to unlawful possession and sale of intoxicating liquor and to the charge of assault on Internal Revenue officers of the United States. In that case the federal judge held that the defendant had shown bad faith in violating his oath that he would support the Constitution of the United States.

Judge Thacher, of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, in entertaining the application for cancellation, said:

"Neither the fact that in this and in other communities there are many citizens who are not attached in thought or deed to the principle embodied in the Constitution by the Eighteenth Amendment, nor the fact that opposition to that principle with

a view to removing it from the Constitution is quite generally thought to be the part of good citizenship, can relieve this court of its duty to apply the law as it is now written."

Cancellation of the naturalization resulted. In another case in Wyoming an alien had been naturalized and later was convicted of violating the prohibitory law. In granting a motion to cancel the naturalization certificate Judge Kennedy held:

"It is difficult to arrive at the conclusion that, where a man a short time before he announces his allegiance and attachment to the principles of the Constitution and takes oath that he intends to support the Constitution and laws, has violated a law which virtually annuls such allegiance, attachment, and support, and a short time after he has indicated his intention and purpose he again and repeatedly violates the same law, that at a particular time, in the comparatively short interim when he took the oath for the purpose of becoming a citizen, he was actually attached to the principles of the Constitution, and that he intended to support the Constitution and the laws of the country. A man is to be judged as to his state of mind and his intent by his conduct in a certain line covering a reasonable time."

Judge Smith of the Federal Court for the Western District of Texas went so far as to cancel the naturalization certificate of a former alien because he engaged in the liquor business across the border in Mexico, while living, himself, at El Paso. Judge Smith said that he did not believe a person who sets up a place for selling intoxicating liquors just beyond our boundary to be patronized by our people, and where he could escape the criminal provisions of our laws, can be said to behave as a man of good moral character or be attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same; that, while he does not violate our Constitution, nor our law, he actually by practice sets himself against a principle of the Constitution and the law.

It is heartening to the advocates of law and order to see the federal judges blazing the way for a more rigid enforcement of the national prohibitory law. And it is also gratifying to note that aliens cannot come to this country, take out naturalization papers and then proceed to violate our laws with impunity. A small fine or a light jail sentence might have no terror for them, but revoking their citizenship papers and sending them back home will make them watch their step.

These Are Heavyweight Onions

ONIONS as big as grapefruit are being raised by truck farmers in the Arkansas River Valley this summer. Nick Merrill of Garden City, who expects a yield of from 600 to 1,000 bushels an acre from his onions, has several specimens which measure 12 to 14 inches in circumference.

Is the Breeching Going to Hold?

By C. R. Wagner

WE ARE told that when persons become retrospective it is a sure sign of approaching senility. At the risk of being called an old fogey I approach this subject with considerable hesitation.

Let me say in the beginning that I am not and do not want to be considered as living in the past. I like practically all the modern conveniences of the present day and would not care to return to many of the conditions that I shall here enumerate from the past as I myself have known them from actual experience.

Not long since I wrote an article under the caption, "The Old Order Changeth to the New." Quite a few letters came to me from friends concerning that article, among which was one from my old friend John Begg. After commenting upon the article he goes on to say that "The great changes that have taken place in business and agriculture in the last half century are almost incomprehensible to the present generation of farmers."

My sole purpose in these few lines of retrospection is to give the present generation of young farmers and farmers' wives some idea of conditions as they actually did exist within the memory of a man who honestly cannot be classed as at all old in years. By doing this I want them to strengthen and fortify themselves and their business so that even greater changes can be made and maintained in the next similar period of time.

The reason that I take a period of 60 years is because that number covers the years that I have been permitted to live in this splendid old world and from which I am not at all anxious to take any hasty departure.

Had Plenty of Food

It was my good fortune to be born in a comfortable farm home, one owned by my parents and upon which there was no mortgage. It consisted of 295 acres, of which about 175 were cleared and under cultivation. Our buildings were ample, old-styled and well constructed. The family table as I can remember it, from first to last, was always supplied with plenty of the substantial kind of food that satisfies a hungry boy. Our home in general was simple in its furnishings and much like those of our neighbors.

Our young people today tell us that it is impossible to more than make ends meet, notwithstanding prices for produce that 60 years ago would have been considered a veritable gold mine.

I have not the exact prices for produce at hand, but my memory serves me very well and I will say that 4 or 5 cents a pound for hogs, lambs and cattle was considered splendid, \$1 was a good price for wheat, 10 and 12 cents a pound for butter and the same a dozen for eggs were considered excellent. Suffice it to say that the income was indeed small, yet what I want to say is that people lived well, paid their honest debts and seldom bought on the installment plan or placed a mortgage except for the purchase of land.

The secret of the whole matter is that these pioneers cut the garment according to the cloth. They hesitated to spend the dollar until they were pretty sure from whence it was to come. They adopted the rule—"Pay as you go and if you can't pay, go slow." Aping the ways of others and keeping up with the Joneses is driving men and women on to the rocks of bankruptcy sure and certain. Did you ever watch a dog chasing his tail? Some part of the dog must stop or he will be going until exhaustion overcomes him.

The young man and woman tell me they want to own their home. All right. We are soldiers in a World War, and there is a rapid fire gun nest on yonder hill. The officer says it must be cleaned out. We realize there is a price that must be paid. Are they willing to pay the price? Ask me another. They tell us that taxes were lower then and that expenses in general were much less. That is absolutely true, yet we have wonderful roads over which to travel, wonderful automobiles in which to travel, home conveniences that turn our dwellings into palaces, schools equal to the best, all these and many more are ours, but the price must be paid. We can mortgage all we have, but in time the mortgage must be met and the interest besides. We can buy on the installment plan, but the installments have a habit of coming due and the installment plan always costs more. These were facts 60 years ago, they are facts today and will be facts 60 years hence. Facts are sometimes strange things, are they not?

But We Were Happy!

I am going back to our old home as when first I knew it. Father was essentially a farmer by birth and training. He was at his work early and late, and permitted nothing outside to conflict with his farm work. He seemed content to labor in the sphere in which he was placed and seldom wished himself other than he was, sober and industrious. Mother, God bless her, was the equal of any woman that ever lived. Essentially a home-lover, shirking no duty or responsibility, sacrificing always for her family. God-fearing, happy in her song of praise and contentment, a real helpmate to the man she loved and respected.

After all, their lives were what the present generation would call circumscribed, simple in their wants and needs, yet dare we say they were not successful and happy? A more simple life, when

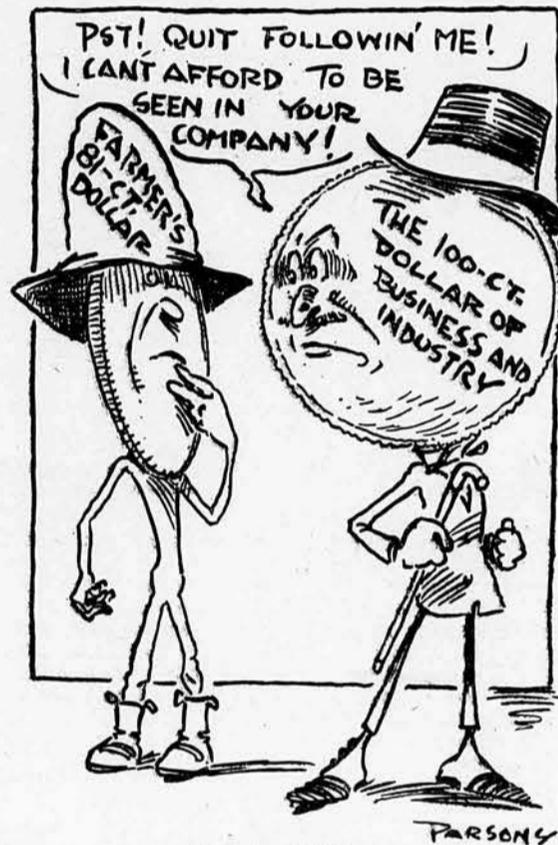
necessity required, need not be shunned.

I have told you of our home in so far as the buildings were concerned, now let us go on the inside. All the carpets were homemade, the rags gathered from here and there and sewed by her never-idle hands, the clothing of her husband, son and the daughters that she then had, and her own garments were the result of her own handiwork, possibly not fitting so well as tailor-made, but wearing well.

Our footwear came from the hides of cattle that were slaughtered for our table, tanned at the nearby tannery on the halves, and taken to the family shoemaker 3 miles away. Measures were taken and in due time we had boots and shoes that defied wear and tear, mud and water.

Our trips to town were few and far between, usually three trips annually to the county seat to pay taxes and one day at the county fair. We generally went to the village in the afternoon of the Fourth of July. Christmas was usually spent at home or visiting with our people. Then, too, there was the church basket-meeting and a picnic or two. Great days those.

On the glorious Fourth of July and Christmas, when giving was in the hearts of all, I was per-



The Poor Relation

mitted to spend, for all such foolish things as a boy's extravagant desires might suggest, the munificent sum of 15 cents. Was I happy? Yes, beyond measure.

We were content with our lot and seldom did you hear a desire to wander far from the parental roof. It would seem to me that those were the days when men and women were built from the ground up.

As for bedding there was no expense for springs and mattresses. Many a time I heard my mother's strong arm snap the rope bedcords good and tight. Our mattresses were bed ticks, good and large, filled with clean oats straw saved for that special purpose. When first filled I would have to get up on a chair to get into bed and then under a featherbed. Oh, boy! What wouldn't I give for just one night of sleep like that 60 years later?

At times my father would give way to reckless expenditure. I remember at one time he gave \$125 for a spring wagon to take his family to church and the county fair. Think of it, ye younger generation, who never bat an eye at spending \$1,000 or \$1,500 for an automobile. At another time he gave \$225 for a bright new parlor organ with a looking glass attached thereto.

Seldom did his travels extend beyond the county. My mother always insisted on attending church, where she took an active part. It is quite true that my mother, after her multitudinous duties at home were attended to, had little time for social demands, yet she had wonderful friends almost without number and for which she was truly thankful.

Yes, we milked from eight to 12 cows, father, mother and all that could help being drafted into service. This was the source from which our table was supplied with groceries, clothing bills paid and possibly a part of the tax demands.

The table expenses were not heavy. I do not suppose that the meat market was visited three times during the year, and all fruits came from the home orchard. During fall many nights were spent paring apples to dry, father paring, mother quartering

and sister and I setting the snits in racks to be set out in the sun the following day. These were the foundation for stewed dried apples and dried apple pie. Then there was the pit of buried apples in the garden that far surpassed any cellar-kept fruit.

The sweets were supplied from the home sugar bush supplemented by the honey from our own apiary and the sorghum supply. The grain was ground at the custom mill on shares and baked in the home kitchen.

When careful inventory is made we find that the expense item was indeed small. We had no gasoline bills or garage bills and electric lights were unknown. Many a time I assisted my mother in making the week's supply of tallow candles. Now do not think for a minute that we were not prepared for company. We had a kerosene lamp which held almost a pint of oil that mother kept on the clock shelf in case the preacher would put in an appearance or other company came. We had no fuel bill, for the entire fuel supply came from the farm woodlot.

The farm labor item was not what it is today. We nearly always had hired help around which could be picked up without trouble and at a very low wage.

Machinery Costs Were Low

Another item that interests me is the amount that was spent for farm machinery as compared with today. Below I attach a list of machinery that was found on our farm a half century ago, and by the way, it was then considered a liberal supply. With the help of three of our old neighbors a valuation is fixed thereto. This valuation was the price of new implements.

1 Farm Wagon with box.....	\$ 75
1 Spring Wagon.....	125
2 Sets Double Work Harness.....	50
1 Set Old Work Harness.....	10
1 Set Double Driving Harness.....	25
2 Walking Breaking Plows.....	20
3 Double Shovel Plows.....	32
1 Single Shovel Plow.....	4
1 Hinge "A" Harrow.....	10
1 Solid "A" Harrow.....	5
1 Combined Self-Rake and Mower.....	120
1 Plain Grain Drill.....	60
1 Log Land Roller.....	3
1 Wagon Hay Rack.....	5
1 Three-Row Corn Marker.....	5
3 Hand Corn Planters.....	6
1 Plank Land Drag.....	5
1 Grain Cradle.....	5
1 Mowing Scythe.....	3
Forks, shovels and hoes.....	10
Total value of all implements.....	\$286

Just how far this amount would go in supplying the necessary farm tools in the estimation of the young farmer today we will let him answer.

Let young people think well before they declare this thing or that impossible. There is one self-evident truth that remains unchallenged—"You cannot eat your cake and keep it too." If stepping on "Lizzy" takes our dollars then they cannot be used in buying a home.

I am wondering now if that same self-denial, that same economy, that was practiced a half century ago were resorted to today if a home could be bought and paid for in a shorter time than then?

Can we in this jazz age, like the dog chasing his tail, keep on going round and round, ever faster and faster and reach the goal we would like to gain? Like Dr. Chamberlain's story he used to tell of the old lady who was driving down a steep hill, who said that she trusted all to God until the breeching broke and then she gave up all for lost. Is the breeching going to hold?

The Locomotive's Last Stand

FIFTY years ago the buffalo made its last stand on the western prairies. The steam locomotive drove him out. Now, a half century later, A. L. Armstrong, a noted electrical engineer, informs the Railway Electrical Association that the steam locomotive is making its last stand and will soon disappear along with the buffalo which it was instrumental in destroying.

Strange to say the disappearance of the buffalo and the steam locomotive is due to the same cause—the march of progress. The locomotive encouraged the settlement of the western prairies, which spelled the end of the roving herds of buffaloes. Now the efficiency experts, in their warfare against extravagance and waste in industry and transportation, say that the cost of fuel wasted by railroads on steam engines would pay the interest charges on the cost of electrifying all the railroads in the United States.

A large proportion of the coal in a locomotive under forced draft goes unburned up the smoke-stack. There is no corresponding loss in the use of electric motors. There is a waste of one-third of the coal, Mr. Armstrong asserts, in the "standby loss" due to the necessity of keeping up power in a steam locomotive even while it stands idle. With electric motors the power and the expense are turned off when the locomotive stops.

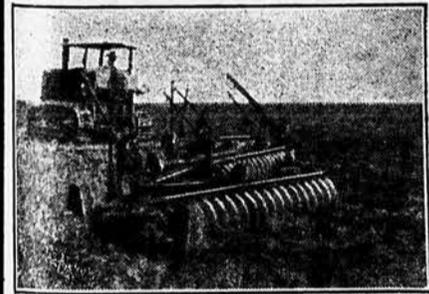
That important improvements are made possible in a city thru the electrification of railroad terminals has been demonstrated in New York following the electrification of the New York Central. That has brought about the development of a new hotel, office and fashionable residence section in a district formerly given over to railroad yards. The income thus derived is more than sufficient to pay the interest on the cost of electrification.

Kansan Started Something

The sudden and tragic death of Charles J. Angell by electrocution at his farm home near Plains a few days ago brings to the attention of farmers throughout the Southwest wheat belt the fact that many of the fundamental farm machine inventions aimed at reducing man labor and minimizing the hazards of nature set up against the farmer in the great winter wheat belt of the Southwest are farmers' ideas. An Angell "One-Way" disk plow was built by Mr. Angell for his own farm operations to speed up plowing in line with combine harvesting, a few years ago. In the words of a high official in the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, the combine removed the harvest labor peak and "for the first time in the history of wheat production, the seedbed job became the high peak and the harvest the low spot." Hence, the pressure to speed up the other end of wheat farming and level it off.

The term "One-Way" indicates, of course, that the disk plow throws the soil all in one direction, while the ordinary disk harrow throws it in opposite directions from the center of the machine, whether a double disk or single harrow is used. However, both cut about the same size land. The various makes now on the market—and practically every plow manufacturer doing business in the Southwest either has one on the market or expects to offer one soon—differ in bearings, wheels, frames, bracing, adjustable widths and power lifts. This new plow, however, is one of the first pieces of equipment designed for the tractor power especially, and as a consequence is one of the few machines born ready for modern farming with the tractor as power. Most of the others have had to be rebuilt from designs of pre-tractor days to get them heavy enough to withstand increased speed and wear that belong to the horseless age.

Dealers report from all combine and tractor shows the last spring and winter at Dodge City, Abilene, Hutchin-



A "One-Way" Disk Plow

son, Kansas City and Enid, that orders for the new plow fairly swamped exhibitors. While the original plow is now made in Ohio by a large plow and tillage tool manufacturer, at least 10 other concerns long in the manufacturing business also are in production and selling in large quantities. Aside from speed, the claims for the new disk plow are:

1. Conserves moisture by enabling the wheat grower to get over his land as soon as the combine has harvested the crop, so that evaporation from the soil is held at a minimum. Also, the rough edges of the stubble sticking up catch snow drifts in winter and thereby save winter moisture better than otherwise would be done.
2. Prevents soil drifting, the tufts of stubble preventing the blowing of the fine dry soil that is prevalent thruout the Great Plains regions.
3. Kills weeds.
4. Leaves surface rough, so that it does not pack and run together so that another plowing is required in the spring.
5. Increases yields by gaining moisture conservation.

That the work of Mr. Angell is to go much further yet is seen by studies of some of the newer and bigger disk harrows being manufactured for use farther east. A disk harrow with 18 inch disks set 9 inches apart with weights hung between disks to permit cutting thru heavy weeds and preparing corn ground without plowing is being manufactured and sold now. One of the Illinois "master farmers," William Riegel, who handles 800 acres in Central Illinois, did a perfect job of weed killing in waist-high smart weeds this year, crossing the piece for the second double disking with this 18 inch outfit. Extra weights were added. Thus he got a piece into corn when it looked impossible because of rains, not a weed showing when the corn was up 5 or 6 inches high. He re-

peated the idea on knee-high dog fennel with equal success, tho disking but once. Both pieces had failed to show any noticeable results when the ordinary disk harrow was used.

Now, "disk tillers," "wheatland disk plows," "cylinder plows," "gold diggers," "disk plow-harrows," and the various other names under which the "One-Way" are appearing from different factories are being sold everywhere in the West, and quite a few are beginning to be seen outside of the semi-arid areas where corn rather than wheat is the main crop. Undoubtedly, both plowing and weed killing by cultivation are to receive a big stepping up in this day of horse decline and tractorization of farming before things get "jelled." Out of the "crucible" of Southwest farming are coming many new ideas to be adjusted to United States and world agriculture these days. The combine, the "one-way" plow, cotton sledding and baling from the windrow are perhaps the most spectacular, but these influence the whole field of agriculture and every job in it, whether consciously or unconsciously.

National Income in 1926

Recently the national income of the United States was calculated by a leading financial authority in 1926 as 90 billion dollars, and was widely commented on accordingly. The National Industrial Conference Board now reports it at \$78,649,000,000 and explains that its estimate is lower than others because based not on dollar values but on volume of goods produced. But both estimates agree that the greatest increase in national income did not come during the war inflation but following the deflation of 1920-22, "when the price inflation period had passed.

According to these figures the national per capita income in 1926 is given as \$671.43, or close to \$3,000 to the average family. Averages are misleading as picturing facts, since while the American people had an average family income of nearly \$3,000 in 1926, nine-tenths of families had less, and 80 per cent had much less. On the other hand there never were so many million-dollar incomes, not excepting 1919, when a great efflorescence of million incomes occurred.

The figures show that the poor are getting richer, or less poor, but they are not getting richer so rapidly as the rich. Income tax returns to the Federal Government show that in these post-war times the rich are getting richer more rapidly than ever before, but at the same time the mass of people are getting on a higher living standard.

There is a good deal of humbug in figures concerning national wealth, income and thrift. Nobody is more indignant over the folly of "getting rich quick" or of "getting something for nothing" probably than the great banks and bankers of the country. And on the other hand nobody does so much getting rich quick and getting something for nothing, as great financial syndicates that owing to their position are able to and do, as Prof. Ripley in his "Main Street and Wall Street" points out, extract huge slices of national wealth by devices of capitalization, mergers and high-priced financial manipulations.

Those who contend that there is more drinking under Prohibition may indicate the company they keep.

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A longer, deeper, heavier frame, more rigidly braced. A new and softer clutch. A new and smoother transmission. New elements of steering ease. 4-

wheel brakes for safety. Smaller wheels (19"), larger tires (29 x 5.50), a longer wheelbase (117"), and an exceptionally low center of gravity for better roadability. And a new engine of 212 cubic inches displacement—the largest used in a car of Oakland's price.

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The Untamed

By
Max Brand

EVEN to a high-flying bird this was a country to be passed over quickly. It was burned and brown, littered with fragments of rock, whether vast or small, as if the refuse were tossed here after the making of the world. A passing shower drenched the bald knobs of a range of granite hills and the slant morning sun set the wet rocks aflame with light. In a short time the hills lost their halo and resumed their brown. The moisture evaporated. The sun rose higher and looked sternly across the desert as if he searched for any remaining life which still struggled for existence under his burning course.

And he found life. Hardy cattle moved singly or in small groups and browsed on the withered bunch grass. Summer scorched them, winter humped their backs with cold and arched up their bellies with famine, but they were a breed schooled thru generations for this fight against nature. In this junk-shop of the world, rattlesnakes were rulers of the soil. Overhead the buzzards, ominous black specks pendant against the white-hot sky, ruled the air.

It seemed impossible that human beings could live in this rock-wilderness. If so, they must be to other men what the lean, hardy cattle of the hills are to the corn-fed stabled beeves of the states.

Over the shoulder of a hill came a whistling which might have been attributed to the wind, had not this day been deathly calm. It was fit music for such a scene, for it seemed neither of heaven nor earth, but the soul of the great god Pan come back to earth to charm those nameless rocks with his wild, sweet piping. It changed to harmonious phrases loosely connected. Such might be the exultant improvisations of a master violinist.

A great wolf, or a dog as tall and rough coated as a wolf, trotted around the hillside. He paused with one foot lifted and lolling, crimson tongue, as he scanned the distance and then turned to look back in the direction from which he had come. The weird music changed to whistled notes as liquid as a flute. The sound drew closer. A horseman rode out on the shoulder and checked his mount. One could not choose him at first glance as a type of those who fight nature in a region where the thermometer moves thru a scale of a hundred and sixty degrees in the year to an accompaniment of cold-stabbing winds and sweltering suns. A thin, handsome face with large brown eyes and black hair, a body tall but rather slenderly made—he might have been a descendant of some ancient family of Norman nobility; but could such proud gentry be found riding the desert in a tall-crowned sombrero with chaps on his legs and a red bandana handkerchief knotted around his throat?

That first glance made the rider seem strangely out of place in such surroundings. One might even smile at the contrast, but at the second glance the smile would fade, and at the third, it would be replaced with a stare of interest. It was impossible to tell why one respected this man, but after a time there grew a suspicion of unknown strength in this lone rider, strength like that of a machine which is stopped but only needs a spark of fire to plunge it into irresistible action. Strangely enough, the youthful figure seemed in tune with that region of mighty distances, with that white, cruel sun, with that bird of prey hovering high, high in the air.

It required some study to guess at these qualities of the rider, for they were such things as a child feels more readily than a grown man; but it needed no expert to admire the horse he bestrode. It was a statue in black marble, a steed fit for a Shah of Persia! The stallion stood barely fifteen hands, but to see him was to forget his size. His flanks shimmered like satin in the sun. What promise of power in the smooth, broad hips! Only an Arab poet could run his hand over that shoulder and then speak properly of the matchless curve. Only an Arab could appreciate legs like thin and carefully drawn steel below the knees;

or that flow of tail and windy mane; that generous breast with promise of the mighty heart within; that arched neck; that proud head with the pricking ears, wide forehead, and muzzle, as the Sheik said, which might drink from a pint-pot.

Eyes Upon His Master

A rustling like dried leaves came from among the rocks and the hair rose bristling around the neck of the wolflike dog. With outstretched head he approached the rocks, sniffing, then stopped and turned shining eyes upon his master, who nodded and swung from the saddle. It was a little uncanny, this silent interchange of

the snake struck but the deadly fangs fell a few inches short of the riding boots. At the same second the man moved. No eye could follow the leap of his hand as it darted down and fastened around the snake just behind the head. The long brown body writhed about his wrist, with rattles clashing. He severed the head deftly and tossed the twisting mass back on the rocks.

Then, as if he had performed the most ordinary act, he rubbed his gloves in the sand, cleansed his knife in a similar manner, and stepped back to his horse. Contrary to the rules of horsemanship, the stallion had not flinched at sight of the snake, but actually advanced a high-headed pace or two with his short ears laid flat on his neck, and

His course lay toward a road which looped whitely across the hills. The road twisted over a low ridge where a house stood among a grove of cottonwoods dense enough and tall enough to break the main force of any wind. On the same road, a thousand yards close to the rider of the black stallion, was Morgan's place.

"It Isn't Right"

In the ranch house old Joseph Cumberland frowned on the floor as he heard his daughter say: "It isn't right, Dad. I never noticed it before I went away to school, but since I've come back I begin to feel that it's shameful to treat Dan in this way."

Her eyes brightened and she shook her golden head for emphasis. Her father watched her with a faintly quizzical smile and made no reply. The dignity of ownership of many thousand square, and there was an antique gentility about his thin face with its white goatee. He was more like a quain figure of the Seventeenth Century than a successful cattleman of the Twentieth.

"It is shameful, Dad," she went on, encouraged by his silence, "or you could tell me some reason."

"Some reason for not letting him have a gun?" asked the rancher, still with the quizzical smile.

"Yes, yes!" she said eagerly, "and some reason for treating him in a thousand ways as if he were an irresponsible boy."

"Why, Kate, gal, you have tears in your eyes!"

He drew her on to a stool beside him, holding both her hands, and searched her face with eyes as blue and almost as bright as her own. "How does it come that you're so interested in Dan?"

"Why, Dad, dear," and she avoided his gaze, "I've always been interested in him. Haven't we grown up together?"

"Part ways you have."

"And haven't we been always just like brother and sister?"

"You're talkin' a little more than sisterly, Kate."

"What do you mean?"

"Ay, ay! What do I mean! And now you're all red. Kate, I got an idea it's high onto time to let Dan start on his way."

He could not have found a surer way to drive the crimson from her face and turn it white to the lips.

"Dad!"

"Well, Kate?"

"You wouldn't send Dan away?"

Before he could answer she dropped her head against his shoulder and broke into great sobs. He stroked her head with his calloused, sun-burned hand and his eyes filled with a distant gaze.

"I might have knowed it!" he said over and over again; "I might have knowed it! Hush, my silly gal."

Her sobbing ceased with magic suddenness.

"Then you won't send him away?"

"Listen to me while I talk to you straight," said Joe Cumberland, "and accordin' to the way you take it will depend whether Dan goes or stays. Will you listen?"

"Dear Dad, with all my heart!"

"Humph!" he grunted, "that's just what I don't want. This what I'm goin' to tell you is a queer thing—a mighty lot like a fairy tale, maybe. I've kept it back from you years and years thinkin' you'd find out the truth about Dan for yourself. But hein' so close to him has made you sort of blind, maybe! No man will criticize his own hoss."

"Go on, tell me what you mean. I won't interrupt."

He was silent for a moment, frowning to gather his thoughts.

"Have you seen a mule, Kate?"

"Of course!"

"Maybe you've noticed that a mule is just as strong as a horse—"

"Yes."

"—but their muscles ain't a third as big?"

"Yes, but what on earth—"

"Well, Kate, Dan is built light an'

A Tale of the Wild West

HERE'S a real tale of the West, a story of the wild; of three strange comrades—Whistling Dan of the untamed soul, within whose eyes there lurks the baleful yellow glare of beast anger; of the mighty black stallion, king of the ranges, and the wolf devil dog, to whom their master's word is the only law—and of the girl.

How Jim Silent, the "lone-rider" and outlaw, declared feud with Dan, how of his right-hand men, one strove for the girl, one for the horse, and one to "get that black devil of a dog," and their desperate efforts to achieve their ends, form but part of the stirring action.

A tale of the West, yes—but a most unusual one. The story abounds with thrilling incidents; close quarters from which the various characters concerned escape by ingeniously conceived means, and yet logical ways.

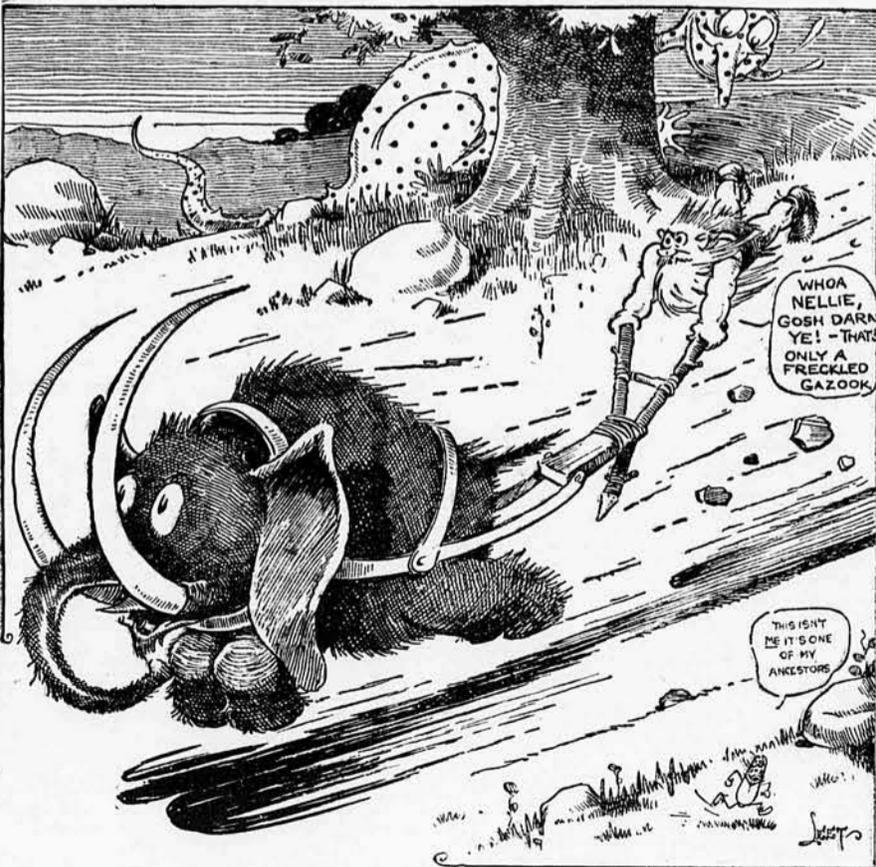
"The Untamed" is recommended as a sure and sudden tonic for minds weary of conventional fiction. It has a wake-up in nearly every paragraph. Barely is the story softened by the growth of love between Dan and Kate.

glances between the beast and the man. The cause of the dog's anxiety was a long rattler which now slid out from beneath a boulder, and giving its harsh warning, coiled, ready to strike. The dog backed away, but instead of growling he looked to the man.

Cowboys frequently practice with their revolvers at snakes, but one of the peculiarities of this rider was that he carried no gun, neither six-shooter nor rifle. He drew out a short knife which might be used to skin a beef or carve meat, tho certainly no human being had ever used such a weapon against a five-foot rattler. He stooped and rested both hands on his thighs. His feet were not two paces from the poised head of the snake. As if marveling at this temerity, the big rattler tucked back his head and sounded the alarm again. In response the cowboy flashed his knife in the sun. Instantly

a sudden red fury in his eyes. He seemed to watch for an opportunity to help his master. As the man approached after killing the snake the stallion let his ears go forward again and touched his nose against his master's shoulder. When the latter swung into the saddle, the wolf-dog came to his side, reared, and resting his fore-feet on the stirrup stared up into the rider's face. The man nodded to him, whereat, as if he understood a spoken word, the dog dropped back and trotted ahead. The rider touched the reins and galloped down the easy slope. The little episode had given the effect of a three-cornered conversation. Yet the man had been as silent as the animals.

In a moment he was lost among the hills, but still his whistling came back, fainter and fainter, until it was merely a thrilling whisper that dwelt in the air but came from no certain direction.



A Pre-Historic Farm Tragedy

stronger than the biggest men and here." "Are you going to send him away because he's strong?" "It doesn't show nothin'," said the man gently, "savin' that he's different from the regular run of men—I've seen a considerable pile of men, there's other funny things." "There's other funny things," Dan maybe you ain't noticed. "The way he has with hosses an' animals. The wildest man-killin', bronchos don't put up no when them long legs of Dan settle 'em." "Because they know fighting won't do them!"

Glorious Thing

"Maybe so, maybe so," he said quietly, "but it's kind of queer, Kate, that most a hundred men on the best horses in these parts had ridden in rescue after Satan an' couldn't lay a rope on him. Dan could just go out on foot with a halter an' come back in ten minutes leadin' the wildest devil of a thing that ever hated men."

"It was a glorious thing to do!" she said. Cumberland sighed and then looked at his head.

"It shows more'n that, honey. There ain't any man but Dan that can sit the horse on Satan. If Dan should die, there wouldn't be no more use to other horses than a piece of haltered lightnin'." "Then tell me how Dan got hold of that wolf, Black Bart, as he calls him."

"It isn't a wolf, Dad," said Kate, "it's a dog. Dan says so himself." "Sure he says so," answered her father, "but there was a lone wolf round these parts for a considerable time an' raisin' Cain with the eyes an' the colts. An' Black Bart was pretty close to a description of a lone wolf. Maybe you remember when he found his 'dog' lyin' in a gully with a bullet thru his shoulder. If he was a dog how'd he come to be shot—"

"Some brute of a sheep herder may have done it. What could it prove?" "It only proves that Dan is queer—"

"Powerful queer! Satan an' Black Bart was still as wild as they ever was, except that they got one master. An' they ain't got a thing to do with other people. Black Bart'd tear the heart out of a man that so much as patted his head."

"Why," she cried, "he'll let me do anything with him!"

"Humph!" said Cumberland, a little flustered; "maybe that's because Dan is so fond of you, gal, an' he has sort of introduced you to his pets, damn it! That's just the p'int! How is he to make his man-killers act sweet with you an' play the devil with everybody else?"

"It wasn't Dan at all!" she said indignantly. "and he isn't queer. Satan and Black Bart let me do what I want with 'em because they know I love them for their beauty and their strength."

"Let it go at that," growled her father. "Kate, you're jest like your mother when it comes to arguin'. If it wasn't my little gal I'd say you was plain pig-headed. But look here, did you ever felt that Dan is what I call him—different? Ain't you ever seen him get mad—jest for a minute—watched them big brown eyes of his get all packed full of yellow light that makes a chill up and down your back like a wrigglin' snake?"

"She considered this statement in a moment's silence."

"I saw him kill a rattler once," she said in a low voice. "Dan caught him by the head after he had struck. He did it with his bare hand! I almost fainted. When I looked again he had bit off the head of the snake. It was terrible!"

"She turned to her father and caught him firmly by the shoulders."

Dan Leaped

"Look me straight in the eye, Dad. Tell me just what you mean."

"Why, Kate," said the wise old man, "you're beginnin' to see for yourself what I'm driving at! Haven't you got a notion else right on the tip of your tongue?"

"There was one day that I've never told you about," she said in a low voice, looking away, "because I was afraid that if I told you, you'd shoot Black Bart. He was gnawing a big bone and just for fun I tried to take it away from him. He'd been out on a long trail with Dan and he was very hungry. When I put my hand on the bone he snapped. Luckily I had a

thick glove on and he merely pinched my wrist. Also I think he realized what he was doing for otherwise he'd have cut thru the glove as if it had been paper. He snarled fearfully and I sprang back with a cry. Dan hadn't seen what happened, but he heard the snarl and saw Black Bart's bared teeth. Then—oh, it was terrible!"

"She covered her face. 'Take your time, Kate,'" said Cumberland softly.

"'Bart,' called Dan," she went on, "and there was such anger in his face that I think I was more afraid of him than of the big dog."

"Bart turned to him with a snarl and bared his teeth. When Dan saw that his face turned—I don't know how to say it!"

"She stopped a moment and her hands tightened."

"Back in his throat there came a sound that was almost like the snarl of Black Bart. The wolf-dog watched him with a terror that was uncanny to see, the hair around his neck fairly on end, his teeth still bared, and his growl horrible."

"Dan!" I called, "don't go near him!" "I might as well have called out to a whirlwind. He leaped. Black Bart sprang to meet him with eyes green with fear. I heard the loud click of his teeth as he snapped—and missed. Dan swerved to one side and caught Black Bart by the throat and drove him into the dust, falling with him."

"I couldn't move. I was weak with horror. It wasn't a struggle between a man and a beast. It was like a fight between a panther and a wolf. Black Bart was fighting hard but fighting hopelessly. Those hands were settling tighter on his throat. His big red tongue lolled out; his struggles almost ceased. Then Dan happened to glance at me. What he saw in my face sobered him. He got up, lifting the dog with him, and flung away the lifeless weight of Bart. He began to brush the dust from his clothes, looking down as if he were ashamed. He asked me if the dog had hurt me when he snapped. I could not speak for a moment. Then came the most horrible part. Black Bart, who must have been nearly killed, dragged himself to Dan on his belly, choking and whining, and licked the boots of his master!"

"Then you do know what I mean when I say Dan is—different?"

"She hesitated and blinked, as if she were shutting her eyes on a fact. 'I don't know. I know that he's gentle and kind and loves you more than you love him.' Her voice broke a little. 'Oh, Dad, you forget the time he sat up with you for five days and nights when you got sick out in the hills, and how he barely managed to get you back to the house alive!'"

"The old man frowned to conceal how greatly he was moved."

"I haven't forgot nothin', Kate," he said, "an' everything is for his own

good. Do you know what I've been tryin' to do all these years?"

"What?" "I've been tryin' to hide him from himself! Kate, do you remember how I found him?"

"I was too little to know. I've heard you tell a little about it. He was lost on the range. You found him twenty miles south of the house."

"Lost on the range?" repeated her father softly. "I don't think he could ever have been lost. To a hoss the corral is a home. To us our ranch is a home. To Dan Barry the whole mountain-desert is a home! This is how I found him. It was in the spring of the year when the wild geese was honkin' as they flew north. I was ridin' down a gulley about sunset and wishin' that I was closer to the ranch when I heard a funny, wild sort of whistlin' that didn't have any tune to it that I recognized. It gave me a queer feelin'. It made me think of fairy stories—an' things like that! Pretty soon I seen a figure on the crest of the hill. There was a triangle of geese away up overhead an' the boy was walkin' along lookin' up as if he was followin' the trail of the wild geese."

Under the Stars

"He was up there walkin' between the sunset an' the stars with his head bent back, and his hands stuffed into his pockets, whistlin' as if he was goin' (Continued on Page 21)

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What is the Hog Market Outlook?

By Gilbert Gusler

A DISPENSER of free advice to farmers once told them that they "would be better off if they raised more hogs and less h--l." Periodically, that counsel is followed, at least in the matter of raising more hogs. One of these recurring periods of greater production has developed in the last 12 months and, as a result, hog prices have fallen into the trough of the cycle.

Farmers sold 115 hogs in 1927 from March to June, inclusive, for every 100 sold in the same months of 1926. The 100 head sold last year weighed 24,100 pounds and cost packers about \$3,145. While full details are lacking at this writing, the 115 head sold this year weighed about 27,100 pounds and cost packers about \$2,710. In short, 15 per cent more hogs were bought for 14 per cent less money than was paid out last year.

Other things besides the increase in production contributed to the fall in prices. Chief of these was the shrinkage in export outlets, caused principally by the fact that foreign farmers did the same thing as in this country; that is, they raised more hogs. This reduced the demand from such exporting countries as the United Kingdom and Germany and increased the competition from other exporting countries such as Denmark, Netherlands and Canada. Then, the rise in feed costs, starting in Europe last winter and in the United States in May, coupled with the decline in hog prices, forced hogs to market and accelerated the drop in the hog market.

Some Cheap Cotton Oil

Another influence was the British embargo on shipments of fresh pork from the Continent, effective since June, 1926, which forced the Netherlands to turn its hogs into bacon, thus increasing the competition for Danish, Canadian and American bacon. Still another was the big cotton crop in 1926, which resulted in cheap oil for conversion into lard substitutes, while the low price of cotton diminished the ability of the South to buy hog meats. It is hardly surprising that the hog market succumbed to this succession of unfavorable events.

The governing factor in hog production tendencies is the ratio between the price of hogs and feed costs. The corn-hog ratio became favorable for feeders by July, 1925, and it was only a question of time until the evidence of increased production would be apparent in market receipts. Considering how extremely favorable the ratio was during 1926 and early 1927, producers displayed unusual moderation. The total pig crop in the Corn Belt states in 1927 probably will not exceed 49 million head, compared with 48,302,000 in 1926 and 47,855,000 in 1925, when production was at the low point. This would be an increase of only 2 or 3 per cent. In 1923, the previous high point in production, it is estimated that 60,250,000 pigs were raised in the Corn Belt.

Unfortunately, the bulk of the increase in production has been concentrated in market receipts in the last few months, partly because the sharp rise in hog prices caused some liquidation of light hogs and breeding stock. The number of hogs slaughtered in June, 1927, was nearly 25 per cent greater than a year previous, whereas last January and February, the increase was less than 1 per cent.

Danish Bacon Exports Gained

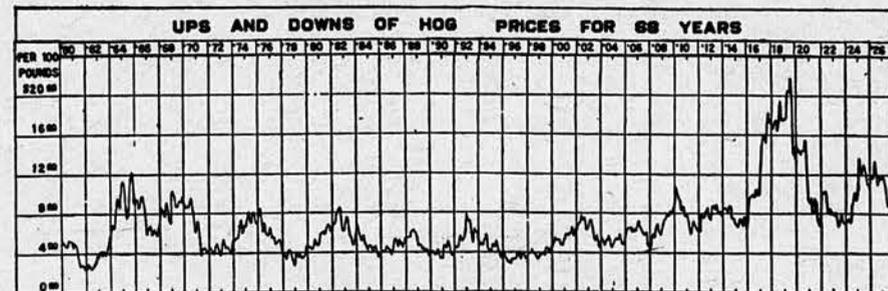
Foreign production was stimulated by the low price of feed, the same as in this country, and also by the efforts of European governments, particularly in Germany, to bring native production back to the pre-war level. Their feed costs probably do not fluctuate so widely as in the United States. Anyway, they did not curtail as much as domestic producers did when feeds were high late in 1924 and early 1925, and have expanded more sharply since that time. In other words, besides the cyclical fluctuations in foreign production which has paralleled that in the United States, the effort to become more nearly self-sufficient has meant some permanent shrinkage in our export market.

Various proofs of increased produc-

tion abroad are available. Danish bacon exports from January 1 to June 10 were 36 per cent greater than a year previous and at a record level. Slaughter at the 36 most important German markets in the first five months of 1927 was 27 per cent greater than in 1926. Exports of fresh pork and bacon from the Netherlands up to the end of May were 85 per cent greater than a year previous. The United Kingdom has taken less bacon from the United States than in 1926, but, owing to heavy shipments from Denmark and the Netherlands, her total imports in the first half of the year were 19 per cent greater than a year

only 2,201,000 pounds, against 5,236,000 pounds in 1926, when the embargo was not in effect.

To show how exports of other hog products have been affected by the foreign situation, clearances of hams, shoulders, bacon and pickled pork from the United States to all countries from January 1 to July 23 dropped to 142,780,000 pounds, against 233,603,000 pounds a year previous. Lard exports were only 389,636,000 pounds, against 423,428,000 pounds in the same period of 1926. Exports of meats are now down to the pre-war level. The shortage of fats abroad has not been fully made up, however, and



Hog Prices Are Now in the Trough of the Cycle, With Indications That They Will Start up Again Before 1928 is Over. In the Last 25 Years the Distance Between Peaks, or Troughs, Has Averaged Three and a Half Years

previous, and the largest on record for the period. Weekly receipts of live hogs at representative English markets up to July 15 averaged 10 per cent greater than a year previous. Inspected slaughter in Canada has been 7 per cent heavier than a year ago.

Supplies of British and Irish fresh pork handled thru London central markets have been much heavier than last year, owing to the embargo against shipments from the continent, chiefly from the Netherlands. While this embargo has helped to "sour" the foreign situation, it was secondary to the increase in production. The continental shipments of fresh pork to the United Kingdom represented only one-sixth of the total British pork supplies. The price of fresh pork has been at a decided premium, and British hog prices have not fallen so sharply as in the United States or in other European countries. Unfortunately, this British fresh pork trade is so fastidious that the embargo has not opened the way for increased exports of chilled and frozen pork from the United States. In fact, shipments of fresh pork from this country to the United Kingdom in the first five months of 1927 were

lard exports remain about 25 per cent above pre-war.

Part of the increase in the number of hogs marketed in European countries was due to liquidation of herds, born of the advance in feed costs. Barley, rye and potatoes are the chief hog feeds in Europe, and their prices advanced sharply during the winter. This leads to the conclusion that foreign supplies probably will not continue to show such a sharp increase over the corresponding period in 1926 as they have done recently.

So much for developments to date. The future hinges on the number of hogs remaining to be marketed in the next eight months and how rapidly production is curtailed. In both cases, the world situation must be reckoned with.

The June pig survey of the United States Department of Agriculture indicated that the 1927 spring pig crop in the United States was 3.5 per cent greater than a year previous. In the Corn Belt, which furnishes most of the commercial supply, the increase was 2 per cent. The increase in the Corn Belt amounts to about 700,000 head. A corresponding gain in market

receipts from October to March next is to be expected, plus a further gain if cholera losses are not severe this fall. In the fall of 1926, the number lost from cholera probably was 1 million head more than usual. In addition, any further liquidation of herds would mean still more of an increase in the market supply. Altogether, it will not be surprising if the number of hogs marketed during the coming fall and winter is 2 million head greater than a year previous. This would be an increase of about 10 per cent.

Owing to the prevailing ratio between hogs and corn and the poor corn crop outlook, the early fall months are likely to witness a heavy movement of light hogs to market. This will accelerate the usual seasonal decline in prices at that time. Marketing at light weight will reduce the poundage of pork, however, and offset much of the prospective increase in numbers.

The market is now undergoing a seasonal rally from the extreme low point reached early in June. This strength may last until mid-September, but the autumn drop is likely to carry the market lower than in June. The low point in hog prices for this cycle is quite likely to be seen sometime this fall or winter.

The June pig survey indicated that farmers were planning for a larger crop of fall pigs than in 1926, but the actual farrowings have always fallen far short of the intentions reports. This is particularly likely to be true when the corn-hog ratio is unfavorable. The survey was interpreted as indicating the probability of an actual decrease in the fall pig crop in the Corn Belt, with some increase in other sections, notably the South.

A Smaller Spring Pig Crop

These fall pigs will constitute the market supply during the late spring and summer of 1928, hence the probability that supplies next summer may be no heavier and they may be lighter than in the last summer.

If the corn-hog ratio remains unfavorable next fall and winter, as it seems quite likely to do, then the spring pig crop of 1928 is likely to be reduced, and market receipts in the fall of 1928 will be smaller than in 1927. This points to the likelihood that hog prices will start their upward climb in the next cycle by the middle of 1928. The corn-hog ratio is likely to become favorable again before 1928 is over.

Foreign conditions also seem likely to work out in such a way as to favor higher hog prices in the latter half of 1928 than in the same period of 1927. The unfavorable feeding ratio probably will bring about curtailment of production and lighter market receipts. In fact, the change may occur sooner abroad than in this country, since the onset of the unfavorable ratio took place earlier. This will pave the way for larger exports just when supplies available in this country are diminishing, and will enhance the upswing in prices.

Domestic demand should be well sustained. There is a possibility that industrial conditions will become less favorable within a year, although no symptoms of the change are in sight as yet. On the other hand, demand should be stimulated by lower retail prices for hog products and the probability of higher prices for beef.

No Cropper, No Scarehead

The newspapers aren't consistent. The Prince of Wales rode a horse recently, stayed on the full distance and actually won the Lord Manners cup. And what did he get? A small headline on an inside page next to the turpentine quotations.

Fish, Flesh or Pie

Mrs. Newlywed (indignantly)—"I've told you to keep out of the kitchen, Dick. Now see what you've done—knocked down my cookery book and lost my page, and I haven't the faintest idea what I was cooking!"

Polite Warfare

Shoes were exchanged, and the Chinese were driven off.—Richmond News Leader.

When the Big Nations Crawl

AFTER the Washington disarmament conference four years ago this Government in good faith scrapped 32 capital ships, 19 of which were built and 13 of which were under construction. Britain at the same time scrapped only 22 ships, and Japan scrapped only 16.

Two nations crawled on the agreement to such an extent that it might be considered an upper cut to the jaw for your trusting Uncle Samuel.

It is perhaps too early to enter fixed and definite judgment on the results of the Geneva arms parley which has just ended without much in the way of concrete results. But a remark of Secretary Wilbur of the navy is significant of how this country is apt to stand in future.

Says the Secretary: "We cannot expect either Great Britain or Japan to scrap new ships constructed since the former treaty for limiting armament, nor is it likely that we will again sacrifice new ships in such an undertaking."

The last clause of that sentence—"nor is it likely that we will again sacrifice new ships in such an undertaking"—there is the rub.

American generosity in international dealing has on several other occasions suffered similar treatment. When America first entered the World War, General Pershing conferred with British statesmen on how the American army might best co-operate with the allies. The British at that time practically insisted that American troops be sent over as replacements to British units, to fight under the British flag. Pershing's insistence that the United States troops fight under the United States flag caused much hard feeling for a long time.

That experience, and the more recent experience at Geneva, prove beyond all doubt that the British are good arguers. As French observers unofficially observed, the British maneuvered American delegates into such a position that it would be possible for the British to make slight concessions to enable the American delegates to save their faces, yet giving Great Britain a very definite domination of the seas.

We live and learn, and it probably will be a long time before we again sacrifice another 32 capital ships in the interest of disarmament. And as a side light to that observation—wouldn't it have been nice had this country cancelled all war debts in order to help England, France and Italy maintain their strength in cruisers?

They don't come any better

I DIDN'T know it, but Prince Albert was just the tobacco I had been looking for all the time. I hate to think of the time we lost getting together. But let that go. We're all set now—me and the pipe and P. A. We've been pals from the very first puff.

I had a hunch I was going to like P. A. the minute I got that breath of Nature's noblest gift to pipe-smokers. What a treat! It made me think of a hike through the woods, when the trees and the vines are in full leaf. I found the taste "as advertised" by the aroma.



Cool as a customs-inspector. Sweet as the thought you have nothing to hide. Mild as a milk-shake, yet with that full-bodied flavor that satisfies your smoke-taste right down to the ground. That's Prince Albert, Fellows. They don't come any better.

No matter how set you appear to be on a smoke-program, try P. A. I give

you my word, no other tobacco that ever came down the pike ever brought so much downright satisfaction out of a pipe. "That fellow knew his groceries," you'll say, or words to that effect.

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

PRINCE ALBERT

—the national joy smoke!



Genuine Cork Linoleum Rugs
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NOTHING would be more suitable for the kitchen (that most lived-in-room in the house) than this lovely rug of Armstrong's Linoleum in the green-and-white tile pattern. Colorful, simple in design, clean looking, it is far prettier than that old wood floor, and much easier to keep clean! Just a light mopping keeps it bright, shiny, and new-looking.

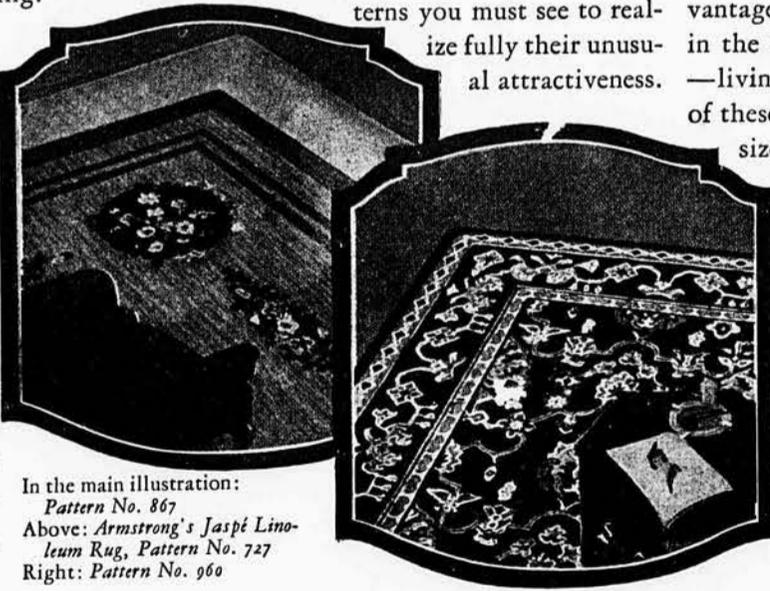
Resilient, quiet to the tread and *tough*, it will give years of wear. It is so flexible and pliant, too, that it can easily be rolled up and moved from room to room. Yet an Armstrong's Linoleum Rug costs little—the price is now amazingly low, lower than it ever has been.

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Why not brighten the kitchen with a touch of color?

beauty and coloring. Rugs of genuine Jaspé linoleum with an overlaid border, rugs with a single all-over design without repetition, patterns you must see to realize fully their unusual attractiveness.

Now, with these new Armstrong Rug patterns, you can have the beauty of design and charm of color together with the practical advantages of a smooth-surface rug. . . . Not only in the kitchen, but the best rooms in the house—living-room, dining-room, bedroom. Many of these new patterns are made in the extra-large sizes, 12 ft. by 12 ft., and 12 ft. by 15 ft., as well as the usual smaller room sizes.



In the main illustration:
Pattern No. 867
Above: Armstrong's Jaspé Linoleum Rug, Pattern No. 727
Right: Pattern No. 960

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"Rugs of Practical Beauty" shows a charming array of these new Armstrong Linoleum Rugs in full color. You will enjoy making your selection before you go to the store. There is no charge, simply write for this booklet to the Armstrong Cork Company, Linoleum Division, 1018 Jackson Street, Lancaster, Penna.

Armstrong's Linoleum Rugs

they wear and  wear and wear

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O.C. THOMPSON
MANAGER

Protective Service



Membership in the Protective Service is confined to Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze subscribers. Free service is given to members consisting of adjustment of claims and advice on legal, marketing, insurance and investment questions, and protection against swindlers and thieves. If anything is stolen from your farm while you are a subscriber and the Protective Service sign is posted on your farm, we will pay a reward of \$50.00 for the capture and conviction of the thief.

Another Chicken Thief in Penitentiary for Stealing From Protective Service Member

ANOTHER Kansas chicken thief, Glen Buckner, Coffeyville, is doing one to five years in the Kansas state penitentiary for stealing poultry from C. V. Cole, a member of the Protective Service, who lives 4 1/2 miles northwest of Cherryvale. The Protective Service reward of \$50 has been paid to W. F. Miller, night motorcycle policeman at Iola, for the excellent work he did in capturing Buckner.

Miller a Good Officer

Miller is a husky, hard working young man with a winning smile and a pleasing voice. He believes in doing his duty as an officer, and it is said that when he goes out after a law violator he brings back his man. Many old, experienced police officers learn to know a guilty man or a criminal by his actions, but Miller is one of the few officers who seem to possess this "sixth sense" by instinct. That is one reason why Glen Buckner is now serving time for chicken stealing.

Follows Men to Investigate

While making his round about 6:30, the morning of July 10, Miller rode into an alley in the business section of Iola just in time to see a coupe with two men in it driving slowly out the



The Cole Family. Mrs. Cole, Howard, Wallace and Mr. Cole

other end of the alley. As the coupe left the alley and turned south, both men in the car looked back. Miller followed. He noticed a blanket hanging from the rear compartment of the car. The drivers of the car went a block south, then a block north past the Iola police station and turned west for a block. They kept looking back at Miller who was keeping about 50 yards behind them. The coupe turned north again for one block and then went east two and a half blocks to the north side of the public square where the men parked their car across the street from a restaurant.

Driver Acts Guilty

One of the men left the car and hurried into the restaurant, leaving the driver in charge of the car. Miller pulled his motorcycle up alongside the car and told the driver that they were about to lose their blanket. The driver got out and went to the rear of the coupe and as he cautiously lifted the lid about 2 inches, he carefully pulled the blanket out.

Chickens Found in Car

"What have you in the back of your car?" asked Miller.
"Nothing," replied the driver.
"In that case," said Miller, "I'll just take a look at it. I am a police officer."

Miller lifted the lid and discovered

the compartment filled with young Rhode Island Red chickens.

"Whose chickens are they?" asked Miller.

"They belong to the fellow who just went into the restaurant," said the driver.

"Five looking young chickens. We'll get 'em and talk to him about them," was Miller's reply as he took the driver by the arm and started toward the restaurant. When they got inside, Miller asked the other man who owned the chickens. "That fellow there," he said, pointing to the driver. Right then Officer Miller knew he had a case for the courts.

"As long as you fellows can't agree as to who owns these chickens, I'm afraid I'll have to lock you up until you can agree on the matter," he said as he placed them under arrest.

Breakfast in County Jail

The men were taken to the Allen county jail and the chickens and the car were taken to the police station. The restaurant owner lost two prospective hungry customers, but the prisoners arrived at the jail just in time for breakfast. By the time they had eaten the jail fare provided by Sheriff H. D. Smock, the two men decided that neither of them owned the chickens but they would not talk much.

They Decide to Confess

The police gave them a few hours to think the matter over. It was not long until the men evidently decided they had just as well tell the truth about the whole matter. They gave their names as Glen Buckner, age 26, single, the owner and driver of the car, and John Means, age 28, married, both of Coffeyville. They said they had stolen the chickens the night before from a farmer northwest of Cherryvale.

Mrs. Cole Discovers Theft

In the meantime Mrs. H. V. Cole had gone out that morning to feed her chickens and noticed that some of them were missing. Upon making an investigation she and Mr. Cole discovered that someone had been after the chickens the night before and had made several trips across a small wheat field between the road and the Cole poultry houses.

Sheriff on the Job

Mrs. Cole notified Sheriff W. D. McCrabb at Independence that about 40 Rhode Island Red chickens weighing about 2 pounds each had been stolen from her the night before. Sheriff McCrabb was on the job at once and he and his deputies began

calling poultry dealers in Montgomery county to see if the Cole chickens had been sold that morning.

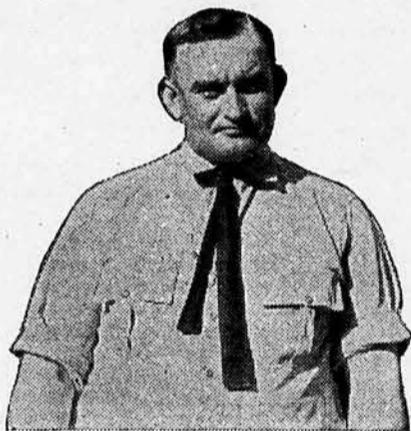
Chickens Knew Their Home

While Sheriff McCrabb and his men were trying to locate the missing birds, the Iola police called in and said they had two men who had confessed to stealing chickens near Cherryvale. Sheriff McCrabb and one of his deputies went to Iola and brought the men and the chickens back to Independence. When the chickens were taken to the entrance to the Cole farm and turned loose they made a quick run for the Cole poultry houses—very good evidence that they belonged to the Coles and knew when they were at home.

Buckner Sent to Prison

Buckner and Means were charged in the Montgomery county district court with the theft. On June 27 they were taken before Judge J. W. Holdren and both pleaded guilty. Later Means changed his plea to "not guilty" and his case will come up at the September term of court. Buckner was taken before Judge Holdren on July 16 and given a sentence of one to five years in the Kansas state penitentiary.

According to reports of the case a plea was made in court by attorneys



W. F. Miller, Night Motorcycle Policeman at Iola, Who Captured Men With the Cole Chickens

and friends of Buckner to parole him, but Judge Holdren is said to have told Buckner that as he was 26 years old and had not learned how to conduct himself there was little chance that he could learn now without punishment for his wrongs.

Warning to Chicken Thieves

Judge Holdren also stated that many farmers in Montgomery county had their nerves on edge as a result of recent thefts of poultry, and he let it be known that when chicken thieves come before his court they might expect no mercy. That should serve as sufficient warning to poultry thieves who contemplate working in Montgomery county.

Come from Respected Families

It is said these men come from respected families in Montgomery county, and that both were employed in Coffeyville at good jobs at the time of the theft. Means, it is said, denies any part in the theft, but he was caught with Buckner in possession of the chickens and evidence shows that the theft was committed by two men. It is said by officials who are familiar with the cast that there is plenty of other evidence against Means to convict him.

This is the fifth reward that has

been paid by the Protective Service since March 22 for the capture and conviction of thieves who have stolen from members. There are four more cases now pending in court in which prisoners are charged with theft from members of the Protective Service. As soon as these cases have been tried a reward of \$50 will be paid in every case where there is a conviction—and from the evidence in the cases it is reasonable to believe there will be convictions in all four of them.

Protective Service Gets Results

The Protective Service seems to be getting results. That is what we want, for we are determined to do our best to help stop thefts of farm property in Kansas. Every day we receive letters from subscribers who send in 10 cents for their Protective Service sign and tell us that they notice thieves are passing up farms where the sign is posted, but are stealing from places where there is no Protective Service sign.

O.C. Thompson

Hill Crest Farm Notes

BY CHARLES W. KELLOGG

Tuesday of last week brought us a fine rain, which measured 1 1/4 inches here, and came slow enough so it all went into the ground. The moisture came at a proper time to be of great benefit to the big acreage of corn and forage crops.

The first of the week my brother and I took a business trip down north of Stockton, a distance of about 60 miles from here, and noticed that crops down that way are ahead of this locality quite a bit. Corn on the Solomon River and Bow Creek valleys seemed to be of a good stand, good color, and is in the silking stage. Several fields we noticed seemed to be in the roasting ear stage, or nearly so. Alfalfa looks fine, stands up tall and is in full bloom. Sorghums of all kinds have a good stand, and some fields are beginning to head.

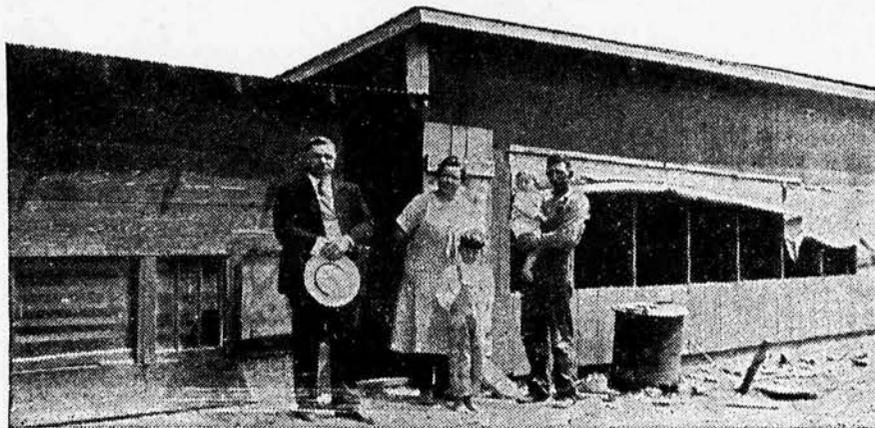
Wheat seemed to be good. Most of it was headed and in the stack. Some threshing has been done, which, I presume, was all bound grain. Up on the higher ground on south crops are not so good. They are shorter, but seem to be coming on in pretty good shape. They have had some rains along during the summer at the right time to keep crops growing in fine shape. Crops look better along these valleys than I have ever seen them in the last three years I have been down that way.

Crops in the western and central parts of Smith county appear better than I have seen them for quite awhile, too. We saw several fields of corn in this county in the roasting ear stage, and if we can only get a good soaking rain soon it will insure a big crop on these early planted fields.

One thing to be noticed in driving thru this country of late years is the absence of alfalfa fields. There is nowhere near the alfalfa acreage around here that there was up to within the last five or six years since it began to die out. Some new fields are being sown the last year or two. Those farmers who sowed in '25 and '26 seem to be sadly disappointed, as their new alfalfa died before winter from either the drouth or grasshoppers. One farmer south of town told me in the summer of '25 that the hoppers completely took his 40-acre field that he put out in that spring. The season of 1926 was the driest we have had for many a year, and, of course, the seed sown that spring died soon after sprouting. As their alfalfa fields died out the farmers began planting sorghums for feed, and consequently we see a good many fields of that along the roads of late years on farms where there is little or no alfalfa raised.

The threshing machine is here now to thresh wheat the first of the week, and before long will know how much we had left from the hail storm in July. The separator man tells me that they threshed some wheat this fall that ran as high as 17 bushels an acre, and from that on down to 8 or 9, that it would average about 13 bushels an acre so far, he thought, and that the lowest yields were in the hail area.

It's just a case of get the corn borer or he'll get you.



Poultry House From Which Cole Chickens Were Stolen. Left to Right G. L. Murphy, Montgomery County Representative for Capper Publications, Mrs. Cole, Wallace, Howard and Mr. Cole

Troubles Remained at Home

WHAT is your idea of a vacation? Complete rest—you think when you're tumbling out of bed at 5:30 to begin the day's work. A chance to be out in the open—to walk and sit in the shade or maybe swim, you think when the day's work permits you scarcely a peek outside. No dishes to wash, no meals to get, time for a bit of fancywork or to visit with neighbors all have been your ideals at various times. But think of having them all at once—such freedom and such privileges for three whole glorious days, and that is what 35 Johnson and Douglas county farm bureau women enjoyed at their camp at Maple Hill August 8, 9 and 10.

The camp was held at the Y. W. camp ground and the regular camp cook officiated in the kitchen,

Afterglow

Sweet li'l cabin, in de aftahglow,
Wondah what's de reason dat I lub you so?

Boahds is wahped and weathahd, nevah
knew no paint;
Mold's a-creepin' on yu like a greenish taint;
Raftahs all a-saggin' with ole age and strain;
Roof is sortah sifty, lettin' in de rain.

But I lub to lingah in de open do',
Sniffin' at de fo'o'clocks bloomin' in a row;
Gazin' at de cane shocks up an' down de
fiel's—
Jes' a-bein' lazy, settin' on my heels.

Lub to hear de cattle lowin' at de bahs,
Lub to po' de white milk in Mirandy's jahs,
Lub to watch de young folks strollin' down
de lane—
'Minds me o' when I was young 'ith Mirandy
Jane.

Dar's Mirandy callin' me fer to come an' eat—
Lub to hear Mirandy's voice, callin' high an'
sweet—
Suthin' sortah soothin' 'bout Mirandy Jane;
She ain't nevah scoldy, nevah does complain.

Maybe, li'l cabin, in de aftahglow,
Mirandy's pah't de reason why I lub you so.
—Florence Hartman Townsend.

en, with two girls to take charge after dinner. The chief aim of the camp as it was planned by Elizabeth Randle and Charlotte Beister, county home demonstration agents of the two counties, was rest and recreation. To some this meant beginning early with a plunge in the ol' swimmin' hole at sunrise, to others rest in bed until the day was well under way.

For each day there was a program planned and carried out after a fashion. There were demonstrations of cake baking and salad making in which the vacationers looked on, licked the pans and sampled the finished products. Then there were lessons in basket making and vase painting for those who wished to learn these arts, and others brought along their quilt patches and fancywork.

After dinner was always quiet hour during which every one rested as she wished, after that was story hour led by Dr. Pearl Martin of the Kansas State Agricultural College when they read books and discussed problems of farm life. At 4:30 the life guard was on duty at the swimming pool, then came the supper hour and after that singing, folk dancing, or a picture show before the big fireplace.

Early Wednesday afternoon they broke camp and on the way home were entertained at the Household Searchlight by Mrs. Harriet Allard, director.

"Am I coming back?" said one enthusiastic vacationer, "I should say so, and bring the whole club." In that one sentence she expressed the spirit of the camp. There was only one worried woman. In the hurry and excitement of getting off she had forgot to tell her "hubby" goodbye.

Cabbage Par-Excellent

BY FLORENCE MILLER JOHNSON

STUFFED cabbage is a favorite dish of my husband's family, and it never fails to please guests to whom I sometimes serve it. Try it on your folks and see if they do not pronounce it par-excellent. This is how I was taught to prepare it:

Choose a firm, fairly large head of cabbage and cut off the stem close to the leaves so that it will stand upright. Scoop out the inside with a sharp knife, leaving at least an inch for the walls of the nest. Grind a pound of round steak and season highly with salt, pepper, minced onion, a little red pepper, and a dash of catsup or chili sauce if you happen to have either on hand. Form the meat into small balls and sear in hot fat. Arrange in the cabbage nest, wrap in cheesecloth and steam about an hour and a half. Sometimes we shape the balls like link sausages and wrap in individual cabbage

By Florence G. Wells

leaves, which are held in place with toothpicks. If you are using your oven for other purposes, the stuffed cabbage may be baked in a covered dish. Fresh or smoked ham or even left-over meat may be used in the same way.

Short Cuts Around the House

BY OUR READERS

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

Where You Can Economize

WHEN you have some oatmeal left from breakfast, save it until lunch and scramble it with eggs, using 2 eggs to each cup of oatmeal. The effect is a delicious product which resembles brains in taste. It is both economical and very nutritious. Morris County. Mrs. S. J. Juneau.

Pineapple Ice

2 cups crushed pineapple 2 tablespoons lemon juice
1½ cups cold water
Mix water and pineapple, sweeten to taste and let stand 30 minutes. Strain, add lemon juice and freeze.

When Mother Gets Mad

WHEN you've asked and you've asked Jim to fix up the screen where the children have kicked a place loose, and you've spoken to Tom of the woodbox you want till you see that it's not any use; and then comes a night when you've asked them to drive you to town so you'll be there at eight, and Tom sneaks the car and gets back just at nine, and remarks jokingly "It's not late." You're so mad you go out and get hammer and tacks and fix up the hole in the screen, and next

Spicing the Wintry Meal

By Nell B. Nichols

PEACHES, plums, pears and peppers are tongue twisters if pronounced rapidly and palate ticklers if worked up into jams and relishes. Early fruits and vegetables are famed justly for delicacy of flavor. Late summer ones are equally distinguished for mellowness, a quality that gives them a luscious taste. Empty jars that are filled now earn the space they occupy on the fruit shelf. Their contents will provide charming touches to wintry meals. And at a low cost! Here are some choice recipes that may be used.

Pepper Relish

Grind fine 12 red sweet peppers, 12 green sweet peppers and 16 onions. Mix with ½ cup salt, pour boiling water over twice, letting it stand a few minutes each time, and drain. Add 3 cups vinegar, 3 cups sugar and 2 teaspoons celery seed. Boil 30 minutes, put into sterilized jars and seal.

Uncooked Pepper Relish

Grind 12 green sweet peppers, 2 red sweet peppers and 2 large onions. Add 1 cup brown sugar, 2 cups vinegar and 1 tablespoon salt. Mix thoroly and seal in sterilized jars.

Green Pepper Hash

Grind 3 dozen green peppers, chop 1 head cabbage and add ½ cup ground horseradish and 3 bunches celery, chopped. Mix and add 3 tablespoons brown sugar, 1 teaspoon ground mustard and vinegar to mix. Boil 20 minutes and can.

Autumnal Marmalade

Peel 2 pounds peaches, 2 pounds pears, ½ pound sour apples, 2 pounds quinces, removing the cores and pits, and chop or cut in small pieces. Slice 3 lemons thin, discarding the seeds. Measure or weigh the combination of fruits and add ¾ as much sugar as fruit. Let stand several hours in a cool place. Then boil gently until the marmalade is very thick, stirring frequently to prevent burning. Nut meats may be stirred in just as the marmalade is removed from the fire if one wishes.

Spiced Plums

Place 5 pounds plums in a kettle and add an equal weight of sugar. Set on the back of the stove until sufficient juice is extracted to start the cooking. Tie 1 tablespoon ground cloves and 2 tablespoons ground cinnamon in a muslin bag and

you proceed to construct a new box, tho on sawing you're not very keen; and by morning the worst of your anger is gone, in fact 'twould be easy to bawl, but you laugh when those men do a lot of odd jobs without any asking at all!

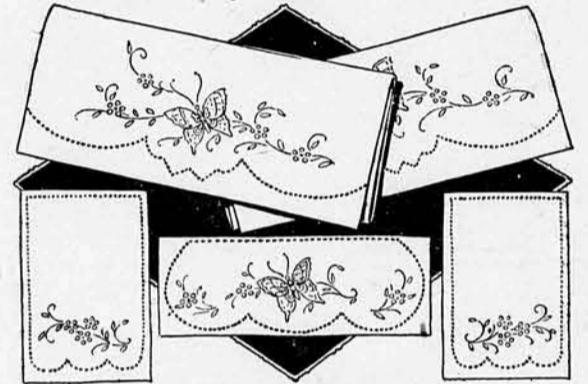
Frances H. Rarig.

Bed Room Set in Pink and Blue

HERE is another suggestion for spare moments or for the woman who wisely is looking forward to the time when one is much busier and Christmas gifts must be done in a hurry. Or perhaps your own supply of bedroom linens is becoming exhausted, if so I know you will like to have this three-piece set which is stamped with the butterfly design and is to be worked in pink and blue.

No. 6319 is a three-piece bedroom set. The vanity set and scarf are stamped on Indian head and the pillow cases on 42 inch tubing. The design is the butterfly and is worked in solid satin stitch in pink, blue and white. All three pieces are hemstitched ready for the crocheted edges.

Here are the prices: Vanity set with floss, \$1.23; without floss, 75 cents; Scarf, with floss, \$1.59;



without floss \$1.07; Pillow cases, with floss, \$2.12; without floss, \$1.47.

Order each item by the same number and mention articles wanted if you do not wish the whole set. Each package contains full directions for working. Send your order to the Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

boil with the fruit and sugar until the juice is thick. Stir frequently to prevent scorching. Seal while hot.

Cider Fruit Butters

Apples, peaches, pears, plums, grapes and other fruits may be used. To 10 pounds fruit use 5 pounds sugar and barely enough cider to cover. Prepare the fruit and add sugar, cider and spices, if desired. Cook until of a thick consistency, stirring frequently to prevent burning. If the skins have not been removed before cooking, run the butter thru a sieve. When this is done, add the sugar after the fruit has been strained.

Peach Delight

Use 6 pounds peaches, 3 pounds sugar, 1 cup chopped walnut meats, 1 cup seeded raisins and the juice and rind of 3 oranges. Cut orange rind in thin slices. Peel peaches and cut in small pieces. Cook peaches, sugar, raisins and orange together until thick, stirring frequently. Just before removing from the stove, stir in the nut meats. Pour into glasses and seal while hot.

Plum Preserves

Put 5 pounds washed red plums in a kettle and add barely enough water to cover. Bring to the boiling point and add 1 level teaspoon soda and parboil 2 minutes. Drain and remove pits. Add water to cover again and boil until the skins are easily pierced. While the plums are cooking, add ¾ as much chopped apples as you have plums. Measure and add almost as much sugar as there is fruit. Cook slowly, stirring frequently until thick. This requires only a few minutes. Seal while hot.

Peach Preserves

Make a thin sirup by boiling 1 cup sugar with ½ cup water. Add 1 cup chopped peaches, which have been peeled, and boil rapidly until the fruit is transparent. Pour into jars and seal. The flavor is improved if a few peach stones are placed in each jar and the preserves poured in on them.

Pear Honey

7 pounds pears 1 can crushed
4 pounds sugar pineapple

Core and pare the ripe pears and put thru the food grinder. Add the sugar and cook until the mixture is the color of rich preserves. Add the pineapple, cook 3 minutes and seal.

Six Suggestions for Sewing



3073—Shirring and Ribbon for Trimming. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.
2847—For Soft Materials. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust.
3083—Square Neckline. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.
3066—Housedress. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure.
3024—Youthful Tiers. Sizes 14, 16, and 18 years, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.
2900—Circulars Again. Sizes 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years.

Price of patterns is 15 cents each. Send your orders to the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Be sure to mention size and number in ordering. You cannot afford to miss the full number of our fashion magazine. In it are just the helps you need in your fall sewing—suggestions for applying trimming, the kind of hats you should wear, not to mention a full showing of styles from which you may choose patterns for your family. The price of this number is 10 cents.

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.

Corn Salad

I have eaten a relish which was called Corn Salad. I thought it was excellent and have been trying to get a recipe for it. Do you have the recipe? Maggie G.

Is this the recipe you are looking for?

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| 3 ears corn | 6 cups vinegar |
| 1 head cabbage | 4 cups sugar |
| 1 bunch celery | 1 teaspoon turmeric |
| 6 sliced onions | 1 teaspoon mustard |
| 3 red peppers | 1 tablespoon salt |

Use fresh, tender corn. If you do not have celery the celery seeds may be used instead. Cut the corn off the cob, chop the onions, peppers, celery and cabbage and mix all the ingredients together. Boil until all the ingredients are well done. It will probably take a good half hour. Seal while hot in sterilized jars.

To Break Thumb Sucking

I have a little girl 4 years old who persists in biting her finger nails and a little boy of 2 who sucks his thumb. I have tried everything I have ever heard of that would break children of these habits but I have not yet been able to break them. Can you suggest anything?—J. N.

We have the formula for making a nail varnish that is excellent for breaking up such habits. It has a very bitter taste and when put on the finger nails the little tots will not like to put them into their mouths. If you will send me a stamped self-addressed envelope I will be very glad to send the formula to you. Address your letters to Helen Lake, Beauty Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

If in Doubt Use Braid

BY FLORENCE MILLER JOHNSON

IF YOU are in doubt about how to trim your new fall frock, coat or hat, choose braid and you won't go wrong, for the most recent fashions show braids in every color and style imaginable. They are wide and narrow, fur edged and with fur inserted bands, decorated with rhinestones and with tinsel effects. All varieties bid fair to be well received.

Woolen dresses are trimmed with wide and military braids in groups. Belts on many of the dresses are of the same wide braid—about 2 inches—

buckled or fastened, and encircle the garment about halfway between the natural and recent long waistline. On the more simple dresses, the only trimming is a collar and belt of braid. A vestee is suggested on some of the silk dresses by rows of braid, or the braid is arranged crosswise or in groups instead of tucks. The tendency is toward braids of somber color, either matching the dress or of a tone darker or lighter.

Vestees will be popular, it seems, and it is possible to obtain rows of braid connected by fagoting, to use for this purpose.

On wraps, the braid is used to outline the neckline and to trim fronts, collars and sleeves. The front edges of coats frequently display a wide braid facing. Hats, especially felt, have bands of braid to match that used on dress or coat.

Harvest Time Helps

BY MRS. T. F. HUMPHRIES

ONE of my main helps during the harvest season was the asbestos pad. In the morning when I had so many to cook for I did not have time to use the double boiler for cooking cereals so I put the pad under the kettle and in this way they cooked much faster than in the double boiler. I applied the same method to cooking custards, pie fillings or anything that scorches easily. I prepared meat, chicken and vegetables in the morning and reheated them by using the pad and nothing was ever scorched.

Another very satisfactory help was: when I was short of bread and would have to bake biscuits for so many and such an early breakfast I would mix them the evening before, prepare for the oven as usual except that I used a little more baking powder, then place them on an oil paper in the pans. In the morning all I had to do was to bake them.

A favorite summer recipe in our home is deviled eggs. But I always dreaded fixing two or three dozen at a time as you do for harvesters. Through an accident I found that after the eggs had cooked the proper time, been drained and placed on the stove until they were real dry then cooled they could be cut thru the center with a knife and a little pressure on the shell would cause the egg to slip out much smoother than the shell could be peeled off. Then I placed the eggs in a dish and covered them with mayonnaise.

Did you know that a fireless cooker is excellent for cooking puddings?



Buy 6-ply tires-- it pays

THE Kelly-Springfield 4-ply balloon is as good a 4-ply tire as it is possible to build today, and for city use, where road conditions are ideal, it is giving very satisfactory service on light cars.

For the kind of work, however, that a car usually gets in the country, tires of a sturdier, heavier construction are needed.

Kelly 6-ply tires are built for just this kind of service. Barring punctures, a set of Kelly 29 x 4.40 six-ply balloons on a Ford will run indefinitely.

There is real economy in paying the slight difference in cost between a 4-ply and a 6-ply tire.

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\$20 Trade-In Allowance

Yes, we'll pay you \$20 for your old separator, no matter what make you now use. Stop losing cream with a worn-out separator. Trade your small machine for a large size and save work. Here's your chance to get the best of all separators on a liberal trade-in offer direct from factory—and at rock-bottom prices, besides.

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Find out about the amazing new Tubular model Sharples and full details of our liberal trade-in offer. Get our lowest, rock-bottom prices. Catalog and full details sent free and without obligation. Write now. Sharples Separator Co., C.610 Sharples Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

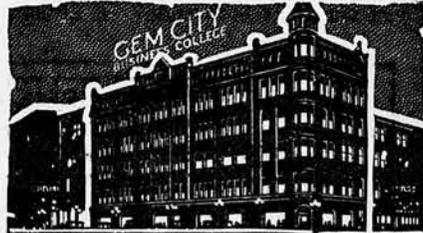
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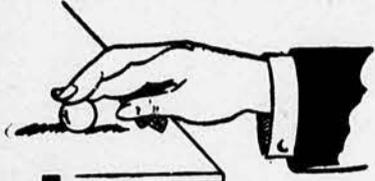


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Here's Fun for Every Boy and Girl

A Clever Illusion



Take a marble, cross your fingers as shown, and roll the marble about under your fingers.



With eyes closed or blindfolded you will distinctly feel two marbles instead of one.

HOW MANY MARBLES DO YOU FEEL, BOB?



TWO!

Diamond Puzzle

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

1. A consonant; 2. A male child; 3. A sweet substance made by bees; 4. Not at present time; 5. A vowel.

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

Try to Guess These

I went walking one day and met three beggars; to the first I gave 10 cents, to the second 10 cents and to the third 5 cents. What time was it? A quarter to three.

What is the first thing a dog would do when he fell into a pond? He'd get wet.

What is it that grows longer when you cut it at both ends? A ditch.

What bird sits at every table? A swallow.

Which is the surest way to keep a dog from going mad in August? Kill him in July.

What never was nor ever will be? A mouse's nest in a cat's ear.

What does an elephant have that no other animal has? Baby elephants.

Which is correct—8 times 5 are 45 or 8 times 5 is 45? Neither. Eight times 5 is 40.

What things grow larger the more you contract them—Debts.

What food represents impertinence? Sauce.

There Are Seven of Us

I am 12 years old and in the sixth grade. My teacher's name is Miss Wafler. I like her very much. I have five sisters and one brother. Their names are Agatha, Faye, Fern, Irene, Marta and James. Faye and Fern are twins. I live on a 160-acre farm. I would like to hear from some of the girls and boys my age.

Francis E. Dougan.

Council Grove, Kan.

Has Plenty of Pets

For pets I have a white cow named Snowball, a white cat named Frosty and two ponies named Babe and Foxy. I am 12 years old and in the seventh grade. I go 1 1/2 miles to school. My teacher's name last year was Miss Wildman. I liked her fine. I have two brothers and one sister. My brothers' names are Maynard who is 11 years old and Bruce who is 5. My sister's name is Shirley and she is 3 years old.

Sylva Cutshall.

St. Francis, Kan.



Eddie: "You Hold the Nut While I Crack It"

Arthur Writes to Us

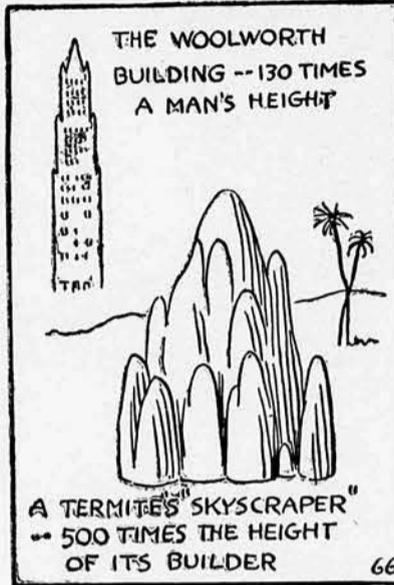
I am 7 years old and in the second grade. I have a sister 10 years old who is in the fifth grade. Her name is Bonnie. We have lots of fun playing together. We go to Sunday school at Mont Ida and go to school at Rosedale. I have several pets—a cat

named Bluebell, a bulldog named Brindle, a spotted colt named Lady and a pony named Tulip. Three weeks ago I was riding my pony and fell off and broke my arm. I milk one or two cows.

Arthur E. Drybread.

Mont Ida, Kan.

Living Inventions



THE WOOLWORTH BUILDING -- 130 TIMES A MAN'S HEIGHT

A TERMITE'S "SKYSCRAPER" -- 500 TIMES THE HEIGHT OF ITS BUILDER

The Termites' "Skyscraper"

If you were asked to mention one structure which is entirely original with man, you might think it safe to name the skyscraper building, of which the Woolworth tower is the supreme example. Yet even this giant among buildings was anticipated long ago in the structures reared by the termites of tropical countries.

These insects, popularly called white ants, construct their buildings of clay, which becomes so hard in the sun that several men can mount upon their tops without breaking them down. Under the domed roof are floors upon floors of apartments for various purposes, connected by tunneled passageways. The apartment of the king and queen termites is in the center, surrounded by the nurseries in which the queen's thousands of eggs are hatched, and the young reared. It is "a city under one roof," which is the term also applied to a big, densely-populated office building.

Perhaps when you hear that a termite's building is usually about 12 feet high you will think that our compari-

son with the 790 foot Woolworth tower is strained. Wait until you have compared the heights of these two structures with the statures of their builders. The Woolworth building is only 130 times the height of a 6-foot man, while the Termite building is over 500 times as tall as its quarter-inch-high architect and builder! Our most famous skyscraper would also seem a trivial accomplishment to a giant 250 feet high, which is the stature of a man, as seen by a Termite.

Belongs to Sewing Club

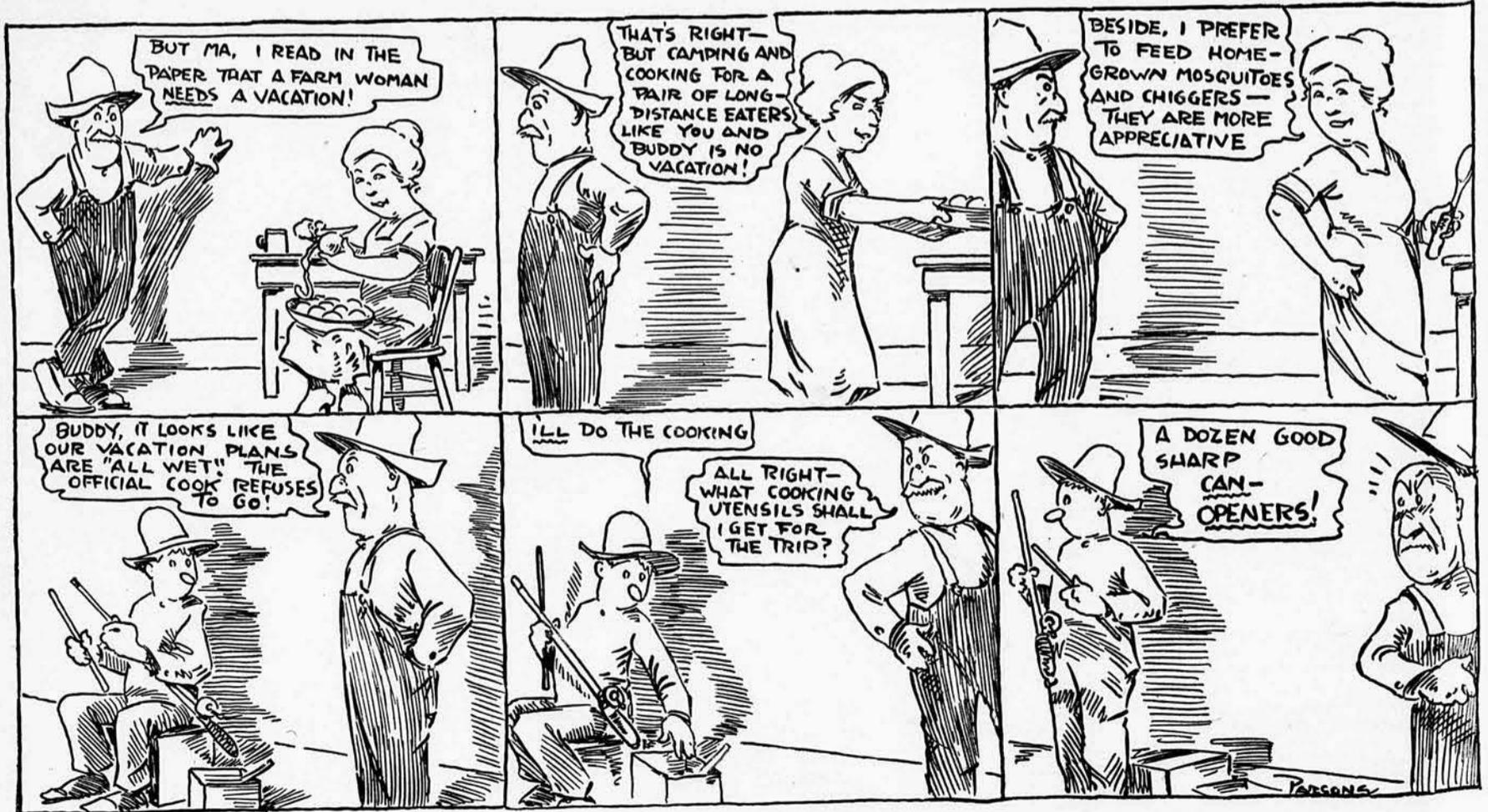
I am 11 years old. I go to Jeffries school. My teacher's name is Mr. Lusk. He is a good teacher. I live 1/2 mile from school. I have two brothers and two sisters. My brothers' names are Roy and Charles and my sisters' names are Eva and Lucile. I have a pet dog named Rage. I belong to the 4-H sewing club of our neighborhood. Our instructor's name is Miss Asberry. We have 15 members.

Anna Mae Horner.

Severance, Kan.



Do you know your A. B. C's? If you do it is as easy as rolling off a log to figure out the letters that it takes to complete the answer—A is 1, B is 2 and so on down the alphabet. Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.



The Hoovers—Looks Like a Ptoimaine Trip to Pa

Sunday School Lesson

BY N. A. McCUNE

A promise is made the warrior-poet-shepherd-king of Israel. First, it is that God will make David's name great. When David heard that, I have no doubt but that he was much pleased. We would all like to have a big name. We enjoy being known. Boys carve their initials on trees and benches, and they used to do it on their school desks. In these more civilized times I presume they have stopped that. Every cemetery is proof that people like to be remembered. Some monuments are large and pretentious, others are smaller only because those interested did not have the bank account sufficient to negotiate for more marble or granite. Farmers have their name and the name of the farm painted on the barn. The dying Garfield asks, "Will I be remembered?" and in so doing he is but saying what most of us would say under similar circumstances. David is promised a great name, a name that will not pass out shortly, on the death of him who carried it. And, of course, exactly that came about. No Bible character is better known than that of the youth who slew the giant, of the man who wrote "The Lord is my shepherd."

With all this, it is well to recollect that "a good name is rather to be chosen than great riches." A good name, not a great name. Some years ago a son of Charles Dickens was found in Australia. He was not much of a man, apparently, and lived on what money was sent him from home—what they call "a remittance man." A promoter found him, bathed him and dressed him up and brought him to America, knowing that all Dickens lovers would go to see and hear a sure-enough son of their favorite author. But the poor man could not lecture, was painfully embarrassed by his experiences, and died before the year was out. He had a great name, but it did not do him much good.

The second part of the promise was that Israel should have a permanent home, from which no nation should ever eject them. That has come to be true, at least in part. Palestine has been the home of the Jews, tho they are outnumbered by other races. And so revered is Palestine by the Christian world, the Jewish world, that thousands of pilgrims go there every year. It seems odd to think of people going from one town to another in Fords, but that is at least one method of travel. Personally I wish I had gotten there before the Fords did. But if one goes out of the beaten tourist path, he will find plenty of excuse for using a donkey, a camel or his own legs.

And then, next, no enemy was to waste them or harry their boundaries. This no doubt would have been carried out had the Hebrews lived according to their plain knowledge of what was right and wrong. But they did not, and thereby hangs a painful and a lengthy story. Who were the most menacing enemies of the Hebrews? On one side were the Philistines, a powerful tribe along the Mediterranean Sea, occupying the cities of Ashdod, Gaza, Ascalon, Gath and Ekron. This tribe was always at war with Israel until subdued at last by David and Solomon. Later they reconquered some of their lost territory from the Hebrews. They were always ready for a war. But the Philistines were not the worst enemy of David's people. Then, there were other peoples, such as the Moabites and the Ammonites, on the other side. They enjoyed drawing a little blood once in a while, too. Then, far to the northeast, was Assyria, and later, to the south, Babylon. But none of these were the really dangerous enemies of David's people. The enemy that counted was the enemy within the gates. Had that enemy been held at bay, Israel would have been a happy and prosperous people.

Do you remember in one of Hall Caine's books that a man wrestles one night with his enemy, and suddenly the moon shone in the window and the man found that, as he looked into the face of his antagonist it was his own face? Well, it was that way with the Israelites, just as it is that way with us. Our worst enemy is not our competitor in business, or the corn borer, or the drouth, or the drop in the price of wheat, but it is ourselves. David's most desperate enemy was David, Judas's bitterest foe was Judas, and so it goes. "To thine own self be true." But one needs God in

order to be true to himself. The nation fell into bad ways, became hard, avaricious, ambitious, made leagues with other nations in order to get ahead, fell into immorality that weakened the fibre of the people, both physical and moral, and only one result could possibly follow—weakness and disintegration. It is the old story, over again. "The gods are just, and of our pleasant vices make instruments to plague us." They do just that. Only, in our vanity and blindness we think we will be an exception. As Rip Van Winkle when he took a drink would say, "We won't count this one," so we imagine that we can get away with this or that. But somehow the drink, or whatever it is, is being counted just the same.

And then David was going to build a house, and finds that God is planning great things for him and his, at the same time. Is it not always so? Work sincerely for God and we find that it is not one-sided. God begins to work for us. We receive a good deal more than we invest.

"Live for self you live in vain; live for Christ you live again, pass it on."

Lesson for August 21—God's Promise to David. I. Chronicles 17:1 to 12. Golden Text—Hebrews 1:8.

After the proposed college course in marriage the next thing, no doubt, will be a correspondents' school in divorce.

Worth Half the Living

(Continued from Page 3)

system of marketing the dairy herd's production has been going on for six years. "We got started in the butter business after we came back to the farm," Mr. Jewett explained when the visitor saw him out in the field later. "We lived in town 18 months once, but we came back to the farm. We always had farmed and we missed it and the livestock."

"We can have things as comfortable as ever anyone did in town." He mentioned in his list of conveniences the electric plant that supplies lights, and power for the churn, separator, grist mill, pump for pressure water system, grindstone, iron, recharging radio batteries and for the refrigerator. "And it costs only about a gallon of kerosene a day when everything is running from the electric plant," he said. "It won't cost more than 5 cents a day to run the refrigerator."

Mr. Jewett agreed with his wife about the value of the cooling system. He mentioned the butchering in particular, and the butter making. They both are satisfied they get one-third better price for butter the year thru than they would marketing cream. Incidentally they sell the buttermilk for 20 cents a gallon. "We have sold some cream," Mr. Jewett said, "and I know the refrigerator has raised the cream test

four or five points above what it used to be before we had it." "But it pays to churn," Mrs. Jewett had said this. "It is no extra work to speak of with an electric churn. I can put the butter up in prints for 5 cents a pound."

Mr. Jewett farms a half section. Part of it is in pasture and the balance is in corn and alfalfa. That is all he tries to grow. But he markets what he does produce, or the biggest part of it, thru his livestock. There are enough hogs for home needs and some profit. Wool and lambs bring in money from the sheep flock and there is some poultry. But the big end of the livestock project is the dairy herd. There are about 55 head in all, with perhaps 10 or 12 in production at present.

But it was a hot day. The visitor couldn't get over thinking how comfortable the air from the fan was. Samuel, a 22-year-old son, rigged up the propeller-like blades of the breeze dispenser, and rejuvenated an old motor to run it. He also made an electric soldering iron and fixed the ice cream freezer so it was operated by electric power. "We freeze the ice cream and put it in the refrigerator," Mrs. Jewett had said. "We made 125 gallons in about eight months."

The visitor mopped his brow and climbed into the car. He wished he had some kind of a portable cooling system along with him, and some ice cream. It was a hot day.

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Adventures of the Brown Family

BY JOHN FRANCIS CASE

Old Moll a Center of Interest

AFTER entering the cave where Black Neb, fugitive from the House of the Lone Oak, had made his home, Hal Brown and his father had found a brass-bound seaman's box which undoubtedly was the missing chest that had held old Captain Pettibone's gold which he had guarded with his life. The occupants of the cave were gone and the chest proved to be empty. Mrs. Fernandez, Spanish neighbor of the Browns, draws suspicion because of her flimsy claim that the Captain Pettibone had owed them money and therefore they were interested in finding out if he was dead or alive, as seemed possible.

"I'll never rest until we find Black Neb and whoever is with him," asserted Hal as they talked over the stirring events of the last few days. "We bought this place in good faith and if anything has been taken away from it it's ours. I have no doubt now that it was the black man who tried to get into the basement. I can't believe that Fernandez had anything to do with it."

"Maybe it was the bad man who tried to carry me away," piped up Little Joe. "He swore somethin' awful when I got away from him."

"We'll attend to him, too," assured Hal, "if he ever comes nosing around here. But we can't put in all our time, dad, hunting treasure, thieves or kidnapers. Gotta do a little farming and take care of that interest."

"We've got something to fall back on," assured Father Brown, "that I think is more sure than crops and more valuable than any treasure we're likely to find. That last colt of Old Moll's is a plum beauty. Sleek as a mole, built like a greyhound, got all the grace of his mother and the heart of his sire. Be worth a thousand dollars as a two-year-old if he's worth a dime. Some baby, folks, some babe!"

A keen horseman and breeder of winning thoroughbreds, Henry Brown could rise to the height of enthusiasm when "talking horse." All the Brown family had come to admire and love Brown Rob, Old Moll's beautiful baby, and it was often that Hal jokingly advised his father that the colt should be placed in the steel-walled room which once had held the treasure chest. Weeks had passed since Little Joe's disappearance had thrown all the neighborhood into an uproar and the finding of the hidden cave had become public property. That Black Neb had been one of its occupants was commonly accepted but the emphatic assertion of the undertaker that old Captain Pettibone had died and been prepared for burial by his own hands seemed to refute claims that he was alive and in Neb's care. The Browns' again had fallen into their routine of work, the intimacy between Beth and Juanita continuing interrupted. But one thing marred Beth's happiness. Jack Miller never had come to the House of the Lone Oak after that fatal quarrel with Hal.

Sauntering down the road one beau-

tiful day Beth heard a whistle and as she stopped short a well-remembered voice called her name. Out from the woods stepped Jack Miller and Beth flushed at his first words. "I suppose you consider me an enemy, Beth," began Jack, "but I am no enemy of yours. I just had to see you even if you hate me."

"I never have hated you, Jack," said Beth softly as she seated herself on a big stone by the roadside. "There are some things that we can't understand but I've always felt that you were innocent of any wrong and would tell us all in your own time. I'm awfully glad to see you again."

"Are you, Beth?" inquired Jack, and as he took Beth's hand she did not draw it away. "It's been tough not to see you and to feel that you considered me an enemy. But while Hal feels as he does I shan't trouble you. Yet I've seen you sometimes when you didn't see me. I've been watching over you." There was ardor in Jack's eyes and again Beth flushed.

"Don't think I need much watching," announced Beth lightly, but we are always uneasy about Little Joe. What do you mean, Jack? Is there anything new which would worry us?"

"Nothing that will affect you or your family," replied Jack, so far as I know. But twice I've seen that guy who tried to carry Little Joe off prowling around your pasture. I can't believe that he'd be up to kidnaping but he seems to have taken a great shine to that brown beauty of a colt your dad is so crazy about. That colt is worth real money and from what your father told me this man is a horseman. Just wanted to tip you off so you could tell your dad."

"Dad will be worried sick," cried Beth. "Next to the family he loves Brown Rob. Let's go look at him, Jack. He's sure a beauty."

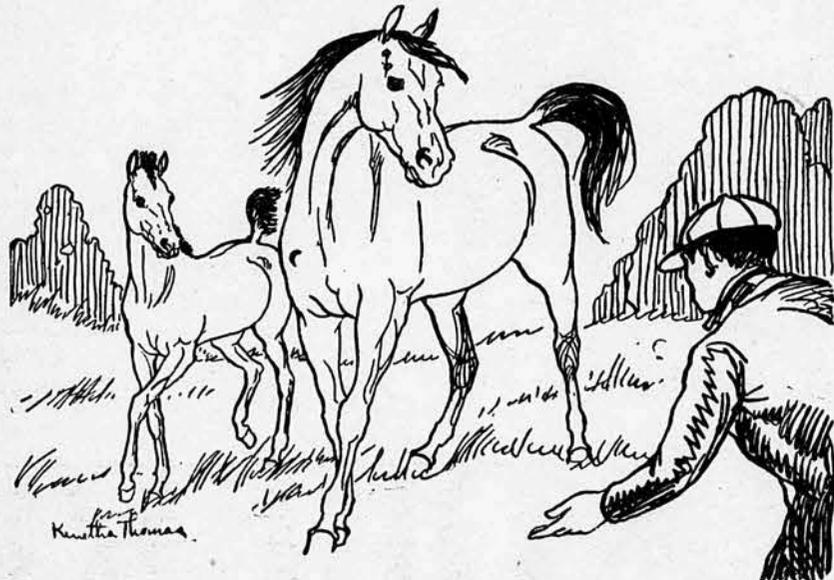
Together Jack and Beth went thru the woods to the pasture, there to find Old Moll careering wildly about. The brown colt was gone and Beth's call, alarming in its shrillness and urgency, brought Hal running from the field to confront Jack Miller with bitter words before Beth could explain. Once more Jack turned away and left the Brown home with a heart filled with bitterness while a sister and brother faced one another in tense anger.

Brown Rob was gone. Henry Brown raved about the pasture as if bereft of a child while Old Moll's plaintive call rang thru the darkening woods. To Henry Brown the loss was near tragedy, to Hal another evidence that Jack Miller had played them false.

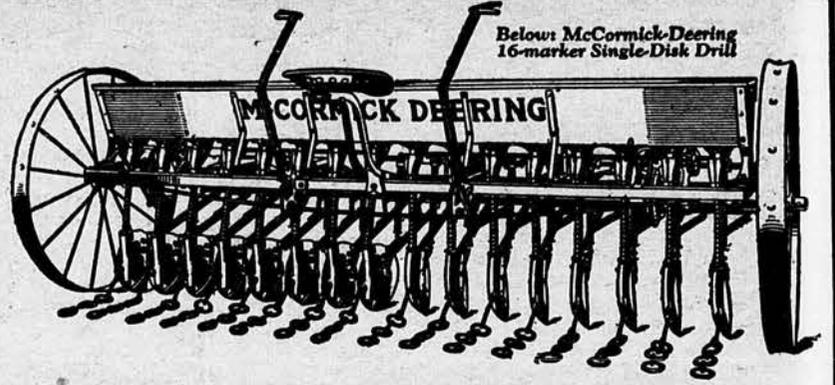
(TO BE CONTINUED)

We Americans have many responsibilities: next year we pick our President and one in Nicaragua.

Likewise it is possible to marry in an inside paragraph and repent in a front page column.



Brown Rob, Proud Son of Old Moll, the Mother of Champion Racers, is Coveted by "Slippery Sam" Jacks, Henry Brown's Enemy



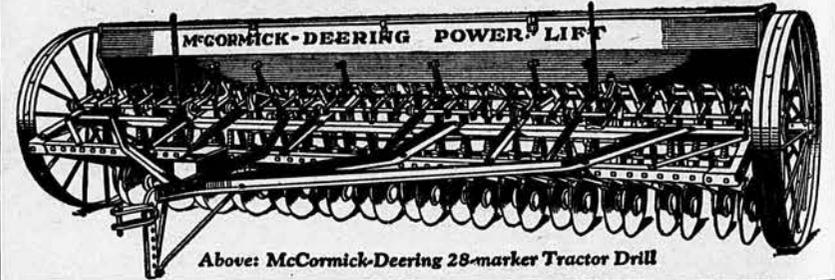
Below: McCormick-Deering 16-marker Single-Disk Drill

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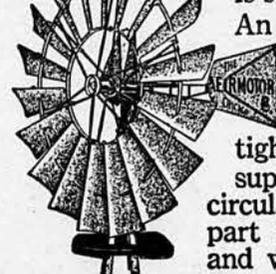
McCormick-Deering SEEDING MACHINES



Above: McCormick-Deering 28-marker Tractor Drill

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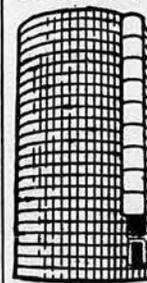


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The Untamed

(Continued from Page 11)

home from school. An' such whistlin'." "Nobody could ever whistle like Dan," she said and smiled.

"I rode up to him, wonderin'," went on Cumberland.

"What're you doin' round here?" I says.

"Says he, lookin' at me casual like over his shoulder: 'I'm jest takin' a stroll an' whistlin'. Does it bother you, mister?'"

"'It doesn't bother me none,' says I. 'Where do you belong, sonny?'"

"'Me?' says he, lookin' sort of surprised, 'why, I belong around over there!' An' he waved his hand careless over to the settin' sun.

"There was somethin' about him that made my heart swell up inside of me. I looked down into them big brown eyes and wondered—well, I don't know what I wondered; but I remembered all at once that I didn't have no son.

"'Who's your folks?' says I, gettin' more an' more curious.

"'He jest looked at me sort of bored. 'Where does your folks live at?'"

"'Oh, they live around here,' says he, an' he waved his hand again, an' this time over towards the east.

"Says I: 'When do you figure on reachin' home?'"

"'Oh, most any day,' says he.

"An' I looked around at them brown, naked hills with the night comin' down over them. Then I stared back at the boy an' there was something that come up in me like hunger. You see, he was lost; he was alone; the queer ring of his whistlin' was still in my ears; an' I couldn't help rememberin' that I didn't have no son.

"Then supposin' you come along with me,' says I, 'an' I'll send you home in a buckboard tomorrow?'"

"So the end of it was me ridin' home with the little kid sittin' up before me, whistlin' his heart out! When I got him home I tried to talk to him again. He couldn't tell me, or he wouldn't tell me where his folks lived, but jest kept wavin' his hand liberal to half the points of the compass. An' that's all I know of where he come from. I done all I could to find his parents. I inquired and sent letters to every rancher within a hundred miles. I advertised it thru the railroads, but they said nobody'd yet been reported lost. He was still mine, at least for a while, an' I was terrible glad.

"I give the kid a spare room. I sat up late that first night listenin' to the wild geese honkin' away up in the sky an' wonderin' why I was so happy. Kate, that night there was tears in my eyes when I thought of how that kid had been out there on the hills walkin' along so happy and independent.

"But the next mornin' he was gone. I sent my cowpunchers out to look for him.

To the North

"'Which way shall we ride?' they asked.

"I don't know why, but I thought of the wild geese that Dan had seemed to be followin'.

"'Ride north,' I said.

"An' sure enough, they rode north an' found him. After that I didn't have no trouble with him about runnin' away—at least not durin' the summer. An' all those months I kept plannin' how I would take care of this boy who had come wanderin' to me. It seemed like he was sort of a gift of God to make up for me havin' no son. And everythin' went well until the next fall, when the geese began to fly south.

"Sure enough, that was when Dan ran away again, and when I sent my cowpunchers south after him, they found him and brought him back. It seemed as if they'd brought back half the world to me, when I seen him. But I saw that I'd have to put a stop to this runnin' away. I tried to talk to him, but all he'd say was that he'd better be movin' on. I took the law in my hands an' told him he had to be disciplined. So I started thrashin' him with a quirt, very light. He took it as if he didn't feel the whip on his shoulders, an' he smiled. But there came up a yellow light in his eyes that made me feel as if a man was standin' right behind me with a bare knife in his hand and smilin' jest like the kid was doin'. Finally I simply backed out of the room, an' since that day there ain't been man or beast ever has put a hand

on Whistlin' Dan. To this day I reckon he ain't quite forgiven me."

"Why?" she cried, "I have never heard him mention it!"

"That's why I know he's not forgotten it. Anyway, Kate, I locked him in his room, but he wouldn't promise not to run away. Then I got an inspiration. You was jest a little toddlin' thing then. That day you was cryin' an awful lot an' I suddenly thought of puttin' you in Dan's room. I did it. I jest unlocked the door quick and then shoved you in an' locked it again. First of all you screamed terrible hard. I was afraid maybe you'd hurt yourself yellin' that way. I was about to take you out again when all at once I heard Dan start whistlin' and pretty quick your cryin' stopped. I listened an' wondered. After that I never had to lock Dan in his room. I was sure he'd stay on account of you. But now, honey, I'm gettin' to the end of the story, an' I'm goin' to give you the straight idea the way I see it.

"I've watched Dan like—like a fater, almost. I think he loves me, sort of—but I've never got over being afraid of him. You see I can't forget how he smiled when I licked him! But listen to me, Kate, that fear has been with me all the time—an' it's the only time I've ever been afraid of any man. It isn't like being scared of a man, but of a panther.

"Now we'll jest nacherally add up all the points we've made about Dan—the queer way I found him without a home

an' without wantin' one—that strength he has that's like the power of a mule compared with a horse—that funny control he has over wild animals so that they almost seem to know what he means when he simply looks at them (have you noticed him with Black Bart and Satan?)—then there's the yellow light that comes in his eyes when he begins to get real mad—you an' I have both seen it only once, but we don't want to see it again! More than this there's the way he handles either a knife or a gun. He hasn't practiced much with shootin' irons, but I never seen him miss a reasonable mark—or an unreasonable one either, for that matter. I've spoke to him about it. He said: 'I dunno how it is. I don't see how a feller can shoot crooked. It jest seems that when I get out a gun there's a line drawn from the barrel to the thing I'm shootin' at. All I have to do is to pull the trigger—almost with my eyes closed!' Now Kate, do you begin to see what these here things point to?"

"Tell me what you see," she said, "and then I'll tell you what I think of it all."

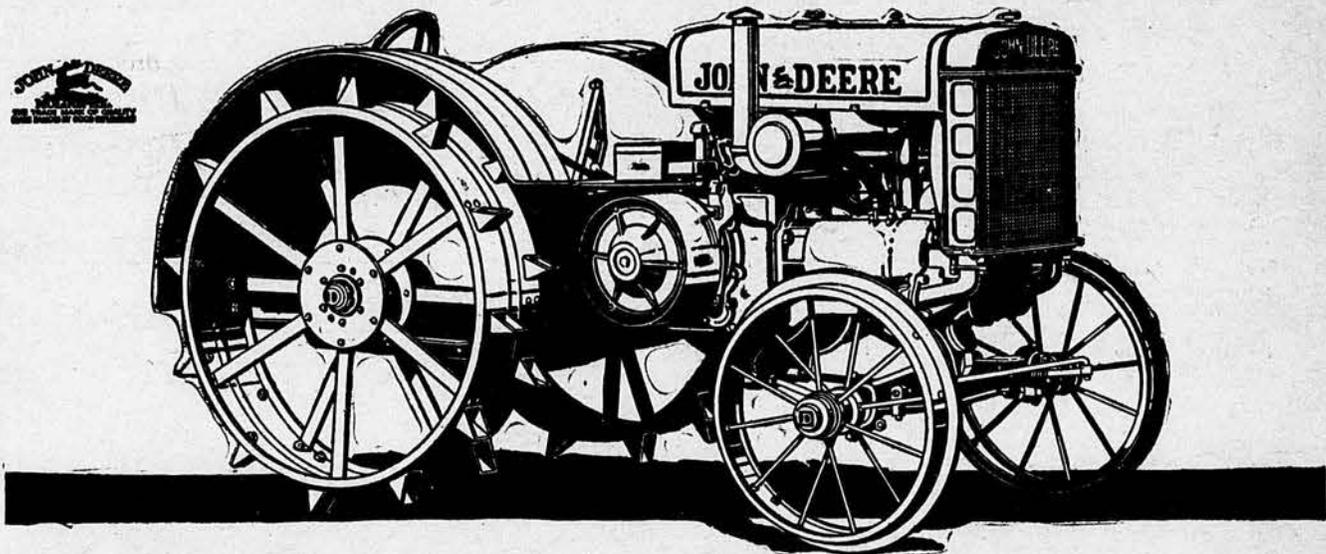
"All right," he said. "I see in Dan a man who's different from the common run of us. I read in a book once that in the ages when men lived like animals an' had no weapons except sticks and stones, their muscles must have been two or three times as strong as they are now—more like the muscles of brutes. An' their hearin' an' their sight an' their quickness an' their endur-

ance was about three times more than that of ordinary men. Kate, I think that Dan is one of those men the book described! He knows animals because he has all the powers that they have. An' I know from the way his eyes go yellow that he has the fightin' instinct of the ancestors of man. So far I've kept him away from other men. Which I may say is the main reason I bought Dan Morgan's place so's to keep fightin' men away from our Whistlin' Dan. So I've been hidin' him from himself. You see, he's my boy if he belongs to anybody. Maybe when time goes on he'll get tame. But I reckon not. It's like takin' a panther cub—or a wolf pup—an tryin' to raise it for a pet. Some day it gets the taste of blood, maybe its own blood, an' then it goes mad and becomes a killer. An' that's what I fear, Kate. So far I've kept Dan from ever havin' a single fight, but I reckon the day'll come when someone'll cross him, and then there'll be a tornado turned loose that'll jest about wreck these parts."

Her anger had grown during this speech. Now she rose.

"I won't believe you, Dad," she said. "I'd sooner trust Dan than any man alive. I don't think you're right in a single word!"

"I was sure loco," sighed Cumberland, "to ever dream of convincin' a woman. Let it drop, Kate. We're about to get rid of Morgan's place, an' now I reckon there won't be any temptation (Continued on Page 25)



John Deere Tractor Owners Do Their Work at Less Cost

On thousands of farms this powerful, light-weight John Deere 15-27 Tractor not only solves the farm help problem by doubling and tripling the daily earning capacity of its users, but it also produces farm power at costs surprisingly low.

Mr. W. Larson, of Culbertson, Montana, writes:

"Last spring I plowed and disked 250 acres with my John Deere Tractor at a cost of 67 cents per acre. If that is not cheaper than horses I can't figure, for I know what it costs to feed them. I can plow five acres with my John Deere while my neighbors take care of their 12-horse outfits."

The above is an example of hundreds of letters on file from all agricultural sections, which testify to the economy of this farm-power producer.

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The sturdy, long-lived working parts of this tractor are completely enclosed in a dust-proof case and operate in a bath of clean oil. There are few adjustments necessary, and you can make them all on the farm. The John Deere is giving its users remarkable service at costs astonishingly low.

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We will gladly send you, free, a copy of booklet entitled "101 Farmer Judges Write Their Opinions." This is composed of 101 letters taken from the hundreds received from enthusiastic users. The experience of these farmers is worth money to you. We will also send you a folder that tells all about the John Deere Tractor. Write to John Deere, Moline, Ill., and ask for Booklets TW-211.

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Farm Crops and Markets

Kansas Will Produce an Unusually Large Yield of Corn and Sorghums This Season

AN ABUNDANCE of moisture in all sections in Kansas has made the outlook for corn and the sorghums the best in years. And there will be plenty of roughage—if a heavy rainfall has anything to do with it! In fact, there has been almost too much rain recently, especially for the folks who have ambitions concerned with hay making. And it is likely that there will be ample moisture for the fall sown alfalfa and the wheat.

Perhaps the brighter outlook in agriculture has had something to do with the fact that general business conditions are better than the pessimistic brethren had forecast in their opinions of 60 days ago. Mostly the business leaders are showing confidence; the economist with the National City Bank, for example, declares that "taking trade and industry as a whole, the summer recession appears to have been no more than normal, despite such retarding influences as the recent floods, the soft coal strike, and reduced activity in the automobile industry. Volume and profits are by no means satisfactory in all lines, but enough good business seems assured to maintain the good record of 1927 up to the end."

Measured by the volume of checks passing thru the banks and by industrial consumption of electric power, business would appear to be running ahead of that of a year ago, while measured by factory employment and payrolls and by the railway movement of manufactured products it would appear to be running somewhat behind. Doubtless these divergencies are due to varying emphasis on different lines of trade, and their chief significance would seem to be in indicating the continuance of some unevenness in business, albeit that the average cannot be far from that of last year, which was of record volume.

Profits Holding Up

One of the most encouraging developments of the month is the unexpectedly favorable showing of corporation earnings for the second quarter now being made public. General Motors ranks first in aggregate profits and in rate of increase, with net earnings, including profits of subsidiaries not consolidated, for the half year ended June 30, of \$129,250,207, an increase over corresponding figures for the first half of 1926 of \$27,550,253. For the last quarter the earnings calculated on the same basis were \$76,698,799. Altho the total production of automobiles in the country was lower in the six months period than in the like period of 1926, the production of the General Motors organization increased. Earnings of the United States Steel Corporation for the last quarter were \$26,137,836 after expenses, federal taxes, interest on bonds of subsidiaries, and depreciation, against \$27,648,542 in the corresponding period of 1926. Excepting war years the figures for the last quarter have been exceeded only in 1926 and 1923.

The two premier corporations, however, are not the only ones making a good showing. Out of 82 companies engaged in various lines of production and distribution that have thus far published their figures, 47, or 57.3 per cent, show increases in earnings as compared with the second quarter of last year, and 35, or 42.7 per cent, show decreases. If comparison is made by dollar totals, the combined earnings of these companies in the second quarter of this year aggregate \$184,023,000, as compared with \$169,865,000 last year. The increase was 8.3 per cent, but if General Motors be eliminated the result would be a decline of 9.2 per cent.

Oil companies, as expected, showed decreases in practically all cases, as compared with last year, due to the price cutting and over-production in that industry that is familiar to everyone. Steel companies generally showed smaller earnings than last year, but the decline was less than might have been expected in view of the lower level of steel prices. Textile and leather concerns and a large number of companies in miscellaneous lines went ahead. Even the automobile industry, where particularly keen competitive conditions prevail, showed a number of very satisfactory gains, tho it is doubtful whether, if statements for all companies including Ford were available, the aggregate totals would measure up to those of last year.

When it is considered that last year was an unusually good year for business, success in maintaining anything like as favorable a showing this year in the face of increasing competition and further decline of prices in many lines indicates a degree of efficiency on the part of business management which inspires confidence in the maintenance of stability.

A Delicate Business Balance

There seems to be more talk than in the past about the lack of adjustment of agriculture to general business. Much of this comes from the folks who are selling directly to farmers. 'Tis true, but here and there are signs that it is being considered by financial leaders who have no immediate axe to grind. For example, in a recent issue of Finance and Industry, C. L. Bradley, vice president of The Union Trust Company of Cleveland, after discussing at considerable length the importance of a close adjustment of all lines of industry, says that "there is considerable justification for complaint on the part of the agricultural group that this business, for the past few years at least, has been somewhat out of line with industry. In other words, the purchasing power of the farmer's product has not been as great as the purchasing power of the manufacturer's product. It has taken a considerable period of time for this steady divergence to manifest itself, and we are only now realizing its widespread results. We see at the present time, however, a falling off in the total volume of distribution—a falling off which is more and more reflected in narrowing margins of profits for whole industries, and a sharp-

er curtailment of profits in certain businesses. It may be quite possible that this falling off is due largely to a reduction of the purchasing power of the farmer, and that industry is now experiencing the inevitable reflection of the lack of balance which has obtained for some time between industry and farming.

"According to the United States Department of Agriculture, the relative purchasing power of the farmer's product, computed from wholesale prices of all commodities except those from United States farms, has been below normal since 1920. Considering the five-year average from August, 1909, to July, 1914, as 100, we find a sharp drop in the relative purchasing power of the farmer's product from 105 in 1919 to 85 in 1920. It rose to 89 in 1925 but declined to 85 in 1926 and in January of 1927 it had fallen to 81. See what this means to a cotton farmer, for instance. Taking the 1909 to 1914 average as 100, in May, 1927, the relative purchasing power of a unit of cotton was 65 in terms of cloths, 61 in terms of fuel, 37 in terms of metal, 66 in terms of building materials and 69 in terms of house furnishing goods. That this situation has been continuing for some period of time is shown by Department of Agriculture figures of 1920, which report for that year 33,064,737 males over 10 years old occupied in business in the United States; of this number 9,860,030, or 29 per cent, were employed in agriculture, but they received only 13.8 per cent of the national income.

"Meanwhile the farm tax burden has increased surprisingly. In 1909 to 1914 the average general property tax paid by the farmers of the country was about 265 million dollars, whereas by 1925 it had increased to 891 million dollars, or nearly 236 per cent. During the same period the gross agricultural income increased only 100 per cent. The average net income of the farmer in 1926 is reported as about \$700 as compared to an average of more than \$1,500 for men engaged in occupations other than agriculture. Farm wages are now only about 84 per cent of their 1919 level, whereas the weekly earnings of New York state factory workers in May were 124 per cent of the 1919 level. Naturally this makes it difficult to attract efficient labor to the farms. The Department of Agriculture estimates the net income of farmers for the year July, 1926, to June, 1927, as 2,440 million dollars, as against 3,082 million dollars for the preceding 12 months, a decrease of about 20 per cent.

Higher Prices Have Helped

"Farming must be considered as a business, just as manufacturing, wholesaling or retailing—and to get a comparable idea of the current situation of the farmers, we need only imagine the average net income of industry and commerce reduced by a margin of one-fifth in one year.

"In view of this situation, it is in my opinion an extremely favorable portent that we have recently seen a rise in the price of a number of farm products. The Department of Labor shows an increase of 2 per cent in the retail food index between May 15 of this year and June 15. Advances are reported in cotton, corn, cattle, leather and a number of other products. The outlook for agriculture in general now appears favorable in that it has apparently overcome the handicaps of floods and wet weather which threatened the crops earlier in the year. With the industrial wage-earner enjoying a larger margin between income and cost of living than has ever been the case before, he can well afford to pay for the single item of food the few dollars more which will enable the farmer this year to realize a proper net return upon his production. It is to be hoped that the price situation may thus automatically work out the problem of farm relief, both for the benefit of the farmer and for the benefit of industry. Farm markets are essential to the continuance of our present carefully balanced system of volume production and distribution; and it is just as necessary to industry to have the farmer buy regularly the products of our factories, as it is necessary to the farmer to have the people in the cities continue to buy food. While in the long run adequate farm relief must be brought about by more efficient production and distribution methods similar to those which have been so successfully employed in industry, in the immediate present it would seem that price advances of farm products are justified and desirable."

Sheep Outlook is Favorable

There apparently is a favorable outlook for producers of winter lambs, and it appears likely that the wool market will be on the upgrade. This is being reflected in a greater feeling of confidence among the folks in this business; A. L. Stockwell of Larned, for example, admits that he will "feed about the usual number," which seems to indicate a belief that the outlook might be worse! He has a reputation for being one of the most conservative and successful sheep feeders in the whole Middle West. And Culp & Sons have recently added a barn to their plant at Lamar, Colo., which will hold 3,500 sheep—this firm also has extensive holdings in Kansas.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture believes that in view of the large increase in the crop of native lambs and the probability of less lamb feeding in the Corn Belt and increased feeding in the West prices of slaughter lambs this summer and fall and next spring are expected to be lower, while winter prices are likely to be higher than during the corresponding periods of the last 12 months. Average prices for the coming year, however, are expected to be about the same as the last year.

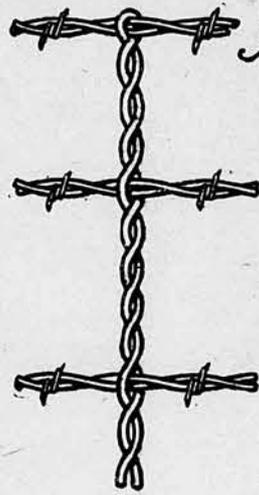
The 1927 lamb crop is indicated as a little smaller than that of 1926, a large increase in native lambs not being sufficient to offset the larger decrease in western lambs. Since the decrease in western lambs is largest in states that furnish a large part of the feeding lamb supply, a considerable decrease in the number of feeding lambs from last fall seems certain.

With fewer feeding lambs available and with the indicated poor feeding demand in



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MINNEQUA FENCE STAYS save labor and posts. Made from Copper bearing Steel, scientifically galvanized to prevent rust and corrosion.

These stays insure a stronger fence with fewer posts. They are proof against rotting or burning; much more permanent than wood stays. Easily applied and fastened without special tools. Once on they STAY ON.

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Cheap to Install. Free from Trouble.

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Kill rats wholesale

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Use K-R-O freely. Place it around your home, your barn, your granary or farmyard. Contains no arsenic, phosphorus or barium-carbonate. At your druggist, 75c. Large size, (4 times as much) \$2.00. Or sent direct from us postpaid if we cannot supply you. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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the Corn Belt slaughter during the winter would be considerably smaller than last winter. The increased feeder demand in the West is likely to result in a slaughter from March to May larger than last spring. Based on indicated market supplies and probable actions of feeders, the most favorable price period during the marketing season of the 1927 lamb crop would appear to be during the winter months. This would be generally favorable for the lamb feeder in the Corn Belt and also for the western feeder who has lambs ready for market at that time. Consumer demand for lamb during the next 12 months is expected to continue at the same high level that prevailed during the last two years.

The long-time outlook suggests the need of caution in regard to further increase of flock numbers because the ultimate reduction in demand for ewe lambs for flock expansion will result in larger supplies of slaughter lambs than the market will absorb except at low prices.

Domestic wool prices have shown some strength and are expected to show a rising tendency during the next six months, although no considerable increase is expected. Domestic mills this year have followed a hand-to-mouth policy. Imports have shown a considerable decline and stocks have been depleted, while mill consumption has been maintained at a good level. A continuation of consumer demand as good as the last six months would result in more active buying of raw wool as stocks would have to be replenished. Domestic production of fleece wool was 4.4 per cent greater than for 1926.

Atchison—We have had too much rain recently; the corn needs more sunshine and not weather. There still is some threshing to be done. Good progress is being made with plowing, but the acreage of wheat likely will be reduced somewhat; farmers think there is so much expense connected with growing this crop that the returns are not large enough to give adequate profits. Old corn is scarce; very few hogs are being fed. Grass cattle are doing fine. Corn, 90c; wheat, \$1.20; oats, 44c; butter, 35c; eggs, 20c; chickens, 18c.—Mrs. A. Lange.

Barber—There is plenty of moisture; the soil is in excellent condition for working down into seedbeds for wheat. Corn likely will average about 20 bushels an acre, and the sorghums are making a fine growth. Pastures are the best in years. Wheat, \$1.21; corn, \$1; eggs, 16c; butterfat, 38c.—J. W. Bibb.

Cheyenne—Much of the thin wheat in the county was not cut on account of an excessive growth of weeds. Sunflowers are about to take the county! Weeds of all kinds are making a rank growth. Farmers are busy preparing ground for fall seeding. We have had scattered showers over the county recently, but we need a good general rain. Late corn must make rapid progress if it matures before frost. Eggs, 15c; butterfat, 34c; apples, \$2.50.—F. M. Hurlock.

Cloud—We have been having a great deal of rain recently, and the row crops are doing fine. Alfalfa produced an excellent third crop, and pastures are making a good growth. Stock cattle are doing well; there likely will be a good demand for feeders here presently if the corn and the sorghums mature properly. Threshing is almost finished.—W. H. Plumly.

Cowley—All row crops, meadows and pastures are doing fine. We have had a great deal of rain recently. Livestock is making fine gains on pasture. Threshing is nearly done; what grain is left in the shock has been injured by the wet weather. Wheat, \$1.27; corn, 92c; oats, 45c.—E. A. Millard.

Dickinson—We have had a great deal of rain recently, and shock threshing has been delayed. Shocks are wet and sprouted badly. Wheat fields are covered with a heavy growth of weeds. It is difficult to do a good job of plowing. Corn is in fine condition, and the county should produce a large crop. Pastures and meadows have made an excellent growth.—F. M. Lorson.

Douglas—The annual Harvest Home picnic will be held August 25 and 26 at Le-tompton; with displays of all kinds. Early apples of all kinds are on the markets, and grapes are ripe. Plowing for wheat is underway. Some rye has been sown for pasture.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Edwards—We have had a great deal of moisture recently, which has been of considerable help to corn and the feed crops. Some farmers are plowing for wheat; others are cutting alfalfa. Farm laborers are scarce on account of the vast amount of road and street work. Considerable building also is being done. Wheat, \$1.30; corn, 95c; oats, 50c; barley, 60c; cream, 32c; eggs, 14c; hens, 14c to 17c.—W. E. Fravel.

Elk—The soil has been too wet for most farming operations recently. Pastures are in good condition, but the flies have caused much annoyance to the stock. About the normal acreage of wheat will be planted this year.—D. W. Lockhart.

Gove and Sheridan—The rains recently have been of great help to the spring crops. Two more good rains will make the corn and grain sorghum crops. It appears likely that there will be a large crop of feed; if so it would seem that the farmers will be able to make a profit from the poultry and cows, as production costs will be reduced. Farmers are busy working on the wheat land. A few public sales are being held.—John I. Aldrich.

Greenwood—We have had a great deal of rain recently; corn is in fine condition, and there is an excellent prospect for a big crop. Pastures are in good condition and cattle are doing well. There is the best crop of prairie hay that we have had for years. A considerable number of bridges are being built over the county. Corn, \$1.15; kafir, \$1; eggs, 19c; butter, 45c.—A. H. Brothers.

Jefferson—We are having plenty of rain, and corn is looking fine. Grain in the shock is damaged somewhat. The weeds on the township roads need cutting badly. One of our club women captioned 40 Leghorns recently. Eggs, 19c; cream, 33c; corn, \$1.—W. H. Smurr.

Harvey—We have had a great deal of rain here recently, and there is ample moisture for the growing crops. Wheat that is still in the shock is sprouting. Livestock is bringing good prices at public sales. Horses average from \$60 to \$80 and cows from \$60 to \$90. Wheat, \$1.18; corn, 95c; oats, 40c; butter, 40c; eggs, 18c; hens, 15c; potatoes, \$1.50; cabbage, 3c.—H. W. Prouty.

Johnson—There is ample moisture for all crops, and they are doing unusually well, especially on the uplands. Slow progress has been made with threshing and potato digging, on account of the excessive rainfall.

Flies are causing much annoyance to live-stock.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Lane—We have had a few light local rains recently, but all the crops need a good general rain. Cattle are being sold in large numbers, but there is little activity at the local elevators. Seed wheat is being shipped into some localities.—A. R. Bentley.

Ness—Farmers are well along with their threshing; the yield is poor but the quality is good. Almost everyone is busy preparing wheat land. Corn and the feed crops are making a fine growth. Most of the county has had considerable rain recently. A few farm sales are being held, with good prices.—James McHill.

Osage—Corn is doing unusually well, as there has been ample moisture, and we will have a full crop. Wheat and oats have not threshed out so well as had been expected. There is a big crop of apples; grapes produced about a half crop. The markets are crowded with cabbage. Tomatoes are large and plentiful. Corn, \$1; cream, 32c; eggs, 20c; kafir, \$1.70 a cwt.—H. L. Ferris.

Rice—Recent showers over the county, while not enough to be of any great benefit, have put a stop to threshing for a few days. Crops are badly in need of rain, which also would be of help with the fall plowing. Pastures are short. Considerable real estate is changing hands, and numerous new houses are being built. Wheat, \$1.20; butterfat, 33c; eggs, 18c; hens, 16c.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

Riley—We have had several good rains recently, and the ground is well soaked with water. Threshing has been delayed, and some of the shocks are in bad condition. Corn and the row crops have a very promising outlook. All plowing and other farm work is at a standstill. Livestock is doing well. A large acreage of wheat will be planted here this year. Corn, \$1; wheat, \$1.18; eggs, 19c; flour, \$2.—P. O. Hawkinson.

Rush—Scattered showers recently have been of great help to all spring crops, and have aided considerably in the progress of fall plowing. The soil is rapidly being put in condition for the fall wheat crop. Thresh-

ing has been practically completed, altho it is at a standstill on account of the moisture. Wheat, \$1.90; eggs, 16c; butterfat, 32c.—William Crotinger.

Rooks—We have been having plenty of moisture, and the row crops are doing well. But the rains have delayed the threshing. Hens, 12c; springs, 20c; corn, \$1.—C. O. Thomas.

Sedgwick—Corn is doing fine; we have had enough rain in the last week to "make" the row crops. Fall plowing is being delayed by too much rain. Shock threshing is practically all done. Pastures are fine and cattle are doing well. A few farm sales are being held.—W. J. Roof.

Summer—We have had about 15 inches of rain in the last 10 days; all farm work is at a standstill. All row crops and pastures are making an excellent growth. A few jobs of shock threshing remain to be done; wheat is making from 4 to 12 bushels an acre. Oats yields are row—but the row crops will more than make up for it. Wheat, \$1.18; oats, 50c; corn, 90c; eggs, 18c; butterfat, 36c.—E. L. Stocking.

Wilson—We have had plenty of rain recently, and crops have made an excellent growth. There is a good prospect for an excellent corn crop. Practically all the threshing has been done and the soil is being prepared for next year's crop. Good progress is being made in hay making; there is a very heavy crop on the prairie meadows. Alfalfa also is doing well. A few farm sales are being held, with good prices.—Mrs. A. E. Burgess.

Kansas August Crop Report

Excellent prospects for corn, grain sorghums and all the hay crops; a slight disappointment in yield of winter wheat; an oats crop almost as large as last year; a barley crop twice as large as last year but still considerably less than the five-year average; a potato crop larger than last year and almost 1/2 million bushels larger than the five-year average; these are some of the features of the Kansas August crop report. The August corn condition of 83 per cent

of normal is the best August outlook recorded in Kansas since 1922, and has been exceeded only twice in the last 13 years. The 10-year Kansas average condition for August 1 has been 68 per cent. A production of 116,244,000 bushels is indicated as entirely possible from this condition. Last year's crop was estimated at 57,293,000 bushels, and the five-year average has been 103,687,000 bushels.

Winter wheat yields have been generally disappointing from threshing returns. The average yield is estimated at 10.3 bushels an acre on 10,342,000 acres left for harvest, and a total crop this year of 111,694,000 bushels. Last year's crop was one of Kansas' best at 150,057,000 bushels. The five-year Kansas average production of winter wheat has been 118,734,000 bushels. The quality of this year's wheat is rated at 80 per cent, compared with 96 per cent last year and a ten-year average of 90 per cent. Operators of mills and elevators in the state estimate that 42 per cent of this year's crop will grade No. 1; 29 per cent No. 2; 17 per cent No. 3; 7 per cent No. 4; 3 per cent No. 5; and 2 per cent will go as sample.

Grain sorghums made rapid recovery from a late start during July. The August rating is 80 per cent of normal, compared with 72 per cent a month ago and 74 per cent a year ago. This condition justifies forecasting a prospective production of 21,734,000 bushels of milo, kafir and feterita, compared with last year's crop of 19,404,000 bushels and the five-year average of 23,040,000 bushels. Sorghum forage condition is rated at 84 per cent now, compared with 77 per cent last month, and 59 per cent last year on August 1.

The Kansas oats crop, based on early threshing returns, is estimated at 32,602,000 bushels, compared to 35,112,000 bushels last year and five-year average of 34,257,000 bushels. Barley estimate is for 6,711,000 bushels compared with 3,032,000 last year and a five-year average of 11,116,000 bushels. It is by far the best barley crop since 1923.

Kansas spring wheat is estimated at 81,000 bushels this year; 27,000 last year; 86,000 is the five-year average. Kansas flax is estimated at 136,000 bushels.

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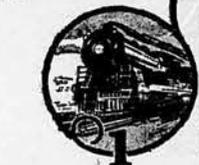
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14	1.40	4.48	30	3.00	9.60
15	1.50	4.80	31	3.10	9.92
16	1.60	5.12	32	3.20	10.24
17	1.70	5.44	33	3.30	10.56
18	1.80	5.76	34	3.40	10.88
19	1.90	6.08	35	3.50	11.20
20	2.00	6.40	36	3.60	11.52
21	2.10	6.72	37	3.70	11.84
22	2.20	7.04	38	3.80	12.16
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FOR AN INVESTMENT buy land in the "Ozarks." Tracts 40 to 2,000 acres, \$2.50 per acre up. Box 66, Houston, Mo.
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LISTEN: 39 Acre improved all purpose farm. \$1250, terms, \$350 cash. Free list. Ward, 222 1/2 Commercial, Springfield, Mo.
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FOR GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES, write L. Terwilliger, Wauwatosa, Wis.
PURE BRED GUERNSEY BULL FOR sale, Frisidale Maid's Foremost No. 106-287, 3 years old. E. F. Lutz, St. John, Kan.
HOLSTEINS, 10,000 POUNDS PRODUCTION. Bred heifers freshening this fall; also seven choice heifer calves. Alfaborn Farm, Evansville, Wis.
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O. I. C. MALE PIGS, PETERSON & SON, Osage City, Kan.
REGISTERED CHESTER WHITE BRED sows, A. G. Hammond, Vinland, Kansas.
CHESTER WHITE MALE PIGS—BEST strains. Harry Haynes, Grantville, Kan.
REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE BOARS, AGE 4 mo., are of White Way strain. Raymond Wegner, Onaga, Kan.

The Untamed

(Continued from Page 21)

near Dan. We'll see what time'll do for him. Let the thing drop there. Now I'm goin' over to the Bar XO outfit an' I won't be back till late tonight. There's only one thing more. I told Morgan there wasn't to be any gunplay in his place today. If you hear any shootin' go down there an' remind Morgan to take the guns off'n the men."

Kate nodded, but her stare traveled far away, and the thing she saw was the yellow light burning in the eyes of Whistling Dan.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

LIVESTOCK NEWS

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



J. P. Mast, Scranton, is a breeder of registered Holsteins who has seven nice young bulls to sell. Holstein bulls are very scarce right now all over the country.

Chas. Hartwick, Valencia, is a Shawnee county breeder of Poland Chinas that has a nice lot of young boars and gilts of popular breeding and type. His herd is not one of the largest, only about 50 spring pigs, but they are really a very nice lot of boars and gilts. His herd boar, a two year old that won first in the senior yearling class at Topeka last year and that will be there again this fall is the sire of most of the pigs of this spring farrow.

The big Northwest Kansas Free Fair at Belleville will start Monday, Aug. 29. It is going to be a great show this year and no mistake. In addition to the big livestock show and agricultural show the other attractions such as racing and a big feature program for every day will make it an outstanding success. Belleville and everyone interested in the big fair wants you to come and they know how to treat you so you will want to come again. It is not going to be hard to get your money's worth at this big free gate fair this year.

The second of the series of 10 picnics held by the Kansas Holstein breeders association was held at Topeka and following as it did the big picnic at Grover Meyer's place it probably suffered a little by comparison but it was a real success just the same. Probably 500 people were in attendance and several speakers were on the program along with Mr. Barney and the twin doctors. Jake Mohler, Tom McNeal and Doctor VanHorn were the principal speakers. The picnic was held at the Boys Industrial School and Ralph Burton, president of the Kansas Holstein breeders association and who lives at Topeka was in charge of all the arrangements for the picnic and did a good job of it. Plenty of band music was furnished by the Industrial school band and there were other entertainments that were good and the big basket dinner was served on a long table under the fine shade trees.

The Kansas Holstein breeders association picnic at Grover Meyer's dairy farm last Wednesday, Aug. 10 was the biggest kind of a success. Over 1,000 people were in attendance from Leavenworth and adjoining counties principally but with visitors from other counties. The Kansas state prison band, a quartet, and local talent furnished the entertainment aside from the speeches and there were a number of them. The principal speaker was Mr. Barney of the extension department of the National Holstein association, W. H. Mott, western director of the national association and C. A. Branch, secretary of the Kansas association. It was a wonderful day for a picnic and the Meyer grove was certainly the right place. A big basket dinner was served and plenty of milk, ice cream, coffee and other accommodations were furnished by Grover Meyer. Many had their first opportunity of inspecting the Meyer dairy which is very likely the best equipped dairy in the state. At present they are milking 125 cows. The farm is located about a half mile west of Victory Junction on the hard road between Kansas City and Tonganoxie.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By Jesse E. Johnson
463 West 5th St., Wichita, Kan.



D. W. Brown, Spotted Poland China breeder of Valley Center, sends check for advertising, now running, and writes as follows: "Am having fine luck selling pigs in Kansas, New Mexico, Colorado and Oklahoma. Have some fine ones left; also bred sows."

Western Kansas and Eastern Colorado are now assured of the biggest corn crop ever grown in that section and with it thousands of tons of roughness that will go to waste if stock cannot be secured to eat it. If the right effort is made, Kansas breeders of both cattle and hogs will find a good market out there.

Leonard Held of Great Bend is building a new modern tile house on his farm. Mr. Held is an extensive wheat grower and has used a combine now for seven seasons. He has a silo and milks a few cows and maintains a fine herd of registered Durocs. His herd boar, Orion Robert T., comes from one of the leading eastern herds.

F. E. Wittum, the big Poland China specialist of Caldwell, has decided to hold a bred sow sale on Sept. 12th. For the occasion he has selected out forty head from a bunch of one hundred bred for fall farrow. Mr. Wittum raised 316 pigs last fall and these bred were the best from the above bunch. There are nearly 500 Polands on the farm at this time.

Leo Breeden, wheat farmer and Milking Shorthorn breeder of Great Bend reports conditions fine in his part of the state. Mr. Breeden owns the bull Otis Chieftain, bred by May & Otis of Ohio. This bull is being mated with daughters of Pine Valley Viscount, the Bonnyglan Farm bull and excellent results are looked for. Durocs are a part of the Breeden farm equipment also.

C. C. McCandless, Duroc breeder of St. John, raised 300 acres of wheat this year that made an average of close to 20 bushels per acre. He has a fine corn crop in the making and a fine bunch of spring pigs. Many of his pigs were sired by his big boar Rainbow Orion 9th, a litter brother to the Long boar that sold for \$1,000.00. He has a good lot of sows bred for this fall farrow. Many of his big brood sows are of Pathfinder and Sensation breeding.

J. C. Banbury, on their farm at Pratt, maintain what probably is the largest herd of Polled Shorthorn cattle to be found in Kansas. The Banburys have been engaged in the business for many years and have hundreds of satisfied customers in many states. They have always paid special attention to the matter of milk and adhere to the idea that the best farmer's cow is one that will produce a good steer and at the

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Milking Shorthorns
Red bull, 14 mos. old recorded and T. B. tested. Sired by the 22,000 lb. bull Otis Chieftain, out of a fine Flora cow. Cash or trade for reg. heifers.
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E. G. HOOVER, R. 9, WICHITA, KANSAS.

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good ones sired by Architect and a grandson of Revelation. Also boars. Reasonable prices. Making no public sale.
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To farrow in September and October. At low figures. Best breeding in the land.
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by Walmeyer's Giant, Major Stitts and Super Col. Bred to the whale of a boar, W. R.'s. Leader for Sept. farrow. Also good boars. Reg. Immured. Shipped on approval. W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KANSAS.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS
Spotted Poland Gilts
bred for last of August and first of September farrow, also spring pigs, either sex.
EARL C. JONES, Florence, Kansas, Rt. 1

Meyer's Spotted Poland
Bred gilts, boars ready for service. Also weanling pigs registered free, visitors welcome. WM. MEYER, FARLINGTON, KAN.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS
O.I.C. HOGS on time Write for Hog Book
Originators and most extensive breeders.
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AUCTIONEER.
Selling All Breeds, Clay Center, Kansas.

North Central Kansas Free Fair
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W. R. Barnard, Sec'y, Belleville, Kansas

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same time give plenty of milk. The demand for good stock is increasing right along due to the good price of beef and an abundance of feed in the state this year. A herd is being fitted for the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson and friends of good Polled Shorthorns are invited to see the Banbury cattle not highly fitted but in just nice condition.

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Through This Nation-Wide Personal Shopping Service.

SCHOOL TIME! New clothes time! Money-spending time! Every mother knows how this can use up the family budget if she doesn't shop with care and discretion.

This year why not follow the example of the millions of mothers who have found how to effect large savings on their family requirements? Go to your nearest J. C. PENNEY COMPANY DEPARTMENT STORE and shop before you buy!

You will find greater values than ever before at our nearest Store, for the J. C. PENNEY COMPANY now has more Stores and larger cash

buying resources than in all our past twenty-five years. The result is greater savings on all of our purchases—and, as always,

these important savings are passed on to our customers.

A few dollars saved on Shoes and a few dollars saved on needed Stockings, Underwear and Clothing soon mount up to a tidy sum. You will make those savings at our stores. In addition, you will have the advantages of seeing exactly what you buy BEFORE you buy it! Here you can examine quality, color and fit and know that you are getting the fullest VALUE for every dollar you spend.

HELPING THE BOYS AND GIRLS RETURNING TO SCHOOL

Boys' Four-Piece Suits
 in medium grey and tan fancy weave cassimere; single-breasted model with 1 longie, \$7.90
 1 knicker and vest. Sizes 6 to 16 years.

Boys' 805 Ecrú Ribbed Union Suits
 Fleeced; good weight; long sleeves and ankle length or short sleeves and knee length. 49c
 Sizes 2 to 12 years

Boys' 812 Wool-mixed Grey Ribbed Union Suits—Long sleeves and ankle length. \$1.49
 Sizes 2 to 16 years.

Boys' 202 Heavy-weight Ribbed Hose
 In black and cordovan; made of combed yarn. Pair 25c

Girls' Dresses
 Of gingham, chambray and small all-over printed effects; plain colors; embroidery, pleats. Generous pockets. Sizes 7 to 14. 98c

Girls' 300 Fine Gauge Full Mercerized Hose in both regular and popular English rib; black and colors. . . Pair 25c

School Shoes
 For boys and girls, excelling in leathers and workmanship—the kind giving sturdy wear and style pleasure at price-savings.

Supplies for the schoolroom—pencils, pads, etc.

Celebrating our 25th Anniversary with Nation-wide Values!

Experienced Young Salesmen wanted to train for our store Managers.

A NATION-WIDE INSTITUTION
J.C. PENNEY Co.

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