

KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

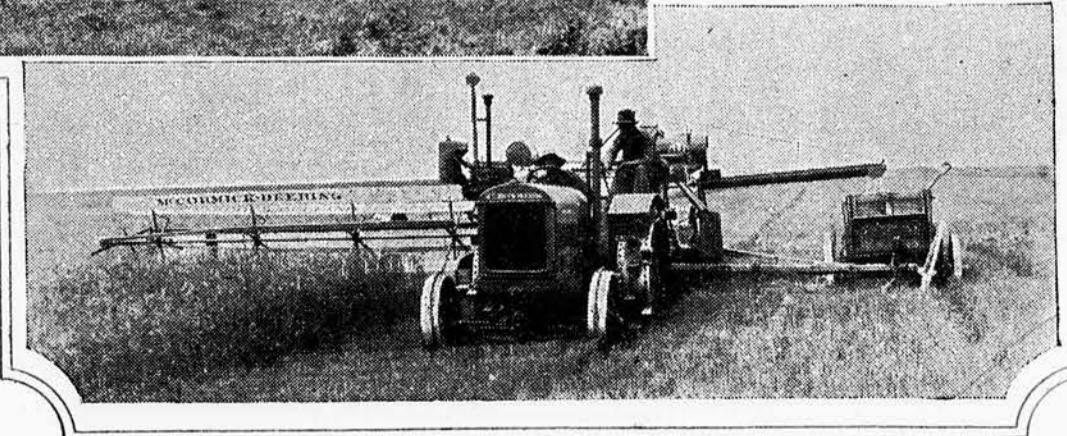
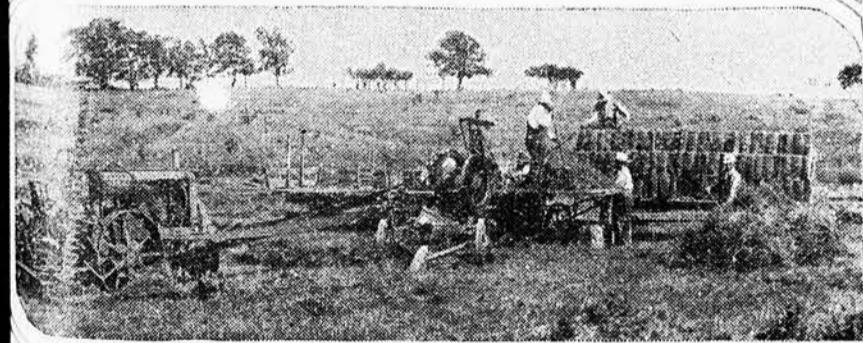
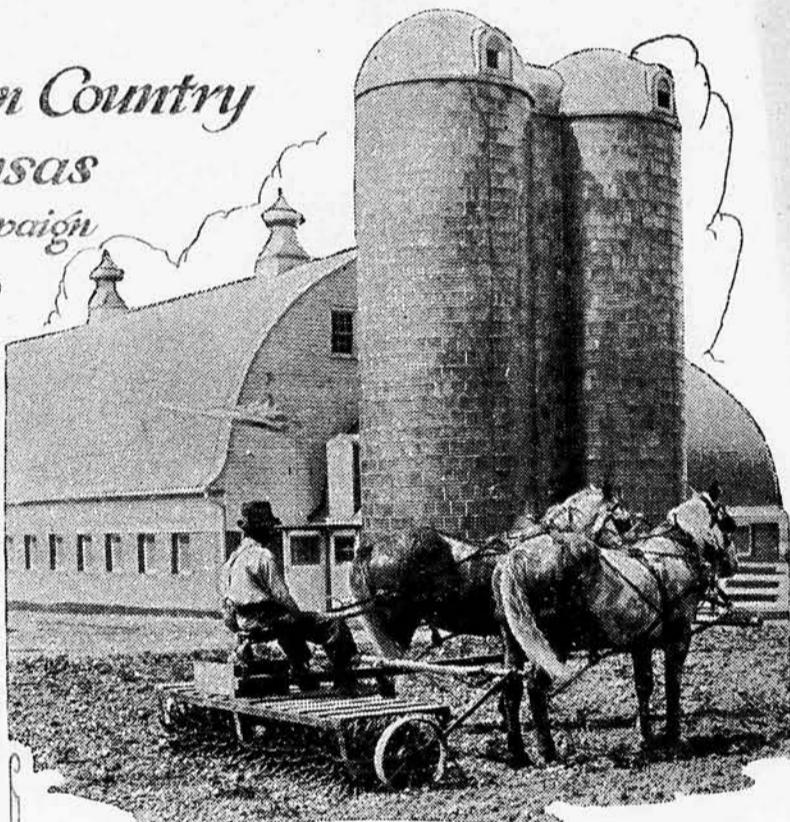
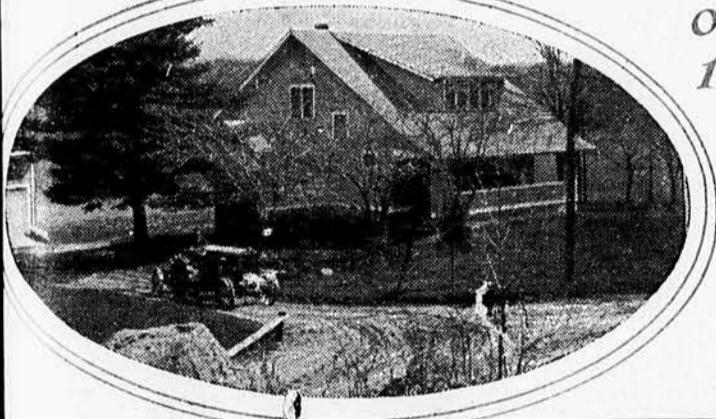


Volume 65

August 27, 1927

Number 35

*Out in the Open Country
of Kansas
1927 Campaign*



Paint Suggestions for Farmers

Paint—good paint—has a greater earning value in proportion to its cost than any other thing that you can buy for the upkeep of your farm property. It protects, preserves and saves enormous costs for renewal and reconstruction.



Your Barns

How long since you have painted your barns, silos, chicken houses and other buildings? If it has been several years, you should paint this fall before winter's dampness can get into the wood and cause rot and decay. See that the doors and frames are well painted. It will prevent their swelling and sticking in cold weather when you need them most. If you have made additions or put in new boards, give them a good oil priming coat and then paint with a good grade of barn paint. Barn paint is not expensive, spreads easily, covers a large surface per gallon, varying according to what is underneath. Tell your "Farm Service" Hardware Man the size of your barn and he can estimate the amount of paint you will need.



Your House

A trim little house, well painted in pleasing colors, is far more attractive than a big and elaborate place that has become shabby looking. A good paint job will save many dollars of repair cost. The cost of paint is comparatively small. Windows, casings, doorways, doors and porches should be carefully painted in the fall to make sure of weather tightness and protection against rot and other damage. Ask for color cards on fine quality, long wearing house paints. You will get good value in paints and brushes at a "tag" store.

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men



Poor Weather for Haying

But We Will Produce a Big Crop of Corn on Jayhawk Farm!

BY HARLEY HATCH

IT RAINS, of late, as often this year as it didn't last season, which means about all the time. So much has fallen in the last 10 days that I have lost all track of the inches; suffice to say, the ground is as full of moisture as it can hold. August is half gone and there is now no chance of the row crops suffering from lack of moisture before they are matured. The corn is intensely green and is eared heavily. What we have now to fear is heavy winds while the ground is soaked; the corn blows down easily under such conditions and cannot rise again under its burden of heavy ears, many stalks having two. It is very poor hay weather; in fact, no hay weather at all. On this farm we have been able to get about 15 tons in the stack during the last week, and have about 5 acres lying in the swath which was soaked by an inch of rain last night. The grass is heavy where we are haying, making about 1½ tons of prairie hay an acre.

Bees on the Warpath!

The best grade of prairie hay, baled and delivered in Kansas City, is worth this week \$11.50 a ton. Not 1 ton in 10 grades that high, and for the last two weeks at least 40 per cent of the hay cut has been so discolored by rain that it would have no grade at all. Here is the bookkeeping on the hay: cutting, raking and putting in the bale, \$4 a ton; hauling to railroad from this vicinity, \$1.50 a ton; freight and shipping charges, \$4.50 a ton, making a total of \$10, and if it was No. 1 grade one might get the top price of \$11.50, which makes the hay itself net \$1.50 a ton. As a matter of fact, if one got \$10 a ton in Kansas City he would be fortunate. There is an additional charge which would have to be allowed on hay on this farm this season, and that is \$1 an acre for fighting bumble bees. In the 31 years I have been haying here I have never seen the bees so plentiful and in such a fighting mood. Little Mary Jean, 4 years old, went down to the field this week to see us make hay; she walked down toward where the mowers were running just as they ran into a nest of bees, and the poor little kid got stung a dozen times, making her sick all night.

Plenty of Sweet Corn

The late sweet corn, which we planted for canning and drying purposes, is coming on faster than I ever saw corn come before. One week ago we could find scarcely an ear large enough to eat; today we find scarcely an ear small enough. We have been canning and drying it this week; I like dried sweet corn; it reminds me of our mainstay in homestead days 45 years ago. As soon as the sod was "backset" the settlers planted lots of sweet corn, which they dried by wholesale. It formed a large part of the winter ration on many farms, and the women kept tab on how many flour sacks full they had dried and compared the number with what the neighbor women had, just as they do today with canned stuff. This has been a good season to raise filling for the cans; first came strawberries, then cherries and blackberries—no peaches—and now there is everything from the garden. Peas went in the cans a long time ago; then followed beans, which are still being canned, especially the Kentucky Wonder variety, beets, pickles by the dozen quarts and all the rest of the stuff which grows in the garden. Lots of plums were canned, and now come grapes and apples and pears, while later many cans will be filled with sweet potatoes, pumpkin and squash.

High Price for Corn?

There is every indication today that corn is going to command a profitable price during the next year. In fact, many folks think it is going to be too high in price to feed, and some have given up their cattle feeding plans on this account. What the price of corn

will be depends on how early frost falls, but even if corn in the northern part of the belt matures fairly well it will still be high in price as compared with last year. I have known of some farm raised cattle being sold to feeders here during the last week which made the growers a good profit, and will, I hope, make the finishers a profit, too. On this farm we sold 18 head of yearling steers for an average of \$50 each. The older, larger ones were figured at \$55, while the small, later ones, some scarcely a year old, were figured at \$45. We had half planned on feeding these cattle, but the price offered allowed us a good profit, and, as one man remarked, "A fellow'll never go broke taking profits."

An Upward Trend in Beef

This has been the best season in years for the owners of pasture fed cattle of any kind, and many a man has this year made back the losses suffered in the bad years since 1920. Not only has the pasture season been very favorable, but the price also has been equally good. In some of the pastures in the Flint Hills one lot of cattle has already been made fat and has been shipped, and another lot is now eating the grass, which shows no signs of a stop in growth. The start of the pasture season was especially favorable, there being grass sufficient to carry stock two weeks earlier than usual, and not since that time has grass ceased growing. Pastures are now as fresh as in June, and there is moisture in plenty to keep them that way until frost falls. It is commonly figured here that good thrifty cattle will gain 300 pounds in weight during the pasture season, which runs from May 1 to October 1. This season some lots of cattle have already made that gain, and have been sold and replaced by others, which are gaining as well as the first lot. Cattlemen will in after times look back on 1927 as a golden year, and with good reason.

Good Time to Buy Land?

One of the well informed men of the West told me recently that he considered now to be the time to buy good farm land. It was his idea that land prices had reached the bottom, and that from now on there would be a slow, gradual rise back to a level about 20 per cent higher than was the rule in 1914. Prices of farm land in many parts of the West are down to the 1914 level; this is largely because prices for farm produce have been about 25 per cent lower than what the farmer has had to pay. Now that farm prices have risen nearer to a level with other prices land should, in slang phrase, "take a brace," especially as real estate mortgage loans are bearing a lower interest rate than has ever obtained since the West was settled. There seem to be unlimited funds to lend on land security at an interest rate seldom above 6 per cent, and often as low as 5 per cent, but up to this time there has been little capital available for investment in land ownership. There has been little inquiry for land so far this summer, largely because every locality seems satisfied with its crop conditions, and so is less inclined to hunt for the bag of gold at the foot of the rainbow.

Guilty Satisfaction

"You were going 40 miles an hour," said the policeman, reproachfully. "I'm no deliberate lawbreaker," said Mr. Chuggins. "I'm ashamed of myself, but I'm kind o' proud of the fiv."

When Doctors Disagree

Lady—"You say your father was injured in an explosion. How did it happen?"

Child—"Well, Mother said it was too much yeast, but Father said it was too much sugar."

Europe calls us dollar chasers, but those who can't borrow them must chase them.



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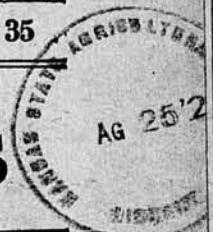
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By ARTHUR CAPPER

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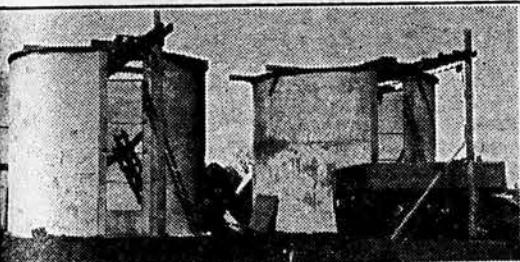


In Dry Years Milkers Pay the Bills

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

ERHAPS he didn't actually despise them back there 10 or 15 years, but at best he didn't wax sentimental over the sight or mention of them. It is milk producers we are out to consider for a few minutes—dairy cows or a wheat country. "If anyone had told me 15 years ago that I would be in the dairy business I could have considered them subjects for mental examination." W. C. P. Rhoades's facial expression and the tone of his voice indicated he had been in earnest about staying away from cows. "But these cows have meant our financial salvation," and he was proud of the animals as he pointed them out—one Holstein, others of Shorthorn tendencies and few that were just cows. But he favors the dual purpose cow.

What matter if they wouldn't walk off with all the honors at the fairs and livestock shows? This Trego county farmer wasn't thinking of what they might do in the show ring. He is interested in what they have proved they can do. His financial salvation. Interested in them now. After all we can become interested in things that serve us well. And that may be the way with a lot of things in this life. If we just spared the time to know them, perhaps they would broaden us and make us better off.



This is the Most Economical Way to Store Feed in His Section of the Country, According to Mr. Rhoades. His Two Silos Have 400 Tons Capacity. He Plans to Fill Both Them in Good Years and Hold One Over for the Lean Year That Might Come

"I turned to dairying to get some ready cash," Mr. Rhoades admitted. He farms 700 acres of land and in the dry years the cows pay the bills. If you have been in Western Kansas during the last few years you are aware that the cows had considerable to do. Last year Mr. Rhoades sold at retail on the route something more than 50,000 quarts of milk at 12 cents a quart. It takes time and work to handle the dairy cows—there are three of them for this work—but it pays. First of all it is a sure income as Rhoades sees it.

He feeds home-grown rations, working out one suitable to milk production with an eye for economy. He always uses the lowest priced feeds but doesn't sacrifice production merely for economy in the ration. He has found this to be a losing proposition. His cows usually respond well to their feed. The choice dairy ration is corn slage, corn cob meal, bran and cotton cake but that isn't always used because of cost.

Silage is important in the dairy ration. Mr. Rhoades built two silos, half pit and half above the surface of the ground, that will hold 400 tons. "When I get them full I feel pretty safe," he said. "Silage is the way to put up feed in this country. I built two with the intention of filling them in the good years and carrying one over as insurance against a poor year. I built them in 1914 and they haven't cost me a cent since. You see here," he said, explaining how the silos were constructed, "I put up the studding, tacked on steel lath and plastered on the cement. I'm sure this is the most economical way to store feed out here." Getting the silage out of the pits isn't such a difficult task. A post was set up by each silo, far enough away to allow a wagon to drive between it and the circular cement wall. A special carrier track was rigged up extending from inside the silo out to the post. All Mr. Rhoades has to do is drive up with the wagon, hook the team on the carrier rope and up comes 500 pounds of silage to be loaded into the wagon and hauled out to the stock. He explains that he built



W. C. P. Rhoades, Trego County, Didn't Think Much of Milkers 10 or 15 Years Ago, But They Have Pulled Him Out of the Hole in Good Style Since

this particular type of silo so that it would stand weather conditions that Western Kansas can produce.

The cows are milked by hand, milk is rushed to the water cooler and bottled for delivery. Clean milk is the mark. Rhoades figures he gets economical production on pasture. He grows considerable wheat and the cows benefit from it a great deal. But care must be exercised in letting the cows on the wheat, according to Rhoades, or the milk will

(Continued on Page 15)

A Made-Over Lister Got the Bindweed

IT WAS a tough job, but Eric Johnson, McPherson county, apparently has it whipped. It is on what he terms his "retired farm" that he undertook the task; that of eradicating bindweed. He admits he was dead wrong in the methods followed at first, but he now feels that he knows how to get rid of it.

"You can kill bindweed but it is a slow job," he said. "Out here on this 1½ acres the pesky thing was about as thick as it could possibly get. There wasn't room for another plant. First when I went after it I listed four different times. Between each listing, however, the weeds grew up until the field was green. That was wrong."

"Starting with May, 1926, I got in there with a new implement." It is one he developed himself, by the way. "I worked it once a week for seven weeks. You see, before, I worked it four times and it didn't prove successful. I think it should be worked once a week for the results you want. A person could work 10 years like I did at first and fail."

What Johnson did was to get a common lister retooled. It didn't work wide enough to suit him. He had the lister lathe extended 18 inches on each side. Now it takes about a 3-foot gouge at the weeds. Two horses pull it easily because Johnson doesn't work more than 2 inches deep with it. And according to him it is a simple answer to the per-

plexing problem of bindweed control, and this in a single year. The change-over was inexpensive. The extensions for the lister cost \$3.50 or exactly the pay for the labor required to turn two old 14-inch plow lathes into elongated lister lathes. "I lost one year's crop killing the weeds," Johnson said, "but the weed made me lose the crops the other years, so I don't figure I was out much after all. Last year after I saw the weeds were killed I sowed rye and it was the heaviest crop I ever saw. I pastured 10 head of stock on that 1½ acres for three months and they didn't get any other feed. In June I plowed the ground, allowed it to stand idle for two weeks and then put in Sudan and it is doing well. That is making two crops grow where I didn't get anything before. And I am going after another field next year in the same way."

Mr. Johnson is enjoying life on his "retired farm" of 29 acres. He doesn't have to, but he is going to make it pay his living expenses. And that is the way a good many farmers retire. They keep enough land to take their time and then "go over and help the boy," like Johnson is doing. On his small acreage he is growing corn and feeding it to hogs. For five years this has done very well. The hogs are Durocs and attention is being paid to the breeding game as well as the market end.

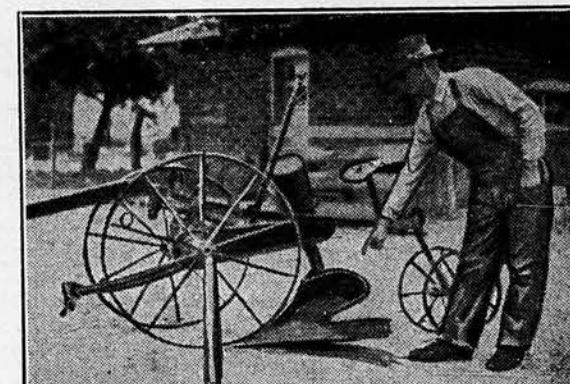
Up to five years ago when he purchased his present place, Johnson always had rented. He had 320 acres under cultivation which he and his two sons handled. His system was corn, alfalfa, wheat and cattle feeding in the winter. He still is in partnership with the boys on the cattle deal—more evidence that he has "retired." But after all, he is hale and hearty and the work may help to keep him in condition. After his years of busy life he would feel lost with nothing to do and perhaps he would lose his grip on health and life.

The Johnsons now have 200 head of 2-year-old steers on pasture that will be full-fed this winter. They always buy their cattle in Lane and Scott counties and thru that section in the fall because they can do better than on the markets. At least they feel that they get healthier animals, can better pick what they want and get a better price. Then the saving on the freight haul to and from a central market isn't any small item as a rule.

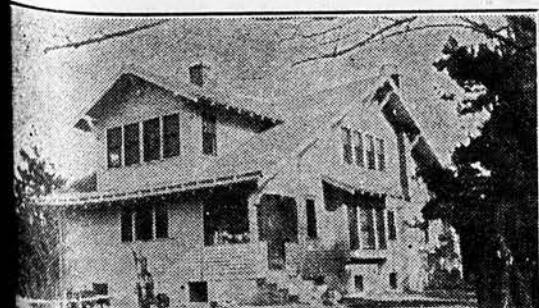
The cattle are roughed thru the first winter on corn silage and the poorest grade of alfalfa and

some corn fodder. They go on grass thru the spring and summer and go on full feed the second winter. This finishing out ration consists mainly of ground corn, molasses feed and all the alfalfa they will eat. Last winter 11 carloads were fed out and shipped to the Kansas City market. Johnson likes the idea of working the cattle business from buying to selling in 14 or 15 months. "In that time," he said, "they will gain from 600 to 700 pounds." Johnson charges silage against the cattle at \$4 a ton and puts on \$5 to \$7 a head for summer pasture. He figures a saving in utilizing the poor grades of alfalfa. The roughage is valued about the same as pasture.

The Johnson home on their little McPherson county farm indicates that the system of farming on the land they rented has paid. It represents an investment of \$10,000 without counting the labor. Mr. Johnson put in on it and forgot to charge up. But the home is beautiful and comfortable. It has eight rooms, full basement and is strictly modern, with electric lights, running water, furnace, sewage disposal and everything that could be desired either in town or on the farm. It is a fine place in which to spend the years.



This is the Home-Developed Implement That Has Been Successfully Used in Killing Bindweed. Mr. Johnson is Pointing Out the Extensions on the Lister Lathe. They Were Made Out of Old Plow Lathes



The Johnson Home on Their "Retired Farm" in McPherson County, Speaks Well for the System of Farming That Has Been Followed. It is Strictly Modern and Worthy of Any County's Pride

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ABOUT one person in 100 in the United States is named Smith. The last census found 1,304,300 in the nation. If all the people of other names were moved out of Maine, New Hampshire and Nevada and Smiths moved in to take their places, those states would have as much population as they have now, and there would be 15,000 Smiths to scatter around in the other states. If they were all grouped together in cities there would be enough Smiths in the United States to make four cities each as large as Kansas City, Mo., or five cities each as large as Denver.

A guide was taking a crowd of sightseers thru the mountains. Among the wonders he showed them was a canyon with a remarkable echo. "Now," he said, "if one of you will call out a sentence or a name it will be echoed back to you perfectly again and again."

One of the party called out in a loud voice "Hello, Smith," and the echo came back promptly "Which Smith?"

In view of the number of Smiths in the country it seems remarkable that no man by that name has ever been elected President.

Speaking of the President, while this moral guide is not in politics, I have a personal choice. I would like to see Herbert Hoover nominated and elected President of the United States. I will not say that he is the ablest man in the country, for there are millions of men I have never met and about whose abilities I know nothing; but I will say that I regard him as the ablest man in public life I have come in contact with. He has tremendous executive ability and untiring energy. When word came that the Belgians were starving, their industries destroyed, their homes wrecked and almost the entire population driven out, Herbert Hoover undertook the job of feeding and caring for a population of approximately 7½ million people. In an astonishingly brief period, and under the most trying conditions that can be imagined, he organized the forces of relief and actually took care of millions who must have starved if they had not been cared for. When funds ran short he pledged his private fortune and supplied the deficiency.

When we got into the World War and it became necessary to conserve food supplies, the administration of President Wilson, altho Democratic, turned to Hoover, a Republican, as the man best fitted to organize the producers and the distribution of the food necessary to feed not only our own army but also the armies of our allies and the people of the allied countries. He did the job just as effectively as he had organized the Belgian relief.

When a flood, unprecedented in our history, swept down the Mississippi River and more than 7 million people were driven from their homes, facing peril of death from starvation as well as from drowning, Hoover was again called on to take charge of the relief work. The story of his accomplishment reads like an epic. It is one of the most astounding accomplishments in the history of the American people. Mr. Hoover very modestly takes little credit to himself in his report, but it was his marvelous power of organization, his clear vision of what was needed that made the accomplishment possible. Despite the fact that the lives of millions were threatened, only a very few actually lost their lives. Notwithstanding the appalling difficulties in the way of getting these people off the crumbling levees and providing them with food, shelter, clothing and necessary medical supplies and attention, they were supplied, and with incredible promptness and thoroughness.

He took hold of the Department of Commerce when it attracted the least attention of any department of the President's Cabinet, and by his organizing ability and his comprehensive grasp of world business he has made it the most important branch of the Government.

In my opinion he would make a great President, and if nominated I think his election would be insured.

Arthur Baum, who used to be in the United States Forest Service, has written an article for The Outlook Magazine attacking the administration of the Forest Service, which he says is being ruined by bureaucratic management.

"The Forest Service of today," says Mr. Baum, "is all superstructure. The percentage of productive workers is pitifully small and the percentage of 'inspectors' and 'specialists' tragically large . . . In other words, an overhead two-thirds as strong as the personnel it directs. Two men to boss every three. What dividend-paying business would tolerate such a condition for an instant?

"Perhaps the most farcical feature of the administration is the conferences held now and then which are attended by the Forester, the District Foresters, and a few of their immediate assistants.

Passing Comment

—By T. A. McNeal

These meetings are devoted to discussions of administrative policy and theoretical organization instead of to the one real issue the Forest Service must face—fire protection. But even if more attention were given to this primary question it would be of slight profit, for the simple fact is that the District Foresters know very little of the fire game. They are always on the sidelines, watching someone else handle the actual situation. In my district there are only two of the leading eight men in the district offices with any claim to fire efficiency; and those two are divorced from any direct contact with the formulation of protection appropriation estimates, their subsequent application, or with policies, personnel, or field direction.

"And it might be pertinent to point out that the overhead has a salary range from 20 to 200 per cent higher than the average for the rangers," concludes Mr. Baum. "There is an old aphorism of card players: Never send a boy when you need a man. This axiom must be recognized by the Forest Service if the nation is to be saved from the continuing loss of merchantable timber thru forest fires."

As He Explains It

LAWRENCE F. ABBOTT, who ought to be something of an authority on the English language, says that the President's terse phrase, "I do not choose to run for President in 1928," has sent the grammarians scurrying to their dictionaries as well as the politicians scurrying to their committee rooms.

If the politicians cannot fathom the mystery, the lexicographers can. The politicians seem to think that Mr. Coolidge meant to say, "I prefer not to be



a Presidential candidate in 1928." The lexicographers know that the Saxon verb "choose" implies, not gentle inclination, but decisive action. The word is derived from the Anglo-Saxon ceasan and the Middle English cheasan or chusen. "Choose," says Professor Whitney, "always represents an act of the will." When it is used with the infinitive as an object, choose means "to prefer and decide." What Mr. Coolidge, therefore, really said in round Saxon English was, "I will not run for President." Thus we see that a little knowledge of etymology and philology may be a very present help in a political crisis.

Well, that settles that. Most of us arrived at the conclusion when we read the President's statement that he meant just what he said; that he didn't want the job any longer than during his present term, and that he didn't intend to have it wished on him, but the politicians have been chewing the rag over it ever since.

Nearly every day I read where some perspiring orator or some writer declares that we should get busy and do something. None of them are very clear as to what we should do after we get busy,

and a good many of those who seem to think they know are in my opinion talking thru their hats.

Getting busy does not necessarily mean accomplishing anything worth while. The busiest animal I ever saw was a dog with fleas in fly time. While he wasn't scratching off the fleas he was snapping at flies, and so far as I could see he never caught either a flea or a fly. But he was busy, exceedingly busy.

There are a great many things that ought to be changed and improved, and I have no doubt can be improved, but before action is taken the wrong conditions ought to be most carefully considered from every angle; what are the causes for the wrong conditions and what are practical remedies. The country needs clear thinking fully as much as action.

Let's Save the Waters

IT WOULD of course be impossible to save all the water in the state, but it would be possible to save nearly all of the flood waters in Kansas this season. All of the reservoirs that could be made in the state would not hold the tremendous amount of water that has fallen in the state during the last few weeks, but it would be possible to save enough of it to be of great benefit during the drouths that are certain to follow this remarkable season of rain. Reservoirs could be created along all the streams, big and little, and in addition that a vast number of small reservoirs could be created along the usually dry beds of gulches and little creeks that never have any running water in them, only occasional pools, or during seasons of heavy rains.

It would be entirely possible to create at least hundred large reservoirs along the Kaw, Republican, Solomon, Saline, Smoky, Blue, Arkansas, Medicine, Walnut, Neosho, Caney, Marais de Cygne and other streams, and thousands of small reservoirs along the beds of usually dry streams, gullies and canyons that abound especially in Western Kansas.

I, of course, do not know how many acres would be covered by such a system of reservoirs, but am of the opinion that the greatly increased water area would not only afford water for irrigation when needed, but also would decidedly modify the climate.

Even a small pond of water during hot weather modifies the climatic conditions in the immediate vicinity of the pond. When a hot wind is blowing, for example, from the southwest across a pond, the temperature on the northeast side of the pond is several degrees lower than the temperature on the side from which the wind is blowing. The explanation is that the evaporation of the water in the pond is very rapid. Now if ponds and large reservoirs were scattered all over the state, climatic conditions would be modified in proportion to the distribution of the water surface. Every Kansas farmer knows that the damage done by hot winds is not always on account of lack of moisture in the soil; often crops are injured when there is enough moisture in the air to supply the growing grain. The superheated air burns the pollen on the corn tassel, and as a result the ear does not develop; that is the reason why in a dry season it is common to find plenty of cobs in a corn field with only a few grains on the cob. If the air had contained moisture, even though not a drop of rain had fallen for weeks, the corn might have made a fair crop.

The construction of a system of reservoirs would not prevent all flood damage in a time of excess rain, but it would help. Part of the flood water would be let out into the reservoirs. Along the principal streams in addition to the reservoirs the reservoirs so that the low lands would be protected. If it were not for the levees along the Kaw here in the neighborhood of and thru the city limits of Topeka there would have been several recurrences of flood conditions nearly as disastrous as the great flood of 1903.

The Wheat Crop

THE report of the Kansas Grain Dealers' Association concerning the wheat crop will be a decided disappointment to a good many people. There has been a general impression that we have raised a bumper wheat crop this season, but the fact is that it is hardly up to the average. The grain dealers' report covers the entire state, county by county and must be taken as at least approximately correct. All of the wheat has not been threshed, and as to the yield of the unthreshed portion, the estimate must be something of a guess.

This estimate shows that the total yield for the state is less than 100 million bushels, and the average yield an acre 10.7 bushels which is less than the average acre yield of 1926 by more than bushels. In addition to this disappointing yield the recent floods have damaged many fields and

down the total yield by several million bushels. However, the disappointment in the wheat crop perhaps more than made up in the western part of the state by an unexpected crop of corn, milo, feterita, Sudan grass and alfalfa. The land also is in excellent condition for fall plowing so that Western Kansas has really a brighter look than it has had for some time. There is not much doubt now that Kansas will set the largest corn crop in its history, with exception of 1889 and possibly 1890. In 1889 the crop aggregated 273 million bushels and in the total yield was 225 million bushels. But the value of the 1889 crop was only \$51,649,876.18, in 1890 was only \$53,530,576. This year if the crop amounts to 180 million bushels the value of probably will be in the neighborhood of 180 million dollars, approximately four times the cash value of the great corn crops of 1889 and 1890.

What the Law Says

A mortgage is due this September and we do not know the last year's interest and the last half of the year is that those that were due in June, how soon will the company foreclose the mortgage and get the money? How soon could they start foreclosure and how long would it take should we have a chance to redeem it before foreclosure?

C. D.

The company can start foreclosure proceedings at any time after a default in payment of interest or taxes, or if it is so stipulated in the mortgage agreement. To pay the taxes would be sufficient ground for commencing foreclosure proceedings. When suit is filed summons is served on the defendants. They have 30 days in which to answer. When their answer is filed if they file an answer the issues are decided, and the case is ready for trial at the next session of the district court. If a judgment is taken in default then the sheriff is ordered to sell the property to satisfy the judgment. It would be necessary for the notice of sale should be published at least 30 days. Then the land is sold and the matter comes to confirmation of the sale. If the sale is confirmed by the court a certificate of purchase is issued, and the owner of the land has 18 months from date of sale under foreclosure proceedings in which to redeem. Roughly speaking I would say it would require two years after foreclosure proceedings are started before the final sheriff's sale is issued.

Entitled to Legal Interest?

B and C take out a life insurance policy in August, 1926. They did not have the cash at the time to pay the premium, but the agent said he would carry them for a month. The agent returned in July, 1926, and wanted the money. A, B and C did not have it because the wheat was not ready to harvest. The agent took a check, agreeing to hold it a couple of weeks until A, B and C harvested their wheat. Then the wheat was hauled out and there wasn't enough money to take care of the premium, which amounts to over \$100. The agent turned the check over to a credit and collection association. A went to work by the day, but it took four months to earn enough to take care of the check. The credit association is trying to collect interest for four months on the check. Can they do this? The money to cover this check is at the bank. We notified them it was there. How long must we leave it there for them? Is it a penitentiary offense to give a check under the above circumstances?

MRS. B. J. W.

I am inclined to think that the holders of this check are entitled to a legal interest on it from the time it should have been paid up to the time that actually was paid or the money placed in the bank to pay it.

There is a check given with a clear understanding that the money is not in the bank at the time the check is given but will be at the bank at the time the check is to be presented, that is not an offense under the law. If the check were given payable immediately and the maker of the check knew he had no funds in the bank to meet it at the time it was drawn, that would be an offense. Whether it would be a penitentiary offense would depend on the size of the check. However, where a postdated check is made it should be clearly specified in the check itself that either the money is in the bank or it is not then this fact should be noted in the

check so that the person to whom the check might be endorsed will not be laboring under any misapprehension about it.

Is a Sheriff's Deed Good?

A mortgage company holds a certificate of purchase for a piece of property which I intend to buy. The company advises me to pay them the amount of their certificate of purchase and then obtain a quit claim deed from the owner. Please advise me if this would be a legal way in which to obtain possession of this property and if the owner is entitled to any consideration further than the certificate of purchase held by the mortgage company. Is a sheriff's deed as good as a warranty deed? X. Y. Z.

There is no objection to following this suggestion of the mortgage company. They can give you an assignment of this certificate of purchase and then if you can induce the owner of the fee, that is, the mortgagor, to give you a quit claim deed and possession of the land, that would give you all the title rights of the mortgage company. The mortgagor has his 18 months' right of redemption, and if he foregoes his right presumably he does it for some consideration. The value of this right of redemption would depend on the length of time he has in which to redeem and the amount of crop



there may be on the land and the value of the possession of the land for that length of time.

Ordinarily I would say that a sheriff's deed is a very good title. There might be cases, however, in which a sheriff's deed would not convey a perfect title. In the case, for example, of a minor heir this minor heir might have a right after attaining his majority to pay the indebtedness on this land and obtain title to it. Or if there is an heir who was mentally incapacitated at the time of the foreclosure and afterward recovered his mentality, he might redeem. But barring such contingencies as these, I would say that a sheriff's deed is a very good title.

He Has Financial Troubles

Where one is involved and has no opportunity to pay but has the offer of financial assistance if he goes thru bankruptcy, what is the best course to pursue? My creditors will give me no show to pay, as they take all that I accumulate to make small payments and give me no financial aid whatever. All I ask is protection until my condition is such that I can pay up. They expect me to pay a high rate of interest and taxes, keep up all expenses and meet these payments but will not allow me any capital to work on. There is no exemption in this case. What methods will I have to pursue and what is the cost of filing in the bankruptcy court? E. H.

You must be the judge as to whether you should go thru bankruptcy. Your legal rights in the case are as follows: You must file your petition in the

United States District Court, and with this petition file a schedule of your assets and liabilities. If you are the head of a family you would have certain exemptions, such as your homestead if you have one, your household furniture, your farm implements if you are a farmer or your tools if you are a mechanic, a team of horses or mules, 10 hogs, 20 sheep with the wool either severed from the sheep or on their backs, and sufficient feed if you have it on hand to support this exempt stock for one year and also provisions if you have them on hand sufficient to feed your family for one year. If you are a single person these exemptions do not apply.

After deducting the exemptions, if the court finds that the schedule of assets and liabilities is an honest schedule you will be declared a bankrupt. Your assets in excess of your exemptions will be applied pro rata to the payment of your debts, except where some of your property is mortgaged. Unless it could be shown that the mortgage is a fraudulent mortgage the party holding this mortgage would be entitled to hold the property notwithstanding the bankruptcy proceedings.

I cannot tell you what the cost of either the attorney or cost of the suit would be because that would depend first on the generosity of the attorney and second on the number of witnesses that might be called in the case. If you will address a letter to Judge Silas Porter, Referee in Bankruptcy, Topeka, Kan., he probably could give you a general idea of the costs and perhaps also a fair idea of what an attorney's fee in a case of this kind ought to be.

The Car is Safe

I am a farmer and am in debt pretty badly. My wife has signed two pretty large notes with me at the bank. The bank also has a mortgage on all the stock and farm implements I have. We lost a son in the World War and he was carrying war insurance. That was made payable to my wife. She has bought a Ford car. Can those holding the notes she has signed with me take her car?

F. A. S.

No.

Subject to the First Mortgage

I have a first mortgage on my farm given to the Federal Land Bank at Wichita and a second mortgage held by the Citizens State Bank at Garnett. This bank is now in the hands of a receiver and it asks that the second mortgage be paid. I am not able to pay it. Can it foreclose on me and sell my farm if I keep the interest paid?

R.

It might foreclose subject to this first mortgage.

A Judgment Can Be Moved

A has a judgment against B. B has moved to another state. In what way can the judgment be transferred?

S.

A certified copy of this judgment can be obtained in the county in which it was taken and suit brought upon this judgment in the state to which the judgment debtor has moved.

But No Interest

Where a will contains this provision, "At my death so and so shall receive \$2,000," would this beneficiary get interest on the above from the time of the death of the testator until the estate is settled?

S. B.

My opinion is he would not.

No Charge Is Made

What do you charge to answer law questions? R. H.

Nothing.

Half to the Husband

A and B were husband and wife. The wife has a farm. Has she a right to will her farm and "cut her husband out?" The husband made improvements on the farm. Would half of the farm go to him?

B.

Yes.

Yes, Indeed, Why Not?

Has one the right to advertise bank stock for sale in the county papers?

S. E. P.

Yes.

Why High Taxes Go Higher

Twenty million bondholders in the United States now own 75 billion dollars' worth of bonds. They collect on these securities, domestic and foreign, an annual dividend of 4% or 3½ billion dollars. But most of it comes out of the pocket of the American taxpayer and consumer.

These figures are the estimates of experts, and I believe them approximately correct.

At least 32 billions of this mountain of debt virtually are tax free, and the rest only lightly taxed. And it has been truly and tersely said that every dollar of interest on any kind of a public bond is another dollar in taxes; and every dollar in taxes another dollar that comes out of the people in increased cost of living.

When we virtually exempt 32 billions of wealth from paying taxes we add just that much to the burden of the man who must pay taxes or have his property taken away from him. And thru bond sales we are adding close to 1 billion dollars a year to these 32 billions of tax-exempt wealth—which is tax-exempt to the possessor—on which the taxpayer is taxed for the interest as well as the taxes.

Is it any wonder that states and communities

are reaching out for new sources of taxation; or that taxes keep going higher and higher? Can we afford to go on spending so much money?

Our state governments are going into debt 20 times faster than they are getting out of debt. Our state and local governments are piling up debt 4½ times as fast as they were 10 or 12 years ago. This tax-creating debt is increasing at the rate of 1½ billion dollars a year.

Most of our cities have borrowed to their debt limit by voting bonds; and the bond issues of towns, counties, school, road and irrigation districts, seem endless. Sioux City, Ia., with 75,000 population, has a debt of 2 million dollars. Berlin, N. H., with 16,000 inhabitants, owes 1½ millions.

So it goes all over the United States. Whenever and wherever a new school house, or a new bridge, is needed there is another bond issue. The money is spent. The tax-free bonds draw interest for from 10 to 20 years. Then, if no fund has been provided to pay the debt when due, the bonds are refunded and draw interest for another 20 years.

Ultimately these improvements cost the taxpayer \$2 for every dollar's worth of benefit he gets, and not infrequently the improvement is worn out, or is out of date, before it is paid for, and the whole

process is repeated. The farmer taxpayer, who can least afford it, suffers most, for it is not disputed that he is assessed more than his share of the general taxes.

Of course public improvements are necessary. Old ones wear out, must be repaired, or renewed. But there should be some sort of moderation about taking up new projects in tax-ridden communities, and a better system of paying for them should be adopted.

Our fiscal authorities provide amply for yearly reserves, for sinking and interest funds to take care of bonded debt. But the idea of being a little forehanded and providing and maintaining a reserve fund to pay for public improvements as we go along seems never to enter their heads.

This way we should have to pay less for these improvements, there would be less extravagance in the use of public money and it would be necessary to issue few if any tax-exempt bonds. Taxes would be correspondingly less.

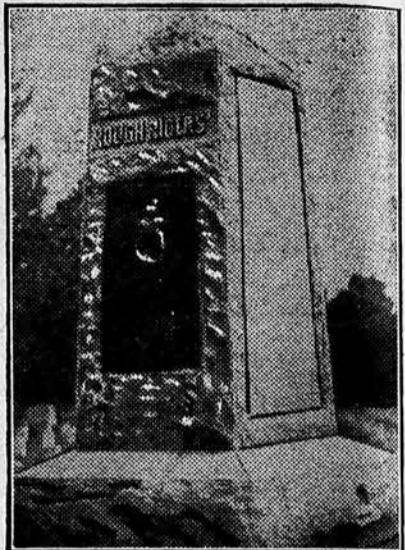
World Events in Pictures



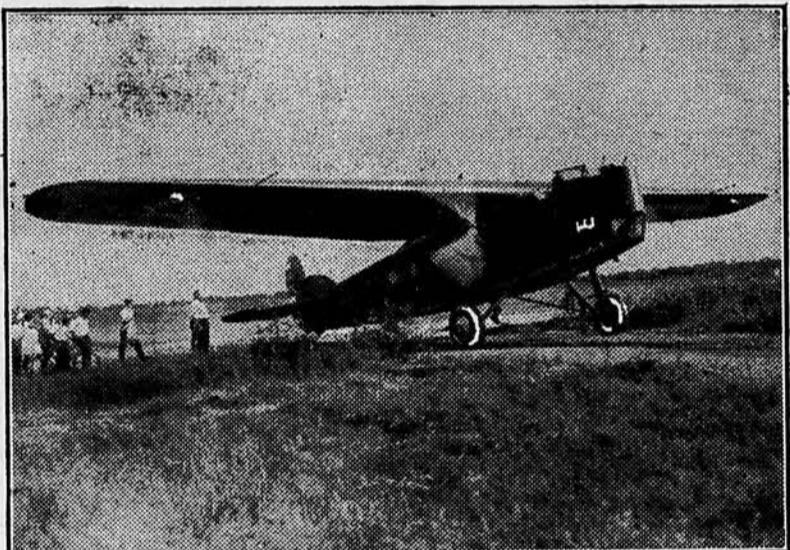
One of the Few Existing Camera Studies of Howard Elliot, Noted Rail Executive, Former President and Now Chairman of the Board of Directors of Northern Pacific Railway



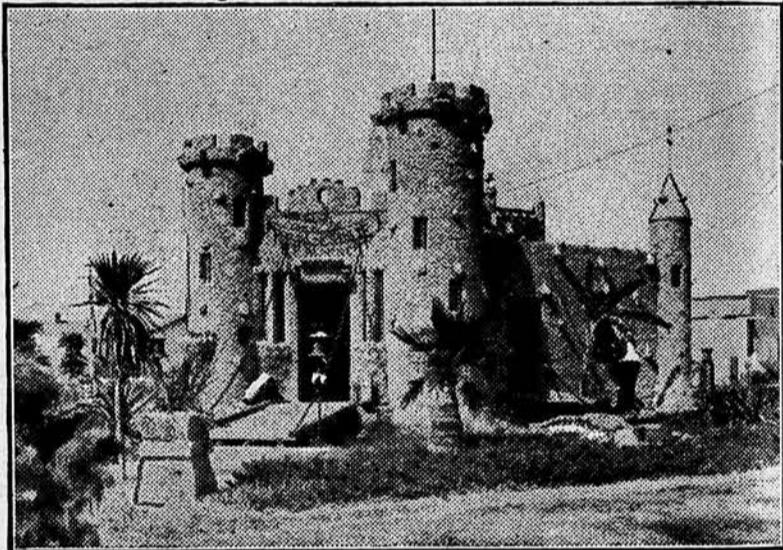
A General View of the Center Circle of the Reading Room, Library of Congress, Washington, Second Largest Library in the World. File Cases in the Background Contain Card Indexes for One of the Most Comprehensive Collections of Books Ever Gathered Together. It is Open to the Public



Major General Leonard Wood, Governor General of the Philippines, Was Buried With His Old Comrades, the Rough Riders, in Arlington National Cemetery



This Giant Fokker Army Bombing Monoplane Recently Purchased, Successfully Passed Its First Trial Flight. It Has a 90-Foot Wing Spread, Weighs 16,350 Pounds When Loaded for Military Service, Has Carrying Capacity of 20 Bombs and is Powered by Two 600 H.P. Motors



"In Days of Old, When Knights Were Bold . . ." a Castle Like This Was Not Uncommon, But Its Uniqueness in This Day and Age Attracts Much Attention at Long Beach, Calif., Where It Has Been Constructed as Headquarters for a Real Estate Firm



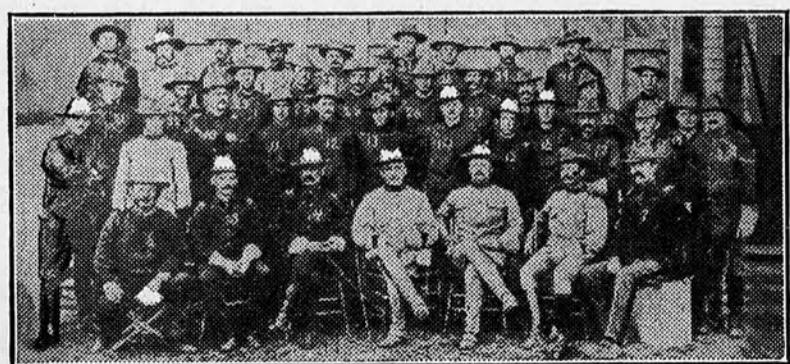
Moissaye Boguslawski, Eminent Pianist, Registers 3 Pounds to the Stroke When Playing Rubinstein's "Staccato Etude." He Holds a Record of 540 Chord Strokes to the Minute, Plays This Piece in Six Minutes and Registers a Pressure of 9,720 Pounds During the Performance



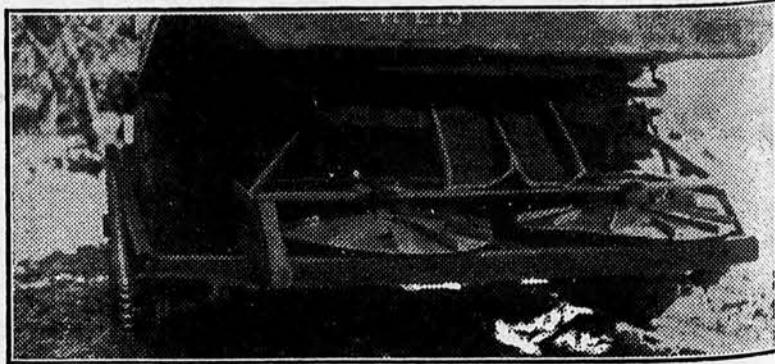
President Coolidge Just After His Initiation Into the Sioux Tribe. He Was Given the Head Dress by Princess Rose Bud Yellow Robe, a Direct Descendant of Sitting Bull



Marshal Feisi Pasha, Left, and the Turkish Ambassador to Germany in Berlin, Feisi Pasha is Visiting the Principal Industrial Centers of Berlin as Well as the Educational Institutions



This is a Remarkable Photograph at This Time. In the Front Row at the Center You Will Notice That Major General Leonard Wood is Seated Next to Colonel Roosevelt



This Contrivance Devised by the Oregon Highway Department, Does a Good Job of Spreading Sand and Gravel on the Roads. Two Round Spreaders Under the Rear End of the Truck Are Driven by a Chain, and as the Truck Proceeds They Whirl Gravel and Sand That Reaches Them Thru Spouts, the Full Width of the Road

The Rule That Built a Herd

FARMING with Holsteins has been a steady climb for A. G. Banks, Douglas county. He gives them credit for bringing him from an almost barefoot start to the ownership of 500 acres of excellent farm land plus a good farming system. And it is all right to say the cows have done it, but folks who look on from the sides cannot overlook the part Mr. Banks played. He started in the dairy business on a rented farm and made it pay. Most any cow he could get was used at first, but one rule he lived by was to use a purebred sire. He asserts that he never has used a bull whose nearest dam gave less than 50 pounds of butter in seven days. Therein lies 50 per cent of his success, according to his judgment. "Once I paid \$400 for a bull," he said, "and that was a lot of money. But it was one of the finest investments I ever made. He sired 10 head of heifers, and all were good producers." To make the most money for their owners, Mr. Banks believes the Holsteins should be fresh in September. That being the case, they will be producing thru the winter when the farm work isn't so pressing. And they are little trouble for him the following spring and summer on pasture. "About the first thing I bought on the other farm was a manure spreader," Banks explained. "And when left there wasn't a single acre that hadn't been well manured." No doubt his insisting that his herd be kept in good condition is in one way responsible for his being able to move to his present, desirable location. Just recently he purchased an additional 60 acres of land directly across the road from his home place of 50 acres. This gives him enough land right together for his livestock. In all he is farming 250 acres of the 500 he owns.

Banks moved to his present location because it is a good farm, but more for the high school and college advantages for his family. It was necessary to cut down the dairy operations to some extent so the family can handle the work and produce the feed, but it is on a very satisfactory basis. Speaking about farming operations, Mr. Banks is considerable to say in favor of a tractor. "There was only one week in which there really was any opportunity this year to plant corn," he said. "With the tractor we got the ground ready and the crop in good style. That would have been impossible with teams." And it is the same way with a lot of jobs. He says the best money he ever spent was for the tractor.

Aside from his dairy operations, Mr. Banks has been feeding out two carloads of hogs a year, and he keeps a flock of 250 to 300 White Leghorns. A fine modern home has recently been completed.

Strength of Farm Organizations

IT IS estimated that at present there are 12,000 functioning farmers' business associations in the United States, with an aggregate membership of more than 2,700,000 and an annual volume of business exceeding 2,400 million dollars. Fifteen large scale cotton marketing associations have an aggregate membership of almost 300,000.

And the grain co-ops are on the increase, according to the Department of Agriculture. Figures compiled by the department indicate that there are more than 3,300 co-operative grain elevators in the United States. Most of them are operated in Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, Minnesota, South Dakota, Ohio and Missouri. The total business handled by all co-operative grain marketing organizations during the last year for which figures are available was 750 million dollars, transacted for 520,000 members.

Motor Manners at the Table

ONE of the best things that could happen toward the solution of traffic difficulties in this country would be to celebrate one day a week for a month by using motor manners at the dinner table instead of our usual politeness which we leave at home when we hit the road.

For instance, instead of saying to our table guest or host, "Please pass the bread," we yell out like a circus ballyhoo, "Hey, shag that bread plate along this way. Gonna wait all day to get started?" or, "Well, if you don't want everything on the whole



The A. G. Banks Farm Home in Douglas County. It is Modern in Every Respect and Stands as Material Evidence That Its Owner Has Made Farming With Holsteins Pay

table, give me a dig at the butter plate. Zasso? Tuh hell with you."

Automobiles seem to have made mannerless motorists out of a lot of us. We yell at other motorists at the slightest provocation, we swear and rant, and we cut across the path of others regardless of their feelings.

Every time we step into our cars, it seems, manners are left at home if we have any. We never think of swearing at a table partner if he doesn't pass the salt as soon as we ask for it. And we always say "Please" in the asking.

But there's no "please" in motordom. There's a loud honking and a cuss word or two, if the driver ahead doesn't start up soon enough for us.

We spurt around and ahead, regardless of others. We slam on our brakes. We cut across wrong corners.

And instead of talking over an accident sanely,

we yell at one another, with such cordial greetings as, "Say, are you blind and paralyzed too, you marble-top galoot?"

It might help a lot to speed up traffic and promote greater sanity and safety if we could get a close-up of average motor car manners at the dinner table for awhile.

Shoe 'Em at Home, Now

WITH the passing of the blacksmith shop from every crossroad, hamlet and village, the farmer is experiencing considerable difficulty in getting his horses shod. The solution of the problem in a large measure devolves upon the farmer himself in learning to do the work on his own farm. To assist him in learning to care for the feet of his work stock properly and to shoe his horses, if necessary, the United States Department of Agriculture has prepared an illustrated bulletin on Farm Horseshoeing, known as Farmers' Bulletin 1535-F.

Using unshod horses and mules for pulling heavy farm machinery wears off the horny wall of the foot at the ground surface more rapidly than growth is supplied from above, and will result in tender feet. A well-shod horse not only is kept in service, but he also is a more efficient worker in that he can better apply his strength because he has a better footing. It is important, however, that shod horses have regular attention—that about every six weeks the shoes be removed, the hoofs trimmed, and the shoes refitted.

Ready-to-wear shoes of various sizes for horses and mules can now be obtained and greatly simplify the shoeing problem for farmers. A copy of the bulletin may be obtained by writing to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Another Big Fair This Year

A WELL-BALANCED entertainment program costing a good many thousand dollars has been arranged for this year's Kansas State Fair, which will be held September 17 to 23 at Hutchinson. Action, speed and thrills galore are promised State Fair visitors by this spectacular program, which will feature four days of horse racing, two days of automobile races, circus acts, vaudeville, bands, fireworks, spectacles, dog races, fashion revues and a midway of 25 high class shows and attractions. The State Fair opens with an entertainment program, the largest ever offered on the opening day, which is Saturday, September 17, and closes Friday at midnight, September 23. Horse races are scheduled for Saturday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. Automobile races are on the program for Monday and Friday, September 19 and 23. Dog races will run daily. Other features include the famous Chicago Cadet Band, the Riding Clarks, a feature act far out of the ordinary, the Clarksons, world-famous aerialists, "Shorty Flemm" clown acts. Will Morris, the bicycle clown, and other well known vaudeville and circus acts. On the midway will be found all sorts of clean entertainment. The Old Mill is one of the features on the midway where thousands of people ride in boats thru the channels which are filled with water, the banks of the stream being lined with scenery and thrills.

Corn Prices Will Remain High

By R. M. Green

No. 2 mixed corn at Kansas City have averaged 5 cents and 10 cents respectively under the August price. Only three years out of 11 have there been any price advances in August, September or October of such years.

Following a small corn crop, May cash price of corn has advanced as much as 10 per cent over the previous November price 11 years out of 15. The five years of small corn crops following small crops all showed the spring price advance except one. The single exception came in the spring of 1905. The small corn crop of 1904 had followed the small crop of 1903, but prices in the spring of 1905 did not show a strong seasonal advance. One adverse factor was the fact that the visible supply of corn for 1905 was heaviest in February. Ordinarily the visible supply of corn does not reach the seasonal high point until March or April. The higher visible supply as early as February after two years of small crops and advancing prices put a damper on further price advances in the forepart of 1905. With a large visible supply of old corn now on hand, such a situation could develop in the spring of 1928. The adverse weather conditions under which it seems the 1927 crop will have to mature is the main reason for discounting such a possibility very largely.

With a prospective corn yield nearly the same as in 1924, and with weather conditions about as unfavorable as in 1917 and 1924, the supply of good corn is likely to be unusually small. In 1917, about 60 per cent of the crop was merchantable, and in 1924, about 66 per cent. Both years prices held up into August and September. In 1917 there was a large crop of corn, a large proportion of which was unmerchantable, while in 1924 a large proportion of a small crop was unmerchantable. The 1927 crop, therefore, is more nearly in the position of the 1924 crop. In one respect the 1927 crop has

a bigger load to carry in the way of supplying seed corn and sound merchantable corn than did the 1924 crop. The 1924 crop was preceded by the large harvest of 1923, so that the carryover of old corn on farms November 1, 1924, was more than 100 million bushels. There is no promise of such a carryover of farm stocks this November.

The supply of corn on farms March 1, 1927, just about equaled the amount of corn disappearing from farms from March 1, 1926 to November 1, 1926. Primary market receipts of corn since last November are running about 7 per cent lighter than a year ago. If this can be taken as a measure of the decreased disappearance of corn from farms as compared with last year, the disappearance may be said to be at about a 10 per cent lower rate. A disappearance of corn from farms during the period March 1, 1927, and November 1, 1927, 10 per cent less than last year would give a November 1 carryover on farms of not to exceed 80 million bushels. This compares with 181 million bushels last year and 102 million bushels in the fall of 1924.

There are about one-third fewer hogs in the corn belt this year than in 1924, and areas outside the corn belt promise to have a larger corn crop, so that the shipping demand is likely to be less keen. There are also fewer cattle to go on feed than in 1924. Feeder demand, tho increased by a larger pig crop than a year ago, is likely to be less than in 1924, and less than a year ago if prices near recent levels are maintained.

A small United States crop and a large Argentine crop, which allows the latter country to undersell the United States, will make the export situation of little help this coming crop year.

With top No. 2 mixed corn at Kansas City already \$1.09 a bushel, as compared with a September, 1924 price of \$1.15, the corn price can be said to be getting on a fairly high level. Only a disaster to the growing crop that makes it even worse than in 1924 is likely to encourage further autumn price advances.

Let's Keep the Men Out of the Kitchen

By Arthur C. Page

IF THE kitchen is the most used room in the farmhouse, the back door undoubtedly carries the heaviest traffic. Sometimes I think, like the tramp who had a button and wanted the lady to sew a coat on it, that we should build a back door and kitchen first, and then build a house on to it.

We've decided that one back door was not sufficient to carry all the travel that passed thru it in the old farmhouse. Here was mother's work room, where she was hustling every minute, trying to keep it neat, and in spring when the ground was muddy—well, who can blame her for a little impatience? Father was called in from the barn to the telephone—and there across her clean floor—why go on? And when the boys were carrying in wood, the same back door and the same crowding past the stove.

In harvest time when the kitchen was a super-heated bake oven, and everything was to be taken up for dinner, here came the men, so mother had to elbow among them for space at the kitchen sink to drain the potatoes and crowd past them as she hurried back to make the gravy. Sometimes they washed out by the pump, and that was a lot more comfortable for everybody. From that came a real idea.

In the new house the men are not going to come in by the kitchen door, and they're not going to wash up in the kitchen. There's going to be a separate door and a special washroom. This room will have plenty of space to hang the big sheep-skin coats in winter, and will have a bootjack so dad can pull off his boots and put on his slippers at noon. One special place will have hooks for all the boys' work clothes. They drop these most anywhere now, but they solemnly declare that if they had one certain place to put their things, they would always put them there. We'll try it.

And Now the Woodbox

This washroom will be remembered when the heating system is planned, and will be warm in winter. There's no health or comfort in leaving coats or boots to get clammy and cold, to chill you as you start out-doors. And there will be water pipes, too, so the room must be heated.

Now that we have diverted the washing up from the kitchen sink, we attack the woodbox problem. That's easy. The woodbox will be built into the wall, so it is filled from the outside. Easier for the boys, more comfortable for everybody. Why didn't we think of it before?

There's another question that centers around the back door, and that's washday. In the old house the washing was done hither and thither, mostly in the kitchen in bad weather. The new house must have a really handy place, with water piped so there's practically no lifting, stationary tubs and a drain pipe for the washing machine.

Lifting is not good exercise for a middle-aged mother. Just where this room will be located is a question. Some people prefer to have it in the basement. This is an advantage in winter, when clothes are hung in the basement to dry, and you remember we are going to have a big, clean, dry, cheerful basement. There's some argument for having the laundry room near the kitchen door. For instance, suppose mother has cooking going on at

the same time, so she has to keep one eye on the stove and the other on the wash. Suppose she needs to stay close to the telephone. Suppose there's a tiny baby that may wake up and need care. You see, if we were planning a house where there would be a maid and a laundress to do part of the work, these things wouldn't count, but where mother has the whole load as she does in the great majority of farm homes, we have to think of these things.

I've been getting a lot of letters about house planning. One reader says his local builder warned against cement blocks. That builder should wake up. Cement blocks will not be preferred for every job, but there's no finer building material. Some

nails, and make plans as you went along. The modern way—the way to get a good job and to money's worth, is to study the whole job out advance and be informed on materials and methods.

Rising Costs of Government

ACCORDING to the National Industrial Conference Board more than half a billion dollars or more than one-tenth of the expenditures of state and local governments in the United States, represent sheer waste and could be saved every year without reducing public services either in quality or quantity. The board gives this in fact as a minimum estimate of the sum of the taxpayer's money dissipated annually thru faulty government organization, lack of co-ordination, inefficient budget policies and unmitigated extravagance.

Local governments in the United States number 750,000 distinct taxing and spending units, and they spend 500 million dollars more every year than by good organization and personnel they should spend, the waste comes to but \$700 a year for every such local governing body or agency. This is not a large sum, but half a billion dollars. Their expenditures since 1913 and up to 1925 increased from a little less than 2 billions to something less than 6 billion dollars. If half a billion of the latter sum is substantially sheer waste, it is as the Conference Board experts say, nearly 10 per cent waste. This does not imply, however, that local governments are 90 per cent efficient. Administration is undoubtedly inefficient in many ways, and this has been plainly demonstrated by the superior records in some cities under good city manager rule. The administrative machinery in Kansas can be improved greatly in some respects, and this, or should be, one of the important political issues in this state, as well as in others.

While the cost of local government has increased more than 200 per cent since 1913 in the United States, and now amounts to about 7 per cent of the total national income, the cost of the Federal Government for ordinary conduct of the Government has increased by only 150 per cent, partly due to "Coolidge economy," and partly to a good budget system. If interest and sinking fund on war debts is included, Federal expenditures have increased more than local, or over 200 per cent. In other words, cost of government all the way thru is vastly greater burden than it ever was before, an economy and efficiency a more important issue.

Wheat Made 46 Bushels

ALFRED DRUMMOND of Clements probably produced the highest yield of wheat this year in Chase county. Drummond has a 9-acre field which yielded slightly more than 46 bushels an acre and weighed 62 pounds to the bushel. Fred Kohls of Elkhorn had a large field which made 40 bushels an acre, which is the highest yield in the Elk vicinity.

A Good Idea, Anyway

GOOD road boosters planned to hold a rally recently at Yates Center, but had to call it off because the highways were too muddy for travel.

A Laying House for Winter Eggs

THE difference between November, December and January eggs at 50 or 60 cents a dozen, and May and June eggs at 20 cents, is so great that you can afford to think about building the right kind of a laying house. The whole tendency in handling the poultry flock is toward methods which will bring uniform production regardless of weather or season. This not only means ready money from poultry, but also steady money.

When you quit thinking of a poultry house as an expense and begin figuring on it as working equipment that will pay good dividends, you are ready to consider doing the job right. A house alone won't guarantee you winter eggs, but without a good house, all your efforts at improving the stock and feeding better rations will be wasted.

What do you want in a laying house, and how shall it be built? A few principles are clear. The house must be comfortable for the hens. It must be light and airy without being drafty and chilly. It must be well ventilated, and it must be easily cleaned.

There have been many arguments to prove that a house may be wide open on one side, on the theory that fresh air gives the hens enough red blood corpuscles to keep them warm anyway. Various other proposals for open-air construction have been brought out, but every one of them has been an alibi to try and save a couple of dollars in building cost, and then prove that it made the best job anyway.

Don't waste your time on any such substitutes for genuine, sound construction. Hens are a lot like people. They can't work best when they are cold. In a chilly house you can keep them going sometimes, by feeding a large amount of scratch

grain which acts simply as fuel to keep them warm. It is expensive fuel, and you could better afford to burn coal and keep them warm that way.

To make a house with tight walls, having no cracks or knot holes for the wind to come thru does not give assurance against drafts. A great many persons never understand the cause of draftiness, but it is well to know that wherever air goes up against a cold roof, or is in contact with cold side walls, it is rapidly chilled so that it tends to flow down. For this reason a house with the outside walls and roof cold, no matter how tight they are, is almost certain to be a drafty, uncomfortable house.

Warmth in the poultry house is important in connection with ventilation. When the temperature falls below freezing, the moisture in the air condenses quickly and falls to the floor, making the litter grow soggy and wet. It is hardly possible to carry away the excess moisture and give good ventilation unless the air temperature is kept above freezing.

Insulation ought to be a part of your plan for the construction of a modern laying house. You may insulate with sawdust, or shavings, or shredded cornstalks, or you may use insulating board which goes on easily, or you may use a blanket type of insulation if you have it protected from the chickens on the inside. The results you get will not only save the heat in the house, but also will greatly simplify the ventilation problem.

Some of the most modern laying houses that are being built in northern territories are now equipped with a small heating arrangement, which, at a cost of a very small amount of coal each day, maintains the temperature above freezing. This simplifies the question of ventilation and, therefore,

keeps the litter on the floor dry and sanitary all winter long.

The floor construction of the laying house depends somewhat on local conditions. A very successful type of floor is built up a foot or more from the surrounding ground level then filled with cinders or gravel and a concrete floor is laid over this. Over this is placed a tight layer of waterproof felt roofing, cemented with asphalt, and finally on the top of this a 3-inch cement floor which is finished up smooth for the final surface. The layer of roofing, or the hollow tile is to keep all moisture from coming in at the bottom, as this would cause trouble.

A variation of this type of construction is to place a layer of flat hollow tile in place of the first layer of concrete, although such tile should be bedded in cement to make them solid. If imperfect tile can be secured they will serve just as well as others.

It is also advisable to carry the side wall of the laying house 6 inches or more above the floor level. This makes for sanitation, complete rat-proofing and easy cleaning.

In laying the side walls, bolts should be set in the cement so the wooden sills may be bolted in place. This practice, often neglected, is of considerable value in case a windstorm comes along.

For the side wall and roof construction, either ship-lap or matched lumber will be best, and tho it costs a little more will make a much more solid job.

The outside walls may be covered with slate-surfaced felt roofing, and if this is properly applied, and held down with battens, it gives a weather-proof and wind-proof covering which will last many years.



The Best Show of the Season
Parsons

How Farmers May be Injured

Here Are Some Suggestions on Ways of Reducing Life Hazards in the Country

COMPARATIVELY few farm accidents are reported in the newspapers, and those that do occur are commonly dismissed with three or four lines. This does not mean, however, that such accidents are rare, or that they are usually of a minor character. Hundreds of them occur daily, and few persons hear about them (outside of the families directly concerned and a small circle of friends and acquaintances) unless they cause death or serious injuries; and even in these cases adequate accounts of the accidents seldom appear save in local newspapers of limited circulation.

Mowing machines are naturally capable of causing accidents of exceedingly serious nature when things go wrong. We recall one case of a rather unusual character, in which the man who was injured was operating a two-horse machine. In circling the field where he was cutting the grass, he had to drive so near a public highway that part of the machine extended out onto the road. Just at the wrong moment (from the farmer's viewpoint) an automobile came along, and the operator of it failed to see the projecting part of the mower.

The car struck the mower and the impact unseated its driver and threw him to the ground with sufficient force to break one of his legs. Accidents of this type are far from common, yet they may occur whenever the conditions are right. Along public highways in the country, sufficient quantities of grass often grow on both sides of the traveled part to repay farmers for the labor of harvesting the crop, and this is quite generally done. In such cases mowing machines are often used, and danger of the sort indicated above may then arise, from the passing of motor cars and other vehicles. Few automobile operators would be so careless or heedless as to collide with a large object like a mowing machine, yet the thing does happen, and farmers should be mindful of the possibility when mowing along the highway.

Then Comes a Jolt

A far more usual type of mowing-machine accident is the one in which the driver is thrown from his seat by an unexpected jolt, and falls in front of the knives. We recall a case of this kind in which the driver's right hand and wrist were so badly lacerated that it was necessary to amputate the arm between the wrist and the elbow; and many other similar cases could be cited. An accident of this type is a possibility whenever one wheel of a mower passes over a good-sized stone, or drops into a depression in the field. We can hardly ask mowing-machine operators to strap themselves to their seats as aviators do, nor can we expect them to see and avoid all the dangerous stones and depressions; but they should always be prepared for sudden jolts and side sways, by sitting erect and bracing themselves as well as possible.

Tractors have to be reckoned with today, and like other machines, they have their own failings. In a typical case that comes to mind, a driver of a farm tractor attached his machine to a wagon loaded with wood and set the tractor in motion. He had gone out a few feet when the rear wheels of the tractor bogged down in a muddy spot and the machine tipped over backward, pinning the farmer underneath, and killing him almost instantly. There have been many closely similar accidents in connection with tractors, though naturally they have not all caused death. A large proportion of them have been quite serious, however, and it evidently is necessary to exercise great care when working with these highly useful, but potentially dangerous machines. The operating instructions furnished by the manufacturers should be faithfully observed; in starting to haul a load, the strain on the draw-bar, chain or cable should be taken up slowly and without jerking; no attempt should be made to haul an excessive load; special care should be taken when operating on side hills and steep grades; and

large stones and hummocks should be avoided by driving around them whenever possible.

Power-driven circular saws cause many serious accidents on farms, as well as in industrial establishments. For wood-cutting on farms they are usually driven by belts connected to gasoline engines, tractors, automobiles, or sometimes electric motors. The belts are sources of danger because they are almost invariably unguarded, and the clothing of persons passing or working near them may be caught and carried to the pulleys. The commonest types of saw accidents, of course, are those caused by using bad judgment, and by slipping or tripping, so that the hand or some other part of the body comes in contact with the rapidly revolving blade. Mutilation is then a foregone conclusion.

In addition, the flywheels of the saws themselves may burst, and in such an event the flying pieces are likely to strike and injure or kill persons in the vicinity. This particular hazard is far more real than saw-users are inclined to believe. Here is an

illustrative example. A farmer was removing sawdust from about a circular saw, which was running at high speed without a load, when the flywheel burst and a piece of it struck him in the abdomen and passed thru his body, killing him almost instantly. In this particular case it is said that the flywheel had been cracked for some time—but the presence of a known crack is by no means essential to wheel-failure.

The use of power-driven machinery is not in any way essential to the occurrence of serious accidents on the farm, and it may even be true that we make no such assertion, that the adoption of such machinery has not, on the whole, increased the number of accidents. It is manifest that this may be the case, however, inasmuch as the adoption of power-driven apparatus has greatly diminished the number of operations (themselves also dangerous) that would otherwise have to be performed by hand.

Axes and other edged tools cause many injuries, even when in the hands of skilled workmen. A common type of accident of this sort is illustrated by a case in which a man was cutting timber in the woods, and his ax came in contact with an overhead branch, which deflected its course so that it struck his left foot and cut a gash 5 inches long and deep enough to almost destroy the foot. The importance of ample head-room is realized

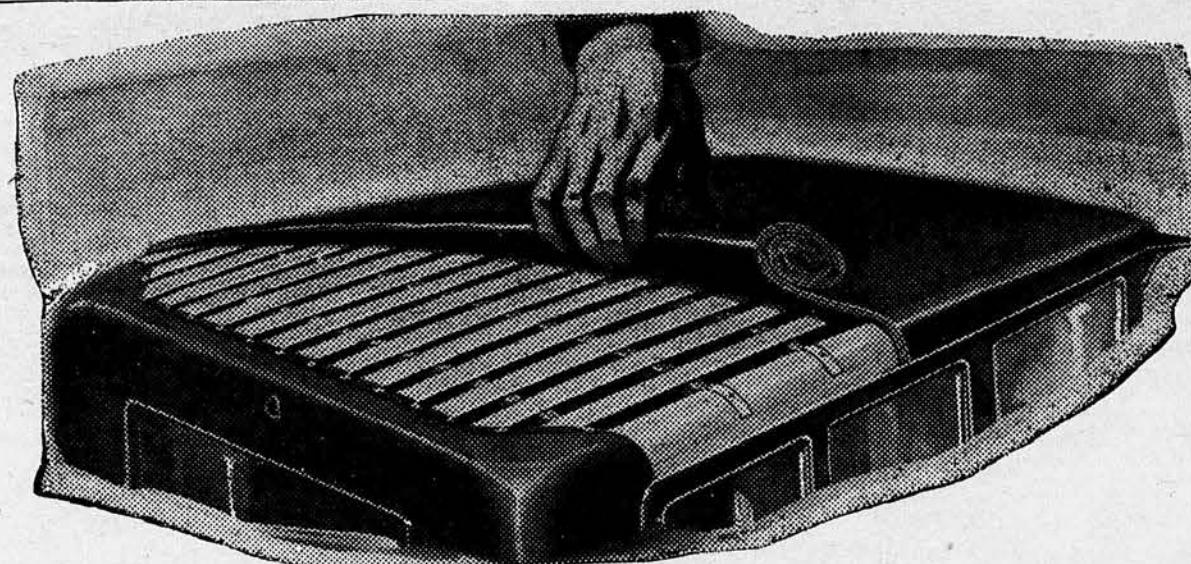
by all ax-men—but not all of them are careful to see that freedom exists.

Many a man has learned by painful experience the safe way to split wood. Before the accident he used to hold the stick with one hand and wield the ax with the other; but after the wound on his hand had healed he decided that it is better to lay the stick down or set it upright on the chopping block, and grasp the ax with both hands.

Pitchforks, iron rakes, hoes, shovels, and other similar tools are often improperly used or stored. They should be placed in suitable racks when not in use, and should never be left lying about with sharp edges turned up.

Vicious or frightened animals often use horns, hoofs, or teeth to kill or maim their owners or other persons. Here is an illustrative case from our records. A farmer's wife became worried on account of the prolonged absence of her husband, and proceeded to search for him. She found his body lying in a box stall where a bull was confined. He had entered the stall to care for the bull, and the animal apparently became enraged, pinned him against the wall, gored him, and then trampled on his body.

Many a person has had the experience of being "treed" by a bull, or has escaped with his life by climbing a fence with undignified haste. In a case of this kind we follow the good old rule, "Stand not on the order of thy going, but go at once."



The Roof Over Your Head

Features of Fisher Roof Construction

1. The roof of every Fisher body is practically a separate assembly, resting as securely upon the body's pillars as does the roof of a home upon its framework.
2. Slats and bows form the sturdy structure of a Fisher roof deck. The bows are twelve inches apart; the slats three inches apart.
3. The bows used in a Fisher roof are cut to shape, not steam bent. They retain their shape permanently.
4. A layer of sound-absorbing cotton batting laid on the Fisher roof framework between two sheets of cotton cloth, reduces drumming noises.
5. All Fisher roofs are covered with extra durable weather-proof fabric—especially constructed to stand up under all conditions of weather.

Important information for every closed car buyer

Everyone realizes the importance of roof construction in the building of a home;—roof construction of a closed car is equally important, because the roof of the closed car is not only subjected to the elements but to severe strains and stresses as well. That is why in a Body by Fisher the roof is always so strongly, staunchly built. . . . The structure and the strength of the roof, as of the entire Fisher body, adds greatly to the safety of travel in all cars equipped with Body by Fisher. The Fisher roof is also far more durable. . . . In selecting your next car, examine the roof. Ask questions about it. Find out whether it has the Fisher advantages of roof structure detailed herewith—advantages which mean greater strength, greater durability, and greater safety.

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Answers to Legal Questions

By T. A. McNeal

A is an 18-year old boy and is not at home. He and his father never agreed. He lacked two years of finishing the grades and has just grown up without much teaching in regard to the laws, Scripture and life. He has been here and there since he was 14. Was home a short time this spring. He has bought and traded cars. He always has to give a difference. He works but has nothing clear. He works beyond his strength, and was sick. He now has a truck which he had traded for and said he had to give a difference. He signed a promissory note agreeing to pay. Now that party says he took a mortgage on the car for what is due. But the boy did not know it and bought a car and mortgaged the truck to get the car. He told the man he bought the car from that he was of age, but not the one he bought the truck of. But if the majority age of boys is not 18, what can they do with this boy? He works but can't pay. He has two other notes at the bank. Just what would you advise?

THE boy is a minor and these notes cannot be collected. But if it could be shown that he obtained the money or the property under false representation, he might be prosecuted and sent to the reformatory, altho the notes themselves could not be collected. As this alternative is not at all pleasant, it is better that the boy, if possible, pay off these notes. I would suggest that he go to the parties to whom he made the notes and make a clean breast of the facts and let his mother go with him.

I apprehend that this boy is perhaps somewhat mentally deficient and not entirely responsible for what he does. Probably not insane and not feeble minded in the ordinary sense of the word, but a boy of retarded mental development.

I would suggest if opportunity occurs that he be subjected to a mental examination. From what you write I fear that this boy will continue to get into trouble—and perhaps into serious trouble—and yet as a matter of fact is hardly responsible.

'Twas a Joint Will?

1—If a will is made between husband and wife, can either party change it after the other's death, or spend it before the last party's death? 2—Also can a married woman will what she has in her own name to her children or sell it without her husband's signature? 3—Can the children claim anything after the mother's death?

MRS. A. W.

1—I suppose that you mean a joint will. The maker of a joint will after the death of the other party who joined in the will may change the disposition of the property described in the will insofar as it affects that person. The survivor would not have the right to alter the terms of the will insofar as it disposed of the deceased's property, who was a joint maker of the will, which affected others than the survivor.

2—A married woman while she is alive has the right to dispose of her personal property as she may see fit. If her property is real estate in Kansas, she cannot sell it and give a good title without the signature of her husband, and neither can she will more than one-half of it away from her surviving husband at her death.

3—at the death of the mother the children would have the right to claim one-half of any property she might leave unless she had disposed of it otherwise by will.

Could Go Into Court

What is necessary for a wife in Texas to do in order to get half of the money in the bank in her own name? The wife hates to get down on her knees to get hubby to give her even just a nickel when in reality half of it is hers.

MRS. L. S.

In Texas all the real and personal property owned by the wife at the time of her marriage together with all acquired thereafter by gift, devise or descent, also the increase of all such lands and rents and revenues derived therefrom, remain her separate property. She has the right to manage her own property just as if she were single. But if it is real estate, it is necessary that her husband join in the deed transferring the property.

Property acquired by the husband and wife during marriage except such property as the increase or derived from property owned by either one of them before marriage, or coming to them by virtue of gift, devise or descent, is community property, that is, it is owned jointly by both of them.

This wife would have the right to go into court and ask for a separate maintenance or her share of the community property.

Note Can't Be Collected

Two book agents came to B's home, leaving four encyclopedias and a loose-leaf extension book for advertising purposes. B is 19 years old and going to teach school this year. The books were left for B to advertise in the school and home and then the book agents said they would try later on to place a library in the home. They had B put her name on a piece of paper to the effect that she received these books at home and to put her name on that piece of paper the way she wanted it to appear in the certificate she was to receive. While B was looking thru the books, one of the agents made out a promissory note and then this book agent signed B's name to the note. B had nothing to do with the filling out or signing of this note. No mention was made of money being involved in leaving the books at B's home. Therefore, B never suspected a note was being handed her in this way. Within less than a week B received a letter from C, the book concern, that it had received B's note and sold it to D, a collection agency, and that C, the book concern, had nothing more to do with it. B wrote C that they should cancel the note and return any papers or anything they had against B, as she did not sign any note. C writes to B that the letter was turned over to D and D writes B that they will go to court if B will not

pay. C also sends the certificate with coupons for 10 years, and during the 10 years B was to receive other books. B sends the letter and certificate back to C. Now B would like to know if she would have to pay D, when these agents got B's name under false pretenses. One agent talked to B while the other agent was talking to B's mother on other subjects, a little to one side. N.T.

B being only 19 years old, this note could not be collected, even if it were a legitimate transaction. But if it can be proved that she did not sign the note, then it clearly was a fraud and she could not be compelled to pay it even if she were of age.

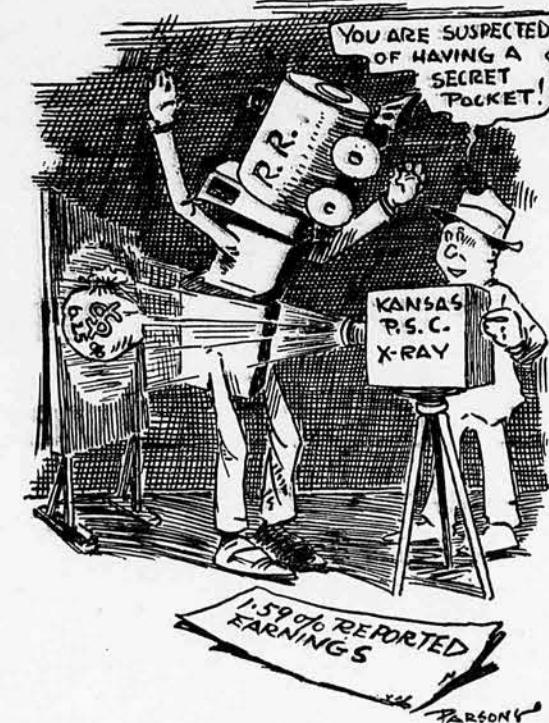
I would suggest doing two things. First, I would notify this collection agency that you do not intend to pay, and that it can commence suit as soon as it likes; second, I would report this transaction to the United States District Attorney and let him take the matter up with the postal authorities, or if he can get action on these rascally book agents, have them arrested and brought into the United States Court. Or, if they are residents of Kansas, they might be arrested under the Kansas laws and prosecuted.

When Debts Are Due

1—What exemptions has a farmer with a family in Missouri? How much land is exempt if he lives on it? I mean from debt or if he were to take advantage of the bankruptcy law. 2—in Kansas if a note is about to outlaw and the holder runs an attachment and hauls grain or something for part of it would that renew the note? 3—if a farmer works during his spare time at a public job can the bank take all or what part of his wages on a note that is past due?

R. S.

1—The farmer's work animals, his farm implements, his household furniture and wearing apparel are exempt from execution or attachment in Missouri when owned by the head of a family. The wearing apparel and the necessary tools and implements of trade of a mechanic while carrying on his trade are exempt from execution. The right also is given the head of a family to select as exempt in



lieu of the property specifically mentioned by statute other property, real or personal or mixed, not exceeding in value \$300, except 10 per cent of any debt, income, salary or wages due such person.

The head of a family is entitled to a homestead not exceeding in value \$3,000 in cities of over 40,000 inhabitants, and not exceeding in quantity 18 square rods of ground; in cities having less than 40,000, and not less than 10,000 the homestead cannot exceed in value \$1,500 nor 30 square rods of ground; in cities of less than 10,000 he may have 5 acres not exceeding in value \$1,500. Or he may have 160 acres in the country not exceeding \$1,500 in value. He would have all these exemptions in case he went thru bankruptcy.

2—Where the statute of limitations is about to run on a note in Kansas and the holder of the note brings suit upon it he might attach any property not covered by the exemption law provided he makes the proper affidavit and gives an attachment bond. If he gets a judgment on this note, that renews it, and the judgment is not outlawed for five years.

3—Where a farmer works for wages outside of his regular farm operations his creditors might attach not to exceed 10 per cent of his wages in any one month.

Write to W. E. Connelley

1—Where can I buy the books "Remarks by Bill Nye" and "Life of Kit Carson" by Doctor Peters? 2—Can one own land at the time he wishes to homestead Government land? 3—How much land can one homestead in Colorado, Arizona or Wyoming?

C. B. R.

1—I think both of the books mentioned are out

of print, but if you will write to W. E. Connelley, Secretary of the State Historical Society, Topeka, I think he can give you the information as to whether the books are out of print and if they are out of print where copies might be obtained.

2—One might own land and be permitted to take up a homestead.

3—There is no difference in the homestead law as it applies to lands in different states. The ordinary agricultural homestead is 160 acres, but the law has recently been amended so that one might under certain conditions take up as much as a section of Government land. I would suggest that you write to the General Land Office, Washington, D. C., for information as to homestead rights and where desert lands are subject to entry.

Write to the University

I found a queer looking stone that appears as if it might be valuable. Where could I write and send sample to find out whether it is of any value?

Send a sample of the stone to the Department of Geology, Kansas State University, Lawrence.

Binding for One Year

I rented this farm November 1, 1925, without writing a contract thru an agent. The agent did not rent from the owner, who wrote me that I could farm it for 10 years. How long can I farm the place? Can the whole stubble be rented to another party now without my permission to plow the same, or can I hold full possession of the place until March 1, next?

M. B. H.

An oral agreement to rent land is only binding for one year. This oral agreement on the part of the owner to permit you to rent the place would be binding for one year from the time such contract was made.

Unless there was some reservation in this contract permitting the owner to rent the land while it would be planted in wheat he would not have the permission until the expiration of your rental term.

Girls Get Their Share

A and B are husband and wife. A took a homestead and died before proving up. He left minor children, married C and proved up as Mrs. C, formerly widow A and his heirs. C induced B to mortgage the homestead. If the mortgage is foreclosed, can A's minor children come in for their father's share, and are they entitled to half of the homestead? Can B sign away A's heirs' right? All of the heirs were of age at the time the mortgage was placed on the homestead. Can the girls come in for the same share as the boys?

M. S.

Unless A at his death disposed of one-half of his property by will, these heirs are entitled to the half of this homestead, and without their consent a mortgage on this homestead was not a good and valid mortgage. The girls share the same as the boys.

He Has 100,000 Marks

Is a German bank note No. C06001517 for the amount of 100,000 marks of any value? If so, how much is worth and where would I have to send it?

B. L. W.

It depends on when this bank note was issued. It was issued prior to the reorganization of the German finances some three or four years ago and is worthless. And that probably is the case. If it has been issued since the new German mark was issued it is worth practically its face value, which would be about \$24,000. Write to the German National Bank at Berlin for information.

Some Trouble Ahead, Maybe?

A person who has come from Europe goes back on visit and then comes back to stay here and brings a party with him, representing to the officials that the party is a relative of his, in order to get him into the country. Has he a right to do this?

If this party made a false statement he is liable to be prosecuted. The law provides that a false statement under oath in any immigration document is punishable on conviction by a fine of not more than \$10,000 or five years in prison, or both.

Half to the Husband

In case a wife dies having property in her name according to her by her father's estate, must the husband have the title changed in his name in order to hold half of such property?

F. R.

The statute gives him half of the property. There was an administrator appointed in settling up the estate, the administrator should give an administrator's deed to the surviving husband for half of the property with the approval and under the direction of the probate court.

Attorneys Will Handle It

If a person invents an article will it be safe to send it to a patent attorney to get a patent on it or should the person go to Washington himself?

E. R. T.

I think there are a number of reliable patent attorneys in Washington to whom it would be entirely safe to send a model of your invention.

Contract Cannot Be Enforced

A is a girl 19 years old staying at home. B is a business school. A agreed to take a business course without the consent of or the knowledge of her parents. Later she found she was both physically and financially unable to meet the terms of the contract and wrote to B, telling them the same. They insist she must pay anyway. Can make A pay for a course she cannot use? Does a contract have to keep the terms of such a contract entered into with her parents' consent?

O. L.

The contract cannot be enforced.

The Untamed

BY MAX BRAND

Cumberland, rancher and ranger, had begun to suspect his daughter Kate's attachment to Dan Barry was something more than sisterly. Years before, when Dan was a lad 10 years old, Joe had found him wandering on the desert, and, unable to locate his parents or his people, had accepted him as a son. Soon he discovered a difference in the lad, a difference which the years had accentuated. He could curb the best horse, and his constant companion was a savage dog. He had been forbidden to carry a gun, but his skill with firearms was nothing short of marvelous.

near the Cumberland Ranch was a saloon, Morgan place, which Joe had purchased with the intention of closing it. He had the idea that some day Dan might get into trouble there, if it remained open. After a long talk with his daughter about the young man, Joe remarked that, "So far I've kept you from ever havin' a single fight, but I know the day'll come when someone'll kill him, and then there'll be a tornado and loose that'll jest about wreck these hills."

Her anger had grown during this speech, and she rose.

"I won't believe you, Dad," she said.

"I don't think you're right in a single word!"

"I was sure loco," sighed Cumberland, "to dream of convincin' a woman. Let it go, Kate. We're about to get rid of Morgan's place, an' now I reckon there won't be any temptation near Dan. We'll see what we'll do for him. Let the thing drop there. I'm goin' over to the Bar X outfit. I won't be back till late tonight. There's one thing more, I told Morgan there isn't to be any shootin' play in his place to-morrow. If you hear any shootin' go down there, remind Morgan to take the guns off'n men."

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

Last Celebration

It was a great day and also a sad one for Morgan. His general store and saloon had been bought out by old Joe Cumberland, who declared a determination to clear up the landscape, and thereby plunged the cowpunchers in doom. They partially forgave Cumberland, but only because he was an old man. A younger reformer would have met armed resistance. Morgan's place was miles away from the next oasis in the desert and the closing meant dusty, thirsty leagues of added journey to every man in the neighborhood. The old "neighborhood," of course, covered a territory fifty miles square.

If the day was very sad for this important reason, it was also very glad, for bustling Morgan advertised the day closing far and wide, and his most usual patrons dropped all business to tend the big doings. A long line of billboards and cattle ponies surrounded the place. Newcomers came in by the few moments. Most of them did not stop to tether their mounts, but simply dropped the reins over the heads of the horses and then went with jingling spurs and slouching steps into the saloon. Every man was greeted by shout, for one or two of those within usually knew him, and when they raised a cry, the others joined in for the sake of good fellowship. As a rule they responded by ordering everyone up to the bar.

One man, however, received no more greeting than the slamming of the door behind him. He was a tall, handsome fellow with tawny hair and a little smile of habit rather than mirth upon his lips. He had ridden up on a long bay horse, a full two hands taller than the average cattle pony, and with his shoulders and straight back he unmistakably told of a blooded pedigree. When he entered the saloon he seemed nowise abashed by the silence, but greeted the turned heads with a wave of the hand and a good-natured "Howdy, boys!" A volley of greetings replied to him, for in the mountain-desert men cannot be strangers after the first word.

"Line up and hit the red-eye," he went on, and leaning against the bar as he spoke, his habitual smile broadened into one of actual invitation. Except for a few groups who watched the building in the corners of the big room, there was a general movement towards the bar.

"And make it a tall one, boys," went on the genial stranger. "This is the last time I ever irrigated Morgan's place, and from what I have heard today about the closing I suppose it will be the last time. So here's to you, Morgan!"

And he waved his glass towards the stranger. His voice was well modulated and his enunciation bespoke education. This, in connection with his careful clothes and rather modish riding boots, might have given him the reputation of a dude, had it not been

for several other essential details of his appearance. His six-gun hung so low that he would scarcely have to raise his hand to grasp the butt. He held his whisky glass in his left hand, and the right, which rested carelessly on his hip, was deeply sunburned, as if he rarely wore a glove. Moreover, his eyes were marvelously direct, and they lingered a negligible space as they touched on each man in the room. All of this the cattlemen noted instantly. What they did not see on account of his veiling fingers was that he poured only a few drops of the liquor into his glass.

Quite a Party

In the meantime another man who had never before "irrigated" at Morgan's place, rode up. His mount, like that of the tawny-haired rider, was considerably larger and more finely built than the common range horse. In three days of hard work a cattle pony might wear down these blooded animals, but would find it impossible to either overtake or escape them in a straight run. The second stranger, short-legged, barrel-chested, and with a scrub of black beard, entered the barroom while the crowd was still drinking the health of Morgan. He took a corner chair, pushed back his hat until a mop of hair fell down his forehead, and began to roll a cigarette. The man of the tawny hair took the next seat.

"Seems to be quite a party, stranger," said the tall fellow nonchalantly.

"Sure," growled he of the black beard, and after a moment he added: "Been out on the trail long, pardner?"

"Hardly started."

"So'm I."

"As a matter of fact, I've got a lot of hard riding before me."

"So've I."

"And some long riding, too."

Perhaps it was because he turned his head suddenly toward the light, but a glint seemed to come in the eyes of the bearded man.

"Long rides," he said more amiably, "are sure hell on hosses."

"And on men, too," nodded the other, and tilted back in his chair.

The bearded man spoke again, but tho a dozen cowpunchers were close by no one heard his voice except the man at his side. One side of his face remained perfectly immobile and his eyes stared straight before him drearily while he whispered from a corner of his mouth: "How long do you stay, Lee?"

"Noon," said Lee.

Once more the shorter man spoke in the manner which is learned in a penitentiary: "Me too. We must be slated for the same ride, Lee. Do you know what it is? It's nearly noon, and the chief ought to be here."

There was a loud greeting for a newcomer, and Lee took advantage of the noise to say quite openly: "If Silent said he'll come, he'll be here. But I say he's crazy to come to a place full of range riders, Bill."

"Take it easy," responded Bill. "This hang-out is away off our regular beat. Nobody'll know him."

"His hide is his own and he can do what he wants with it," said Lee. "I warned him before."

"Shut up," murmured Bill. "Here's Jim now, and Hal Purvis with him!"

Thru the door strode a great figure before whom the throng at the bar gave way as water rolls back from the tall prow of a ship. In his wake went a little man with a face dried and wrinkled by the sun and small bright eyes which moved continually from side to side. Lee and Bill discovered their thirst at the same time and made toward the newcomers.

They had no difficulty in reaching them. The large man stood with his back to the bar, his elbows spread out on it, so that there was a little space left on either side of him. No one dared to press too close to this somber-faced giant. Purvis stood before him and Bill and Lee were instantly at his side. The two leaned on the bar, facing him, yet the four did not seem to make a group set apart from the rest.

"Well?" asked Lee.

"I'll tell you what it is when we're on the road," said Jim Silent. "Plenty of time, Haines."

"Who'll start first?" asked Bill.

(Continued on Page 16)

How To GET HIGHWAYS THAT LAST — hence Save Money

To stay in good condition for twenty years with only minor repairs, roads must resist the weather and traffic punishment. If water gets into roads they crack up as it freezes. If heat softens them they rut.

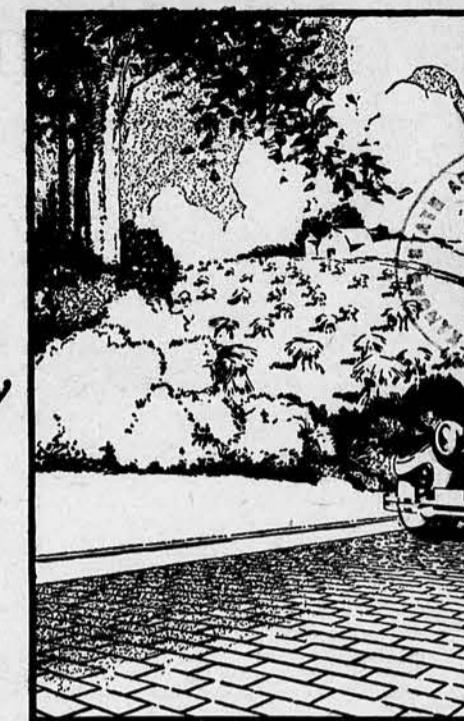
Paving brick, being vitrified, is waterproof.

It is not affected by heat. With asphalt between bricks it makes a surface no moisture can ever get into. And it's the toughest, most durable surface man has ever made. Tire chains, tractor treads, do not scar it.

Laid on a good base with cushion of sand, the brick surface "gives" slightly under traffic. So the impact of heavy wheels is absorbed without damage.

For these reasons it costs very little to maintain brick highways for twenty or thirty years, or even longer.

"The A. B. C. of Good Paving," a taxpayer's manual, tells in words and pictures how engineers today build ever-wearing, low cost, brick surfaced roads and streets. Address your request to National Paving Brick Manufacturers Association, 332 South Michigan Boulevard, Chicago.



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A Home Business—

Portis, Kansas

Find enclosed check balance on my sheep ad. Mostly all I have are sold and inquiries still coming at the rate of four or five a day. This little classified ad sure did the business.

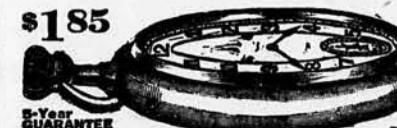
W. T. HAMMOND,
Breeder of Registered Shropshire Sheep.

You can build up sales on your own home place.

"Classifieds Increase Sales"

"I Read Your Advertisement In Kansas Farmer"—

That's what you should say when writing to advertisers. It gets quick action for you and also helps KANSAS FARMER.



SAMPLE WATCH GIVEN

To advertise our business, make new friends, and introduce our bargain catalogue of Elgin Watches we will send this elegant watch by mail postpaid for only \$1.85 (safe delivery guaranteed). If you send \$3.70 for two of these watches, we will send one extra watch free. You receive three watches for price of two. Highly polished nickel dust-proof case. Latest model movement, timed and fitted to case at the factory, insuring greatest accuracy. Fully guaranteed for 5 years. There are no strings to this extraordinary offer. If you order two watches, you receive one extra watch free and we guarantee the extra watch to be exactly the same as the two you pay for. Send \$1.85 for one watch or \$3.70 for two watches, and get one extra watch free. Send this advertisement with your order and order today as this may not appear again. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

CHICAGO WATCH AND DIAMOND CO., 4737 BROADWAY, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Modernizing Inside and Outside

By Minerva Hunter

FOR many years mother stopped Jerry as he started to school and looked searchingly down his collar and up his cuffs. Then she turned anxiously to Hester to see that her stocking seams ran squarely up the back. Exhortations were given on thoro cleaning of corners in the bed room and careful cutting of the lawn. Regularly each autumn, walnut stains were commented upon and their effect on skin and clothing emphasized. And odors! How the parents endured odors as the children went thru the measles, the trapping stage or made various experiments in chemistry.

Now, overnight it seems, these parents have become the objects for freshening up, enlightenment, and general correction.

Hester is shocked at the terrible odor that permeates the whole house and on learning that it is cabbage, she launches into a learned discourse on the proper preparation of this vegetable. Mother has read in various magazines all the details that Hester now sets forth. She has even promised



herself to try some of these modern methods, but to get this harangue from Hester gives her a queer feeling inside. She insists that the cabbage be allowed to continue cooking. Hester complains. No more is said but at mealtime Hester passes cabbage by.

Jerry is not quite so particular about his food, thank goodness! But he makes up for it in the way he rags father about the car. To be sure Cloverdale folks know father's financial standing but suppose some of Jerry's or Hester's friends should come to visit them, would they understand? Hester doubts it. Jerry doubts it.

The personal appearance comes up for discussion. Father has no pride in his looks. He shaves only three times a week. Mother's hair is getting thin and stringy and if she cares, no one would guess it. And her clothes, oh her clothes! Mother has kept her figure so she could look decent if she only would.

Nor is the house what it should be. Look at the floors! Consider the walls! The furniture is not antique and certainly far from modern. Outside the house is equally offensive. Such an arrangement of flowers and shrubs! Jerry gets busy and his mother's prized potted plants are moved to the rear. Jerry has read something about landscape gardening and is unable to endure a lawn cluttered with flower beds and a front porch littered with flower pots. He announces his intention of digging up the flower beds and sodding the bare spots. Mother is firm that the beds shall remain. Jerry realizes he has lost so assures her that should the flower pots reappear on the front porch, they will be duly returned to the rear. Mother sees Jerry is determined but sighs over the potted plants that are not getting the sunshine she knows they need, and Jerry gives the bricks that border the beds a savage kick whenever he passes.

Vacation is truly a surprise to the parents. They find themselves clinging to Jerry and Hester and loving them more and more as they displease them more and more.

One night when the children are gone to a party, father and mother begin to reminisce about queer things they thought, felt and did when they were young. Life was so serious and important to them then. Their feelings were very intense, they remember. The more they recall the more they understand how their children feel. The passing years have made them realize that the strong feelings of youth are unnecessary, things have a way of working out in life, but time is needed. Youth cannot wait. Youth wants to work it out himself with his own hands and brain. Father and mother remember and soon they understand their children better and can sympathize and help.

Mother acknowledges she would like some new clothes. She did not know she wanted them until Hester got her to try on a lovely dress up town the other day. Mother had to try it on or appear stubborn before the clerk. She was surprised at her own good looks, tho she did not buy the dress. Father agrees that a new suit might help him and that creases would freshen old trousers. Father also expresses his intention to get a new car, not

the most expensive but one that is good looking and quiet. The house might as well be done over. The whole, downstairs and the children's rooms at least. Thinking of the house made them remember how large and lonely a house can be when the children are away at school. Even looking forward to vacations and Christmas holidays does not make it cheerful. No, indeed, the children are right for the most part, the family needs to be modernized. It shall be done!

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.

Cream Pie Crust

WHEN short of lard or in a hurry I make pie crust with cream instead of with lard. I use 1 cup medium thick cream. Stir into it a pinch of salt and flour until it is of the consistency to roll well or of pie crust made with lard.

Rolette Co., N. Dak. Mrs. S. B. Brekke.

Fresh Prunes are Here

BY NELL B. NICHOLS

BASKETS of fresh prunes are appearing on the market at this season. The sight of these luscious blue plums brings joy to the home canner. Their tart flavor wins them a prominent place in meals at all seasons, but especially in the winter.

It is no trick to can the fruit. I try not to select over-ripe prunes for canning. After washing thoroughly, the skins are pricked with a fork. This prevents them from bursting. They are packed tightly in sterilized jars, which are filled to overflowing with a sirup. Either a heavy or medium sirup is used, depending on the tartness of the fruit and personal preference. If the fruit is very tart, 2 parts sugar to 1 part water makes a satisfactory sirup. The sweeter prunes are best if the sirup is made of

equal amounts of sugar and water. After par sealing the jars, they are processed in a hot-water bath 20 minutes. Then they are removed from the canner and sealed. The old fashioned open kettle method of canning may be used if the housewife prefers it.

Many delicious conserves are produced quickly and easily from fresh prunes. My favorite conserve requires the following ingredients: 1 basket blue plums, 1 pound seedless raisins, 3 oranges and 5 cups sugar. The plums are cut in halves and the seeds are discarded. The oranges are peeled and cut fine. All the ingredients are mixed and simmered until the fruit is tender.

Stewed or canned blue plums may be put to many delectable uses. They are fine for breakfast served on brown French toast, or fried bread. In a pie, covered with a lattice top, they are quite home. An appetizing pudding may be fashioned from them in combination with cornmeal mush. I make the mush, using $\frac{1}{2}$ cup white cornmeal to 1 cup boiling salted water. The mush is poured in individual molds. In the bottom of every mold a placed 3 of the stewed prunes. After the mixture is chilled, the pudding is ready for service. It is served with a sauce made from the thickened fruit juice.

Another dessert is made as follows. To 1 cup canned or stewed blue plums, cut fine, add $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups bread crumbs. Pour in a buttered baking dish and add $\frac{1}{4}$ cup each boiling water and plum sirup. Bake 20 minutes. Serve with lemon sauce or thickened and sweetened plum sirup.

A good jam is made from the following ingredients: 4 cups blue plums cut in pieces, the juice of 1 lemon, $7\frac{1}{2}$ cups sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup water and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup liquid pectin. The prunes are not peeled, but, course, the pits are discarded. Stir the plum water and lemon juice together and bring to the boiling point. Cover and simmer $\frac{1}{4}$ hour. Add sugar, stir to mix and bring quickly to a full rolling boil. Boil 1 minute. Remove from fire and add pectin. Skim, pour quickly and cover hot jam once with melted paraffin.

Fresh prunes make a jelly that is especially good served with meats. The fruit is cut in small pieces. To 4 pounds of it the juice of 1 lemon and 1 cup water are added. Stir until the mixture boils. Then cover and simmer 10 minutes. Place fruit in jelly bag and let drip. Measure and to every 4 cups add $7\frac{1}{2}$ cups sugar and bring to a boil. Add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup liquid pectin and bring again to a full rolling boil. Boil $\frac{1}{2}$ minute. Remove from stove and let stand a minute. Skim, pour quickly and cover the hot jelly with melted paraffin.

What's Doing on Our Farm

By Dora L. Thompson

PETER PIPER was in luck if he picked a peck of pickled peppers for most of us have to do our pickling after picking. There is a number of ways to secure variety in canning or preserving fruits, but there is a wider range possible in pickling them: sweet, sour, spiced, mixed, kraut or brined. And what relish they add to the lunch!

Our grandmothers used to "salt down" all the cucumbers used for pickles, then freshen and spice them when they wished to use them. This method has some advantages, especially if fruit jars are scarce or time limited. The cucumbers should be packed in a keg or jar. A layer of washed cucumbers should be followed with salt to cover spaces and leave some to cover the cucumbers. Many who try this method fail because they do not use enough salt. Quite often the cucumbers will make their own brine, when weighted. If they do not, there should be some water added. In either case, the cucumbers should be weighted under brine.

Salt Sour Pickles

THE quickest and easiest method of making "salt sour" pickles is the cold vinegar method. Cucumbers are washed, wiped and packed in fruit jars. To each half gallon jar, 3 tablespoons of salt are added and the jar filled with cold vinegar. If one wishes a dill flavor, she may add the dill stems and the seeds. Later, if one wishes to sweeten or spice these pickles, she may freshen them in cold water and pour hot, spiced vinegar over them.

Large and Small Pickles

OUR favored way of using large cucumbers is in Chunk Pickles. We find the same method and proportions entirely satisfactory for small ones. We use stone jars to contain the cucumbers in brine, an enamel kettle for the vinegar while boiling and an enamel or wooden spoon for stirring. Obviously the small cucumbers do not require cutting. The large ones should be cut into 2-inch pieces. To make "chunk pickles," weigh out $7\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of cucumbers, cut them and place in brine made of 2 cups of salt to each gallon of water. Leave in the brine three days. Place in clear, fresh water for three days. Boil slowly for 2 hours in half vinegar and half water in which a small piece of

alum has been dissolved. Drain and arrange in jars. Cover with sirup and seal. To make the sirup use 3 pounds of light brown sugar, 1 large pint of vinegar, 1 ounce each of allspice, cinnamon and celery seed.

Mustard Pickles

BEANS, cauliflower, tomatoes, peppers and onions may be added to cucumbers in making mustard pickles, if desired. These are easily made when ingredients are packed in a jar and covered over night with a brine made of 1 pint of salt in 4 quarts of water. In the morning they should be heated just enough to scald and then drained. The vinegar dressing is made as follows: Mix 1 cup flour, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup dry mustard, 1 cup sugar and 2 tablespoons salt with enough vinegar to make a paste. Mix the paste in 2 quarts of hot vinegar and bring to a boil, stirring to prevent lumpiness. Add the vegetables and cook until well heated through. Seal while hot, in glass jars.

If only cucumbers are used one may make a cold vinegar combination and pour over them. This consists of $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon of vinegar, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of sugar, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup dry mustard. The cooked dressing is more like the commercial mustard pickle.

Cabbage Kraut in Cans

FREQUENT rains and cool days have made the early cabbage grow to the breaking point. The broken heads soon turn green and become strong in flavor. To make kraut in the ordinary way means considerable care or canning.

A quicker, easier way is to sterilize cans and lid in boiling water to prevent mold. Shred the cabbage and pack fairly close in cans. Over each quart place a teaspoon of salt and fill the can to overflowing with boiling water. Then seal. Some liquid may ooze out in the fermentation—but no harm is done.

Watermelon Sweet Pickle

THE rind of a good sized watermelon cut into inch cubes. Soak the rinds in a brine made by dissolving $\frac{1}{4}$ cup salt in 1 quart water several hours. Drain. Soak in fresh water $\frac{1}{2}$ hour and drain again. Boil 1 quart vinegar, 3 pounds light brown sugar, 1 ounce stick cinnamon, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce cloves, and melon until the melon is clear.

Offerings For All the Family



2312—Attractive Apron. Sizes 36, 40, 44 and 48 inches bust measure.

2805—Front Plaits for Fullness. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

3079—Sport Model. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

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2770—Men's and Boys' Shirt. Sizes 12½, 13, 13½, 14, 14½, 15, 15½, 16, 16½, 17, 17½, 18, 18½ and 19 inches neck.

3011—Tiers for the Junior Miss. Sizes 6, 8, 10 and 14 years.

Price of the patterns is fifteen cents each. Send your orders to the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Don't forget to mention number and size in ordering.

room, candles hold an accepted place, too.

Candles today differ considerably from those our ancestors knew. They are not only round, but tapered, squared and twisted in a variety of ways, and their length varies from 5 inches to 24. Long candles are quite popular now, but before selecting these for decoration only, consider well the use to which they will be put. For the dining table, however, they are to be desired, and they are effective on most buffets or low tables. Just as there is a variety in shape, so the colors in candles are infinite. Whether it is patriotic candles you are wanting for those holidays white for sacred occasions, Christmas candles or candles of gay or somber color for the living room, or polychromed candles of many colors, your merchant will have them if he is up-to-date.

Holders vary. Now there is a tendency to use the low, flat variety so that the candle is the main decoration. However, if you possess holders that are tall and decorative in themselves, they are in good taste, also, especially if they are of metal. The vogue for colored glassware has extended to candle holders and these are especially charming for the dinner table and buffet, more so if the flower or fruit bowl is of the same material.

A New Way With Sleeves

BY NELLE PORTREY DAVIS

MANY men find shirts that are otherwise a perfect fit too long in the sleeves. Then it falls to "friend wife's" lot to shorten them. Most women that are very neat and have the time will take the cuff off, cut off the offending sleeve and put the cuff on again. Those who haven't the time to do that will run a tuck at the elbow. The first method is a waste of time and the second never looks neat, so try my plan.

Turn the shirt wrong side out and baste the surplus length into a tuck at the very top of the sleeve. Then turn it right side out and re-stitch the seam where the sleeve joins the arm hole. This puts the tuck entirely out of sight. If the shirt shrinks when washed the tuck may then be taken out.

Sow an act, reap a habit; sow a habit, reap a character; sow a character, reap a destiny.

When the Linens Run Low

LINENS! linens! linens! But what in fancyworkdom is more important to the household? Because they are in use continually, they will wear out, consequently the housewife must keep replenishing her supply. The three important things to keep in mind when buying linens are the quality of the linen, the service you will get out of it, and the price you have to pay.

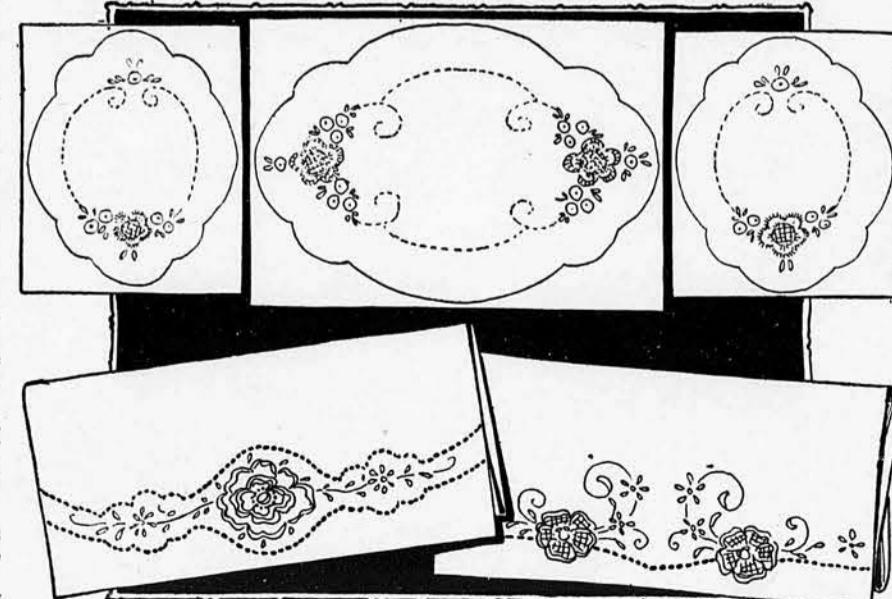
The buffet set No. 6369 is stamped on white Indian head of good quality. The design is simple and easily done in pink, blue, yellow and white buttonhole stitches, running stitches and lazy daisy stitches. The edges are to be daintily finished in pink crocheting. Price of the set with floss for working is 94 cents. Without floss 36 cents.

Pillow cases No. 6312 come stamped with an applied rose design embroi-

dered in the satin buttonhole stitch in shades of orange and white. The pillow cases are made of an excellent quality of 42 inch tubing. Price with floss for working is \$1.97. Price without floss is \$1.57.

Pillow cases No. 6325 come stamped in a rose design on good quality 42 inch tubing and are hemstitched for crocheting. The petals of the rose are to be done in pink darning stitches while the edges of the petals are done in the buttonhole stitch in white. Pink and white are the predominating colors but there are touches of orange and blue too. Price of the pillow cases with floss is \$1.52. Without floss \$1.25.

Send your orders to the Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Be sure to mention number of articles and whether you want the floss.



The West's Best Canning Fruit

Sweet, luscious and of a flavor that is indescribably delicious, fresh Italian Prunes, from the protected valleys of Southern Idaho, Eastern Washington and Eastern Oregon, are just right, now, to put up for next winter. Practically every good grocer fruit dealer in Kansas has



Women who live in the famous fruit sections of the Pacific Northwest, where they have almost every variety of fruit available for home canning, count fresh Italian prunes as one of their best canning fruits. They lend themselves admirably to any of the three standard methods of canning—cold pack, open kettle, or pressure. They are economical—take little sugar and "can a long way"—can be served in a variety of ways and have a flavor of which the family never tires.

Try making fresh prunes one of your major canning fruits this season—fill up your empty jars with them and enjoy this rich, nourishing and wholesome fruit throughout the year. Get an extra crate or so for eating now—especially if there are children in the home.

Your dealer will give you a kitchen folder—"How to Can and Serve Fresh Italian Prunes"—that contains many helpful suggestions, or you may write for it to

PRUNE SHIPPERS AND GROWERS CLEARING HOUSE, 302 TIMES BLDG., SEATTLE

Grown in the sunny, mountain-walled little valleys of Eastern Washington, Eastern Oregon and Southern Idaho, these prunes because of the peculiar combination of climate and soil attain a richness, flavor and keeping quality not possible in any other region.

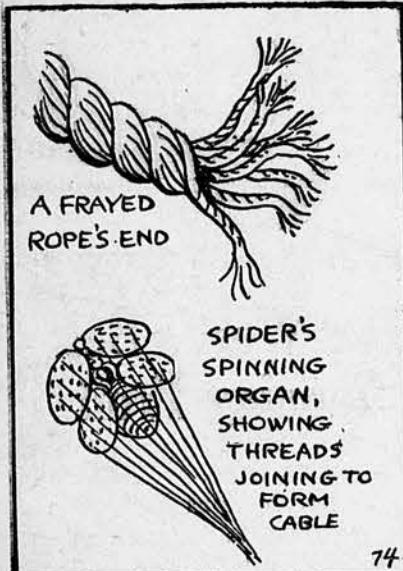
Puzzle Fun For the Boys and Girls

I AM 9 years old and in the fourth grade. My teacher's name is Mrs. Bradley, I like her very much. I have a pet dog. His name is Rinie. I have five brothers. Their names are Albert, Will, Reuben, Dan and Paul. I am the only girl in the family. I would like to hear from some of the boys and girls my age.

Ruth Loewen.

Dalhart, Tex.

Living Inventions



74

The Spider's "Rope Spinning"

One of man's earliest discoveries was that vegetable or animal fibers (wool, cotton, silk, etc.) could be twisted into cords or ropes, which proved amazingly strong by comparison with the delicate strands composing them. Yet probably long before barbaric man invented the rope, the spider was making use of it.

You may think that the spider's thread will scarcely bear comparison with a rope, but considering the relative strains it resists, the spider's cable is equally strong. Like the rope, it owes its supporting power to the principle, "In union there is strength," for even the most delicate gossamer cable in the spider's web is made up of a large number of smaller threads. Each of these issues separately from a tiny opening in the spider's "spinneret," or silk spinning organ, and is at once joined with many others like it in order to produce a rope capable of holding

up the spider's own weight and resisting the struggles of the insects that are entangled in the snare.

The position in which the spider holds the spinning organ determines whether the separate cords will be spun into a flat band or into a round cable. The ribbon form is used whenever a fly or other insect gets into the net. The spider darts at it, bites it, and, ejecting its silk threads as a flat band, rolls up the victim's body until wanted. Then, changing the spinneret to produce a round cord, she mends the broken places in the web.

Let's Remember

That just because we're on the move from morning till night isn't any sign we're getting anywhere. The pup that chases his tail till he is all out of breath travels a long way and works hard but he never gets anywhere. The best way is to know where we're going and how we're going to get there.

To Keep You Guessing

When did Washington first take a carriage? When he took a hack at the cherry tree.

What bird is rude? The mocking bird.

What insect does a blacksmith manufacture? He makes the fire-fly.

What is the difference between a Clark. I have two sisters. Their names

blind man and a disabled sailor? One can't see to go and the other can't go to sea (see).

We Hear From Betty

I am 9 years old and will be in the sixth grade this fall. I live $\frac{1}{2}$ block from school. I have a sister and a brother. My sister's name is Mary Carolyn and my brother's name is Junior. Mary Carolyn is 3 years old and Junior is 13. Every day Mary Carolyn and I ride our bicycles. Hers is really a tricycle but she calls it a bicycle because I call mine that. We have lots of fun together.

Pittsburg, Kan. Betty Bender.

Can You Solve This?

If a squirrel carried three ears from a corncrib every morning, how many ears of corn would it carry away in seven mornings? It would carry seven ears of corn.

Bess Bryan.

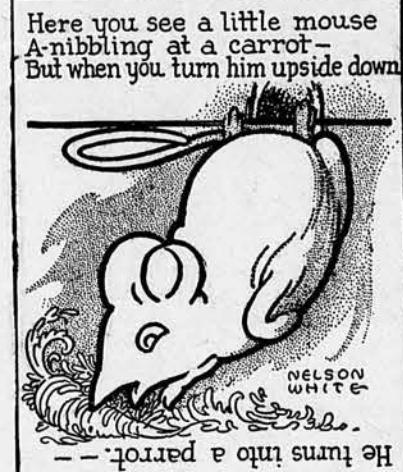
Shamrock, Okla.

Goes to School in Bus

I am 12 years old and in the eighth grade. My birthday was April 17. I go to Graylin Heights school. I live $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles from school. The bus comes up to our house every morning about 8 o'clock. My teacher's name is Mr. Clark. I have two sisters. Their names

TURN-AROUND TALES TWO-IN-ONE STORIES FOR THE KIDDIES

BY NELSON WHITE



Some Old Fashioned Riddles

In olden times riddles of this character were called charades. But they're really little riddles. See how many you can guess without looking at the answers:

1. I am three syllables.
My first is an auxiliary verb.
My second is a color.
My third is the fruit of certain palm.
My whole is a contestant for an office.
2. I am two syllables.
My first is a long slender support upon which an object rests.
My second is a musical instrument.
My whole is a city in Italy.
3. I am two syllables.
My first is a disordered condition of type.
My second is to censure soundly.
My whole is a sea robber.
4. I am two syllables.
My first is the past tense of to run.
My second is a pouch.
My whole is to search every part and place.

(Answers: 1. can, dye, date, candidate; 2. leg, horn, Leghorn; 3. pirate; 4. ran, sack, ransack.)



Why don't you see if you can find the correct total of the large, black figures? Do not count the little numbers in between. Also tell me what animal these figures make. 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.



Oh, My Poor Feet!

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

"If you've got to go whether aye or no, when every step, no matter how slow, makes you groan and murmur Oh! Oh! Oh—well, what are you going to do?"

Our much abused, overworked, overloaded, pinched and tortured feet do get back at us in the later years of middle life. They get respectful attention from us then, no matter how smartly we shut them up in our younger days. Generally something can be done. Most feet can "come back" even if corned and calloused and broken-arched. Give them a chance.

The arches are the springs and shock absorbers of our feet. It is because of their elastic stretching and bending, their giving without breaking, that our feet can work. They do not often "break," but as we put them under greater strain and at the same time take on the flabbiness of age they do become weak. And when they sag we get pinched nerves, congested veins, sluggish lymphatics, and many other reminders that a chain is no stronger than its weakest link.

Ordinarily the first thought in arch trouble is "arch supporters." But artificial arches are not wise unless you are so old and broken that there is no repair possible. They do help; in fact they may give such relief from the ache and pain of weak arches as to seem miraculous. But there is nothing about their use to strengthen your flabby foot muscles to act for themselves and so you may have to wear the arch supporters for keeps if you begin them, and they will fail you after a time.

If you are heavy (many folks with aching feet are overweight) get down to normal. You are overloading your springs and you won't get much relief until you reduce. Your shoe dealer may be one of those intelligent men who have made a real study of the arches of the foot. Get him to show you just what kind of a shoe you should wear. Get two pairs of them so that you may have a daily change. Getting shoes that fit your feet may be all the assistance that your arches need, if you are not overweight. But perhaps your poor flat feet have gone thru so much that they cannot adjust themselves. They need to have certain muscles favored by special exercises. "Toeing in" helps some such cases; walking a few hundred steps without letting the heel come quite to the ground helps others. There is a little book called "Exercises for Health" that illustrates many such exercises. It is one of the National Health Series and may be secured of the National Health Council, 370 Seventh Ave., New York, for 30 cents, postpaid.

An Everyday Father

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

If you are an "everyday father" (mother, either) you would enjoy a letter I have had from one such. "I do try to be decent to the youngsters," says the everyday father. "I'm an angel of mercy to them compared to what my dad was to me. But I get mad, too, and I say bitter things and scornful things, too. My wife reads all the child welfare magazines and she gets right after me. 'You'll give that boy an inferiority complex that he'll never get over,' she says. 'It's just awful to have you talk that way.' I suppose it is and I most always make good before the day is out by clapping him on the back for something. But I'm an everyday man—I'll probably do it again. It's awful to think how any little thing may dwarf a child for life—set him back in the hopeless class forever. If you read any of the magazines my wife gets you'll know what I mean."

I rather think that I do read most of these magazines, but they don't worry me quite so much. I'm an everyday father, too. As I read some of these magazines and see what an awful thing it is to interrupt a boy in his own amusements, his own interests, his own employments, and realize how often I've done that very thing I feel quite condemned. I've seen the time, too, when I've been so mad at some foolish trick of one of my boys that I've used words that might well sink him deep into an abysmal inferiority complex. As one of the every-

day fathers, I contend that it is fine work for the everyday mothers to try to set us right. Our boys will love and respect us more if we can correct without censure, admonish without anger. No doubt about it. On the other hand, let us not be foolishly weighed down by this new talk of the danger of inferiority complexes and so forth. It distinctly does not apply to the everyday son of an everyday father. Did your own dad keep you down? Not a bit of it. You forgot the punishment as quickly as he did. Go farther and look at the vast army of boys who have made strong men. Did they have nothing to depress them—no one to scold them, perhaps beat them? We are busy nowadays trying to make everything easy for our children—trying to make the road smooth for their feet—to keep gloom from their various pathways. The movement is winning its way in some measure. Fine work! But the strong, virile boys who are your sons and mine would forge ahead even tho they had just as much to contend with from us as we had from our Nineteenth Century dads. Don't make the boy laugh about that inferiority complex! There are some things that advanced psychological teaching will help us to do, but as a whole we shall continue to be everyday dads. Yet the Twentieth Century "everyday dad" will be a little better than his forbears because of this very agitation.

No Aid From Insulin

Please tell us if the Insulin discovery will be of benefit to Bright's disease sufferers, as well as those afflicted with sugar diabetes. Please distinguish between the symptoms accompanying the two diseases. Will Insulin help where there is hardening of the arteries and high blood pressure? K.

The Insulin treatment is not applicable to any disease excepting diabetes mellitus, commonly known as sugar diabetes. Bright's disease is essentially a disease of the kidney itself. Diabetes is not a disease of the kidneys primarily, altho they may become diseased in consequence of the extra work that this disease throws upon them. I know of no way in which Insulin will help in hardening of the arteries. It probably will relieve high blood pressure when due to diabetic poisoning.

Keep the Scalp Clean!

My hair has been falling out in bunches every day for about three or four weeks. I've been ill with pneumonia, from June 19 to July 18, and 10 days during the time was in the hospital. For 10 days my fever hovered around 104 degrees, and once it reached 105½ degrees. I was 20 years old in April and don't use curlers or hot irons on my hair, and am so worried. I am afraid it won't grow out again. A. K.

A severe attack of pneumonia or any infectious fever often causes great loss of hair. It dies during the illness but perhaps does not fall out until several weeks later. It need cause no alarm because the roots are not dead and it will grow in again, perhaps finer than ever. Keep the scalp clean—massage it gently every day and give the new hair time to grow.

Better Wean the Child

I would like to nurse my 8-months-old baby thru next summer but I am afraid that I am pregnant again. Ought I to wean the baby? R. K.

Altho it is well for a mother to nurse her baby for a full year if possible, the coming of pregnancy destroys that possibility. For the sake of yourself, the baby, and the newcomer you must wean your child at once. At 8 months the baby may have several additions to his diet, including cereals that are thoroly cooked as well as green



Trying to Steal Her Beau

vegetables that have been cooked a long time, mashed and strained. You should begin to teach him to drink fresh milk from a cup.

Has a Double Chin

How much should a girl of nearly 16 weigh? I am 5 feet 4 inches in height. How can I reduce a large double chin? It affects my looks a lot and would like to reduce it.

MISS R. I. M.

One hundred twenty pounds is good weight for a girl of 16 who is 64 inches tall. If you get to that weight and maintain it you will lose your double chin. In an older person a double chin, once acquired, is nearly sure to persist, at least in its lines, but in one of your age it will go away with reduction to proper weight.

See a Specialist

What would you do if you couldn't breathe thru your nose? I cannot get sufficient air without opening my mouth. Would this cause loss in weight and anemia? Have had catarrh quite badly for some years. Please advise.

MRS. M. K.

The infection of catarrh combined with the results of improper breathing may account for your loss in weight and anemia. I think you have enlarged turbinates or some other nasal defect that needs the treatment of a specialist in nose and throat troubles.

Good Food Will Help

Is there more than one kind of anemia? If so, what is the difference, what the causes and, if possible, the cures?

Mrs. John K.

The two chief kinds of anemia are classified as "simple" and "pernicious." Simple anemia may come from being ill, under-nourished or losing blood. It is cured by rest and nourishing food. "Pernicious" anemia indicates that the parts of the body that have to do with making blood (such as the spleen) are no longer able to do their work. There are many forms of treatment, but a genuine cure is rare enough to be almost a miracle.

Milkers Pay the Bills

(Continued from Page 3)

taste. At one time he had some complaint from his customers regarding this. He has considerable pasture land under his control, however, and the cows are on this thruout the day. They are brought in about 5 o'clock each evening, milked and turned out on Sudan pasture for the night. "Sudan is a godsend for this part of the country," Rhoades said. "I'm sure it has helped me in my dairy work. And I have had good success using it just as night pasture." Mr. Rhoades knows the value of feed that will produce well under the conditions that exist in his section of the state. He has been down to rock bottom on the feed at times, like a good many other folks out there. One year he had to resort to Russian thistle for a part of the stock feed. So anyone can understand that he follows a program on his farm to insure enough feed first. Long chances at profit are not tackled.

Wheat, of course is his big grain crop. But he lives and pays his bills even if it fails. Because of his cows he didn't worry when 330 acres of wheat failed to come up one year. And there was another reason he didn't worry. He handled that land in such a way that he knew he would double up, or nearly so, on his yield the next year. "I was satisfied," he said, "that summer fallow would pay me more the next year in an improved wheat yield than I could have gotten by putting corn on the wheat land. But of course, I must have some crops coming along all the time for feed."

Mr. Rhoades believes in working the land early and thoroly, but he objects some to the disk because it pulverizes his ground too much for a wind-blown area. He is figuring on adding a spring-tooth harrow to his equipment.

The wheat land is rotated every third year and fertility produced in connection with the dairy operations is utilized to good advantage, as well as wheat straw. Rhoades has done considerable work with hogs as well as cattle for the last few years. Just now he is a booster for purebred Polands. Something like 200 layers add their share to the farm income and do a good job of picking up grain that otherwise would go to waste. Mr. Rhoades is more confident each year that his combination is safe for him. Dairy cows, hogs, poultry, feed crops and wheat. With these to help him battle for progress he is bound to win.

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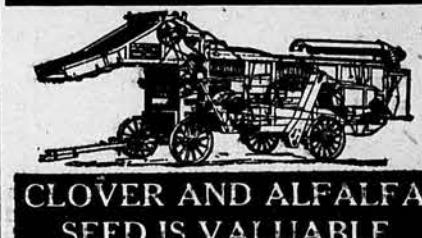
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The Untamed

(Continued from Page 11)

"You can, Kilduff," said the other. "Go straight north, and go slow. Then Haines will follow you. Purvis next. I come last because I got here last. There ain't any hurry—What's this here?"

"I tell you I seen it!" called an angry voice from a corner.

"You must of been drunk an' seein' double, pardner," drawled the answer.

"Look here!" said the first man, "I'm willin' to take that any way you mean it!"

"An' I'm willin'," said the other, "that you should take it any way you damn please."

Everyone in the room was grave except Jim Silent and his three companions, who were smiling grimly.

"Jack," said the first man with ominous softness, "I'll take a lot from you but when it comes to doubtin' my word—"

Not Drunk?

Morgan, with popping eyes and a very red face, slapped his hand on the bar and vaulted over it with more agility than his plumpness warranted. He shouldered his way hurriedly thru the crowd to the rapidly widening circle around the two disputants. They stood with their right hands resting with rigid fingers low down on their hips, and their eyes, fixed on each other, forgot the rest of the world. Morgan burst in between them.

"Look here," he thundered, "it's only by way of a favor that I'm lettin' you boys wear shootin' irons today because I promised old Cumberland there wouldn't be no fuss. If you got troubles there's enough room for you to settle them out in the hills, but there ain't none at all in here!"

The gleam went out of their eyes like four candles snuffed by the wind. Obviously they were both glad to have the tension broken. Mike wiped his forehead with a rather unsteady hand.

"I ain't huntin' for no special brand of trouble," he said, "but Jack has been ridin' the red-eye pretty hard and it's gotten into that dried up bean he calls his brain."

"Say, partner," drawled Jack, "I ain't drunk enough of the hot stuff to make me fall for the line you've been handing out."

He turned to Morgan.

"Mike, here, has been tryin' to make me believe that he knew a feller who could drill a dollar at twenty yards every time it was tossed up."

"Did you anyways have Whistlin' Dan in mind?" he asked.

"No, I didn't," said Mike, "an' I didn't say this here man I was talkin' about could drill them every time. But he could do it two times out of four."

"Mike," said Morgan, and he softened his disbelief with his smile and the good natured clap on the shoulder, "You sure must have been drinkin' when you seen him do it. I allow Whistlin' Dan could do that an' more, but he ain't human with a gun."

"How d'you know?" asked Jack, "I ain't ever seen him packin' a six-gun."

"Sure you ain't," answered Morgan, "but I have, an' I seen him use it, too. It was jest sort of by chance I saw it."

"Well," argued Mike anxiously, "then you allow it's possible if Whistlin' Dan can do it. An' I say I seen a chap who could turn the trick."

"An who in hell is this Whistlin' Dan?" asked Jim Silent.

"He's the man that caught Satan, an' rode him," answered a bystander.

"Some man if he can ride the devil," laughed Lee Haines.

"I mean the black mustang that ran wild around here for a couple of years. Some people tell tales about him being a wonder with a gun. But Morgan's the only one who claims to have seen him work."

"Maybe you did see it, and maybe you didn't," Morgan was saying to Mike noncommittally, but there's some pretty fair shots in this room, which I'd lay fifty bucks no man here could hit a dollar with a six-gun at twenty paces."

"While they're arguin'," said Bill Kilduff, "I reckon I'll hit the trail."

"Wait a minute," grinned Jim Silent, "an' watch me have some fun with these shorthorns."

He spoke more loudly: "Are you

makin' that bet for the sake of arguin' partner, or do you calculate to back it up with cold cash?"

Morgan whirled upon him with a scowl, "I ain't pulled a bluff in my life that I can't back up!" he said sharply.

"Well," said Silent, "I ain't so flush that I'd turn down fifty bucks when a kind Christian soul, as the preachers say, slides it into my glove. Not me. Lead out the dollar, pal, an' kiss it farewell!"

"Who'll hold the stakes?" asked Morgan.

"Let your friend Mike," said Jim Silent carelessly, and he placed fifty dollars in gold in the hands of the Irishman. Morgan followed suit. The crowd hurried outdoors.

A dozen bets were laid in as many seconds. Most of the men wished to place their money on the side of Morgan, but there were not a few who stood willing to risk coin on Jim Silent, stranger tho he was. Something in his unflinching eye, his stern face, and the nerveless surety of his movements commanded their trust.

"How do you stand, Jim?" asked Lee Haines anxiously. "Is it a safe bet? I've never seen you try a mark like this one!"

"It ain't safe," said Silent, "because I ain't mad enough to shoot my best, but it's about an even draw. Take your pick."

"Not me," said Haines, "if you had ten chances instead of one I might stack some coin on you. If the dollar were stationary I know you could do it, but a moving coin looks pretty small."

Then Morgan Lost

"Here you are," called Morgan, who stood at a distance of twenty paces, "are you ready?"

Silent whipped out his revolver and poised it. "Let'er go!"

The coin whirled in the air. Silent fired as it commenced to fall—it landed untouched.

"As a kind, Christian soul," said Morgan sarcastically, "I ain't in your class, stranger. Charity always sort of interests me when I'm on the receivin' end!"

The crowd chuckled, and the sound infuriated Silent.

"Don't go back jest yet, partners," he drawled. "Mister Morgan, I got one hundred bones which holler that I can plug that dollar the second try."

"Boys," grinned Morgan, "I'm leavin' you to witness that I hate to do it, but business is business. Here you are!"

The coin whirled again. Silent, with his lips pressed into a straight line and his brows drawn dark over his eyes, waited until the coin reached the height of its rise, and then fired—missed—fired again, and sent the coin spinning thru the air in a flashing semicircle. It was a beautiful piece of gun-play. In the midst of the clamor of applause Silent strode toward Morgan, with his hand outstretched.

"After all," he said. "I knowed you wasn't really hard at heart. It only needed a little time and persuasion to make you dig for coin when I pass the box."

Morgan, red of face and scowling, handed over his late winnings and his own stakes.

"It took you two shots to do it," he said, "an' if I wanted to argue the p'int maybe you wouldn't walk off with the coin."

"Partner," said Jim Silent gently, "I got a wanderin' hunch that you're showin' a pile of brains by not arguin' this here p'int!"

There followed that little hush of expectancy which precedes trouble, but Morgan, after a glance at the set lips of his opponent, swallowed his wrath.

"I s'pose you'll tell how you did this to your kids when you're eighty," he said scornfully, "but around here, stranger, they don't think much of it. Whistlin' Dan"—he paused, as if to calculate how far he could safely exaggerate—"Whistlin' Dan can stand with his back to the coins an' when they're thrown he drills four dollars easier than you did one—and he wouldn't waste three shots on one dollar. He ain't so extravagant!"

Some Rider, Eh?

The crowd laughed again at the excitement of Morgan, and Silent's mirth particularly was loud and long.

"An' if you're still bent on charity," he said at last, "maybe we could find somethin' else to lay a bet on!"

"Anything you name!" said Morgan hotly.

"I suppose," said Silent, "that you're some rider, eh?"

"I c'n get by with most of 'em."

Might Ride the Horses, Too

EVERY little while some statistician figures out that all the people in Kansas could be piled into Kansas-owned automobiles and taken for a joyride. Now J. B. Claywell, secretary in the tax department of the Public Service Commission, has figured out a better way of riding.

"Reports of the tax assessors this year show by riding double the entire population of Kansas could ride on the 911,495 horses and mules," says Claywell, "and that would leave 44,550—probably mostly mules—for remounts."

Claywell also reports that March 1 this year there were 301 bushels of wheat, 77 bushels of oats, 501 bushels of corn, and 15 chickens, for every man, woman and child in Kansas on that date. Also one radio for every 25 persons, and one dog for every 11 persons.

"And if every milk cow in Kansas gave 2 gallons of milk a day," Claywell added, "there would be 9 pints a day for each loyal Kansan to drink."

Tax assessors report that radio receiving sets have increased 50 per cent in the last year, from 47,608 in 1926 to 71,471 in 1927. At the same time the number of Victrolas, organs, and other musical instruments, except pianos, reported for taxation dropped from 77,663 to 75,746. The number of pianos, however, increased from 98,004 to 95,552.

For the information of those who believed the horse-drawn buggy is extinct, the tax assessors listed 14,744 for taxation this year. Last year 19,215 were reported.

Only one person in every 21 in Kansas owns a gold or silver watch, according to the tax returns, and those that do own the 84,792 reported value them at an average of only \$11.01 each. Last year 86,634 watches were listed for taxation, with an average value of \$11.03.

The assessors found 8,654,676 more chickens in Kansas this year than a year ago. Perhaps you had noticed the increase in the hen population. But the 2,199,836 dozens of chickens listed this year were valued at only \$3.25 a dozen—perhaps you had noticed that, too—as compared to \$4.26 a dozen for the 1,478,613 dozen reported last year.

The dog appears to be following in the path of the Victrola and other musical instruments. There are 10,588 fewer of him, her and it in the state than a year ago, the assessors reporting 156,339 this year as against 166,918 last year.

The home library is disappearing even more rapidly, according to the assessors. Last year home libraries were reported as worth \$329,890. This year the total value was \$212,580. Still, the libraries are regarded as more valuable than the dogs, tho not by a big margin. Dogs listed this year are valued at \$141,905, compared to the \$212,580 placed on the home libraries.

On the face of the returns, nearly one Kansan in three pays a personal property tax, 534,198 personal property tax returns being filed. However, there are a large number of duplications in these figures—every business man, nearly, making separate returns on his business and household. At that, Claywell estimates that about one person in four probably pays some personal property tax.

"Yeh—I suppose you never pulled leather in your life?"

"Not any hoss that another man could ride straight up."

"Is that so? Well, partner, you see that roan over there?"

"That tall horse?"

"You got him. You c'n win back that hundred if you stick on his back two minutes. D'youthink?"

Morgan hesitated a moment. The big roan was footin' it nervously here and there, sometimes throwing up his head suddenly after the manner of a horse of bad temper. However, the loss of that hundred dollars and the humiliation which accompanied it, weighed heavily on the saloon owner's mind.

"I'll take you," he said.

A high, thrilling whistle came faintly from the distance.

"That fellow on the black horse down the road," said Lee Haines, "I guess he's the one that can hit the four dollars? Ha! ha! ha!"

"Sure," grinned Silent, "listen to his whistle! We'll see if we can drag another bet out of the bar-keep if the roan doesn't hurt him too bad. Look at him now!"

Morgan was having a bad time getting his foot in the stirrup, for the roan reared and plunged. Finally two men held his head and the saloon-keeper swung into the saddle. There was a little silence. The roan, as if doubtful that he could really have this new burden on his back, and still fearful of the rope which had been lately tethering him, went a few short, prancing steps, and then, feeling something akin to freedom, reared straight up, snorting. The crowd yelled with delight, and the sound sent the roan back to all fours and racing down the road. He stopped with braced feet, and Morgan lurched forward on the neck, yet he stuck to his seat gamely. Whistling Dan was not a hundred yards away.

Morgan yelled and swung the quirt. The response of the roan was another race down the road at terrific speed, despite the pull of Morgan on the reins. Just as the running horse reached Whistling Dan, he stopped as short as he had done before, but this time with an added buck and a sidewise lurch all combined, which gave the effect of snapping a whip—and poor Morgan was hurled from the saddle like a stone from a sling. The crowd waved their hats and yelled with delight.

"Look out!" yelled Jim Silent. "Grab the reins!"

But the Morgan made a valiant effort the roan easily swerved past him and went racing down the road.

"Oh-h-h-h!" groaned Silent, "he's gone!"

"Saddles!" called someone. "We'll catch him!"

"Catch hell!" answered Silent bitterly. There ain't a hoss on earth that can catch him—an' now that he ain't got the weight of a rider, he'll run away from the wind!"

"Anyway there goes Dan on Satan after him!"

"No use! The roan ain't carryin' a thing but the saddle."

"Satan never seen the day he could make the roan eat dust, anyway!"

"Look at 'em go, boys!"

"There ain't no use," said Jim Silent sadly, "he'll wind his black for nothin'—an' I've lost the best hoss on the ranges."

"I believe him," whispered one man to a neighbor, "because I've got an idea that hoss is Red Peter himself!"

His companion stared at him agape.

"Red Pete!" he said. "Why, pal, that's the hoss that Silent—"

"Maybe it is an' maybe it ain't. But why should we ask too many questions?"

"Let the marshals tend to him. He ain't ever troubled this part of the range."

A Real Race

"Anyway, I'm goin' to remember his face. If it's really Jim Silent, I got something that's worth tellin' to my kids when they grow up."

They both turned and looked at the tall man with an uncomfortable awe. The rest of the crowd swarmed into the road to watch the race.

The black stallion was handicapped many yards at the start before Dan could swing him around after the roan darted past with poor Morgan in ludicrous pursuit. Moreover, the roan had the inestimable advantage of an empty saddle. Yet Satan leaned to his work with a stout heart. There was no rock and pitch to his gait, no jerk and

(Continued on Page 19)

Adventures of the Brown Family

BY JOHN FRANCIS CASE

Beth Attends a Near Lynching

WARNED by Jack Miller that "Slippery Sam" Jacks, an old enemy of Henry Brown, had been seen prowling around the pasture, Jack and Beth discovered that Brown Rob, the prize colt, had disappeared. Hal charged that Jack Miller is responsible, but Beth defends her friend.

"It does seem mighty strange," Father Brown asserted as he mopped his brow, "that Jack Miller always seems to know a lot and to tell little. Son, I'm beginning to believe as you do."

"I'm going to the sheriff for a warrant to search the Miller house and their barns," cried Hal. "He pulled the wool over our eyes in taking us to an empty cave. He may have Black Neb and the treasure concealed there and Brown Rob hid away."

"You'll do nothing of the kind," defied Beth. "Shame on you, Dad. You are allowing Hal to prejudice you. Jack is our friend. He just assured me that he still is anxious to help us and came to tell me that he had seen 'Slippery Sam' and was afraid he might steal Brown Rob."

"That's enough from you, daughter," announced Henry Brown with unwonted severity. "I have been very patient with Jack Miller. I don't want him on this farm, and you are to have nothing whatever to do with him. Do you hear me?"

Beth nodded her head and with tear-filled eyes went off to the house, while Hal and his father took up the hunt for Old Moll's colt. In one corner of the woods pasture they found where the wire had been cut, and trampled earth and the marks of small feet showed how the colt had fought to get away from his captor. "I don't like to ask neighbors to help hunt a colt," said Father Brown, "but there's no question but that Brown Rob is stolen. Telephone Big Judd, Hal, and offer a \$50 reward. Notify the sheriff regarding the reward also. If 'Slippery Sam' has got the colt he'll sell him to some horseman for a long price. Oh, why didn't we keep Rob near the house!"

"We'll get him back, Dad," assured Hal. "Big Judd is next to a hound in trailing. I'll have him here in 'two shakes of a lamb's tail.' Hal was off on a run for home."

Big Judd's keen woodsman eye measured the ground, made note of the hoof tracks and other tracks in the trampled soil. "Hyar's where he stood," announced Big Judd, "and he's a feller with a big foot. 'Bout a No. 10."

"That would fit 'Slippery Sam,'" said Father Brown, "and he's a big fellow, too."

"Better'n six foot, this feller was," again announced Big Judd after careful scrutiny around.

"How do you make that out?" demanded Hal. "Giving the size of a man's shoe and telling his height without seeing him is a different thing."

"Easy ef you use yore eyes, young feller," replied Big Judd. "Hyars whar he stood under a tree lookin' across the fence. See? The leetle twigs air broke whar his head struck."

The woodman's logic was unanswerable. "Big Judd knows his stuff," commented Hal. "Hit the trail, old hound, and we'll follow."

Convinced now in his own mind that "Slippery Sam" Jacks who had followed them to the House of the Lone Oak in a spirit of revenge was responsible for loss of the colt, Henry Brown was impatient to press on. But Big Judd insisted that they proceed slowly, following the trail of their quarry. "He'll be right hyar in these woods," said Big Judd, "a-waitin' for nightfall. He's got a hideout somewhar not far away."

Unlike the soft, bare feet of Little Joe when he had disappeared leaving no trace, the feet of Brown Rob had made a sharp imprint in the ground, and Big Judd followed the trail like an unerring hound. Deep into the woods the little party penetrated, until finally Big Judd halted them at the top of a hill. "Down thar is an old cabin," he whispered. "Nobody lived thar for years, an I'll bet that's the

thief's hangout. Quiet and keeful now. Let's nab him."

Stealthily Big Judd with Hal close behind crept forward and as they came to a clearing the shrill whinny of a colt reached them. "Rob," whispered Henry Brown, his eyes glowing with relief. Angry voices came to them, and as they neared the cabin a man plunged from the door and started to run away.

"Boom!" Big Judd's heavy rifle crashed like a cannon, and a bullet plowed the dirt in front of the runner. "Come back hyar," bellowed the woodman. As the man slowed, stopped and turned toward them, who should come thru the cabin door but Jack Miller. "Hands up," called Hal as he menaced his former friend with a gun. "You'll have a little explaining to do, young man. Why are you here with 'Slippery Sam'?"

"We've fooled around enough with this hyar gang," cried one of Big Judd's men.

arations you can make in these coming three weeks, and I believe you will allow yourself enough time to get your camping knick-knacks ready to tie on to the car. Some of you will come in automobiles to the fair and others will ride trains. Either way, we will direct you when you get to Topeka, and will reserve rooms or camping spots for you, if you will write ahead to let us know.

The rally this year will be more than the 12th annual pep meeting. It is the first general reunion of club members of former years as far back as 1915 when the clubs were founded. It will bring club boys and girls together at Topeka from every one of our 12 annual contests. It will be a time for former club folks to celebrate again with their old time club friends. Besides, the folks at Topeka who are arranging for the meeting this year have a big surprise to spring at the business meeting of the second day. Of course, I am not going to tell you now what the surprise will be, but just a week or so before you start toward Topeka, I may let you in on part of the secret.

Any ex-member who reads this story may consider it a bona fide invitation to the reunion. We would re-

quest these papers, and they are helping to create an interest for social work in their communities. The Capper Pig and Poultry Club Journal, which has a statewide circulation to club members, has used as reprints many verses and other items that were printed in the newspapers published by Norton, Coffey, Marshall and Stevens county clubs.

Four-H and Capper Club boys and girls will exhibit chickens, pigs, calves and what not at local, state, national and international fairs and livestock shows this year. We encourage them to show some stock at their local shows to boost their home communities and to let home folks know that all the special care they have been giving their birds and animals, and the care they used in selecting them has been repaid. Exhibiting at your home fair is one of the best ways to teach folks in your community that purebreds pay, and that proper feed and care pay and repay.

Then we want you to exhibit in Topeka, at the Kansas City Royal, at the International and wherever your beauties will qualify. It will pay many of you to make a run of the shows. However, Capper club members are not taken out of the production contests and prize winnings on account of failure to show their club entries. Exhibition is encouraged but is not required.

One thing more for our readers. Club boys and girls have some substantial livestock and chickens this year. Some of them will find it necessary to sell a portion of their herds and flocks. Breeders who wish to exchange stock with them, or who wish to buy outright can make no mistake in writing me for reservations. Address your letters to Philip Ackerman, Capper Building, Topeka, Kan.

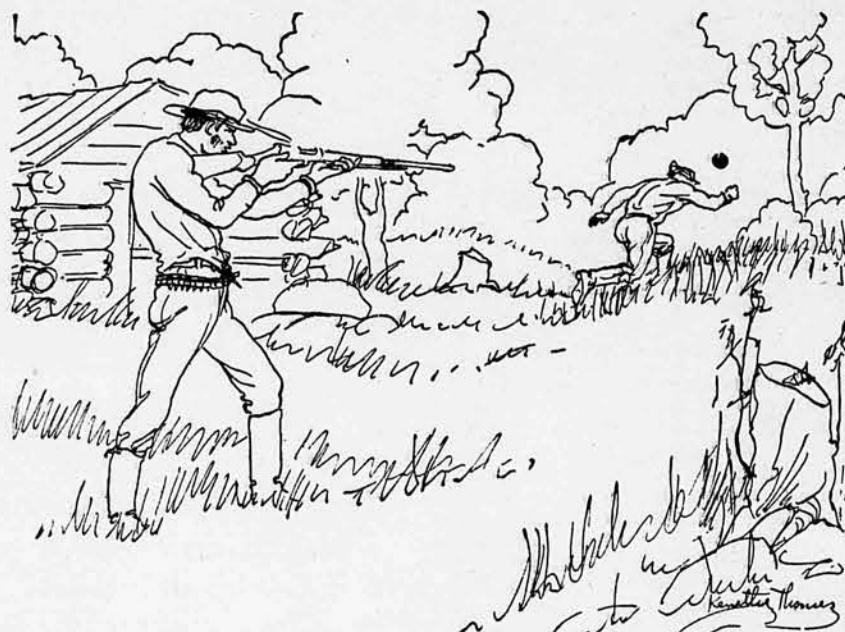
Milk Stool Notes

Precautions to protect milk from contamination have resulted in great improvement in supply, the city health officer of New Castle, Pa., has reported to the city council.

Of 35 towns surveyed in North Carolina by the United States Public Health Service, High Point was third as to the total supply of milk for public consumption and first as to milk for pasteurization.

During the convention of the American Dietetic Association in Atlantic City, N. J., Dr. George Walker of Baltimore, Md., reported that milk, not bread, is the "staff of life." "One may live on milk alone," he said, according to the Milk and Milk Products Research Bureau of Grand Rapids, Mich., "if one will drink enough. Five quarts of milk a day will keep one alive. Milk contains every requisite food except iron."

Survey of the milk industry in cities of Indiana with more than 100,000 population showed, according to the report of the state board of health, that no untested herds were found, that altho none of the cities had ordinances compelling pasteurization, less than 3 per cent of the milk sold was raw, and that all the raw milk was from tuberculin-tested cows. The six cities surveyed (Indianapolis, Fort Wayne, Evansville, South Bend, Gary and Terre Haute,) the total population of which was 774,474 used 76,232 gallons of milk daily.



Big Judd Called a Halt on "Slippery Sam" Jacks as He Tried to Escape. But What of Jack Miller?

Judd's companions. "Hyar's the kidnapper an' the feller who's so smart he won't tell anything. Let's stretch 'em up a bit an' see if they'll talk. Come on fellers!" Rough hands were laid upon Jacks and Young Miller, and despite the protests of Father Brown a rope which held Brown Rob was promptly brought. Pale, but with compressed lips and defiant eyes Jack Miller was watching the preparations when the bushes parted and Beth Brown sprang forward. Panting, disheveled. Beth faced Big Judd.

"You fools," cried Beth, "can't you see that Jack has been trying to help? Turn him loose this minute." But Big Judd only growled in his throat and tossed the noose over Jack's head.

"Won't hurt him much, Miss," assured Big Judd. "Just want him to talk." Beth seized the rope and held it fast.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Capper Will Greet Them

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN

Club folks and their friends who visit the Kansas Free Fair this year will shake hands with Senator Arthur Capper when he greets them at the 12th annual pep meeting of the Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs. The club manager has a definite promise that he expects to get back from his work to Topeka for the last day of the big meeting. This year the Kansas Free Fair begins September 12, and continues until the end of the week. The Capper Pig and Poultry Club reunion will come on the first three days of the fair, September 12, 13 and 14. And the third day we will have a "big feed" and the honor of hearing an address by Senator Capper.

To most of us it seems that the Kansas Free Fair time is quite a long way off. However, it is only two weeks more. Consider now what prep-

Capper Pig Club

Capper Building, Topeka, Kansas

Philip Ackerman, Club Manager

I hereby make application for selection as one of the representatives of County in the Capper Small Pig Club.

If chosen as a representative of my county I will carefully follow all instructions concerning the club work and will comply with the contest rules. I promise to read articles concerning club work in the Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze, and will make every effort to acquire information about care and feeding of my contest entry.

Signed..... Age.....

Approved..... Parent or Guardian

Postoffice..... R. F. D..... Date.....

Age Limit: Boys 10 to 18; Girls 10 to 18



Protective Service

O.C. THOMPSON
MANAGER

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.

Reward Paid for Capture and Conviction of Boys Who Stole Horses

WHEN Henry Fisher discovered the morning of August 11 that one of his best work horses had been stolen the night before from his farm 10 miles west of Topeka, he was angry, but the whole family was angry when it was learned that the thieves also had taken Dick, a well trained pony belonging to Helen, one of the Fisher children. They were so angry that they started searching for the thieves before breakfast. By noon of that day the stolen horse and pony had been recovered and the two thieves were in charge of Shawnee county officers.

Virgil Grant and Harold Jenkins, of Topeka, two negro boys, 14 years old, who committed the theft, have been sentenced to terms in the Boys' Industrial School, and Henry Fisher, his son, Albert, and daughter, Helen, have been paid the Protective Service reward of \$50 for the capture and conviction of the thieves.

They Needed Two Horses

The two boys had decided to run away from home. Walking was pretty slow transportation. Neither of them could drive an automobile. After thinking the matter over they believed that the next best way to travel was by horseback. The fact that they did not have the necessary horses did not bother them. They began to make a search of Topeka to find two likely-looking mounts that would carry them on their journey.

Hard to Find Mounts

The boys saw a few horses plodding along the streets, but all of them were hitched to wagons in charge of drivers. Dusk came on and they decided they might have better luck at that time of day by surveying the barns in the outlying parts of town.

First Stole Teamster's Horses

As they looked down the alley between Lincoln and Buchanan streets just south of Twelfth street they saw Clyde King, a negro teamster, unhitching his horses. The boys believed they had found their mounts. They waited around until dark and then slipped into the King barn and took possession of the two horses. Soon the runaways were riding west. Later both denied they were starting west either to look for Indians or join the Hollywood motion picture colony. However, it is said, Virgil had heard that the Colorado watermelon crop is unusually plentiful this season, and he thought the growers might be in need of two good boys to help dispose of a few of the largest and most juicy melons that could not be marketed.

Poor Horseman Loses Mount

Bad luck seemed to hover over the two adventurers from the start of their journey. The two steeds they had selected were old and slow, and none too sure of foot on the slippery, rain-soaked roads. It took them more than three hours to reach a bridge 7 miles west on the Tenth street road. Harold, who could not boast of being an expert horseman, rode his blind mount into a hole at the west end of the bridge. There the boys struggled in vain with the wrecked horse until a passing motorist helped them get the beast out of the hole and onto his feet again. But the horse had injured a leg and could not travel. That difficulty was soon solved by the two boys who drove him into a deep ditch at the side of the road.

Minus one of their mounts the boys

got astride the remaining one, and started on. One horse for two proved so unsatisfactory they decided to stop at a farm along the way and get a new steed so that they could ride in a style befitting the adventure. Some time between 1 and 2 o'clock the next morning they came to the Henry Fisher place about 10 miles from Topeka on the West Tenth street road.

Just What They Needed

They went into the Fisher barn to look over the prospects for a new horse. What luck! They not only found a good-looking horse, but there was a gentle pony. What could suit a boy's fancy more than a pony to ride into the great open spaces of the West? The old mount was turned loose in the Fisher corral, and after bridling the Fisher work horse and Dick, Helen's trained pony, the boys rode away at a lively trot, marveling at their luck and the increased speed the exchange had brought.

Thought It Was a Joke

When Mr. Fisher went out the next morning to feed the horses he discovered one of them missing from the barn. Then he looked in the corral. "Something wrong here," he said to himself, as he discovered a strange, dilapidated looking steed in the corral, but could not locate his work horse. "It's too late for April Fool jokes, and a little early for Santa Claus," he mused. "Someone has been playing pranks on me." Then Mr. Fisher discovered that Helen's pony, Dick, was gone and that two work bridles from which the lines had been cut, were missing. "Horse thieves!" said Mr. Fisher as he started for the house to tell the family.

A Thief Hunt Before Breakfast

The theft of a work horse was a matter for Mr. Fisher to handle, but when other members of the family learned that Dick was gone, all of them were aroused to a fighting temper. Helen had not had her breakfast, but she hurried out and started tracking the stolen horses along the muddy road. After notifying Sheriff Carlson at Topeka, Mr. Fisher and his son, Albert, joined the chase in their car. Dick and the work horse were tracked to Valencia. There a woman told Mr. Fisher she had seen two negro boys on a pony and a large horse about 5 o'clock that morning, inquiring the way to the main road west. The searching party headed for Rossville.

Tried to Sell Dick

What could have surprised Mr. Fisher more, as he drove down the main street of Rossville, than to see a young man riding Dick up the street toward him at a brisk gallop? The rider stopped where two negro boys were standing beside the Fisher work horse. Mr. Fisher and Albert drove up in their car to survey the situation.

Almost Made a Bargain

"Give you \$5 for him," said the young man astride the pony. "No sir," said Virgil Grant, the larger of the two negro boys. "He's my favorite pony. I won't take less than \$7 for him," he added, assuming an attitude of pride in ownership of his stolen mount.

"Whose pony is that?" asked Mr. Fisher.

"He belongs to this boy," said the young man on Dick. "I am on my way to Texas, and I'm trying to buy him so I can ride instead of walk."

"I'm sorry to spoil your plans, but that pony and this other horse here were stolen from me last night," said Mr. Fisher, as he got out of the automobile and took charge of the horses and the two negro boys. The horses were brought back to the Fisher farm, and the two boys taken to Topeka and lodged in the Detention Home.

Had Been in Before

When the boys were taken into Juvenile Court, Judge W. T. Chaney looked them over as if their faces were familiar to him. "You boys have been in here before, haven't you?" asked the judge.

"Yes sir," the boys replied in unison. "What's the charge this time?" asked Judge Chaney.

"Horse stealing," said Bailiff Wood.

"Well," replied the judge, as he looked Virgil Grant in the eye, "You've been in here charged with many different things, but I never thought you'd steal a horse."

"We was goin' to take 'em back," added Harold by way of explanation.

"Virgil," said Judge Chaney, with a stern look, "I thought you were in the Industrial School."

"I was," replied Virgil, "but I didn't like it there so I ran away."

Back to Industrial School

Judge Chaney decided, however, that Virgil would have to continue to put up with things at the school. When he had finished quizzing the boys and had heard all other evidence in the case, the judge was not long in rendering a decision. Virgil Grant was sent back to the Industrial School to stay until he is 21 years old. Harold Jenkins was given the same sentence, but was paroled to his father, who promised to look after the boy and keep him out of trouble. However, this is the second time Harold has been before the court, and Judge Chaney promised him that the next time there would be no parole.

As the two boys were separated, it is reported Harold looked at Virgil and said, "You done it!" And Virgil's quick reply was, "You done it, too!"

O.C. Thompson

Sunday School Lesson

BY N. A. McCUNE

David falls into the worst sin of his life. The stern and true words of James ring in our ears: "Let no man say when he is tempted, I am tempted of God; for God cannot be tempted with evil, neither tempteth he any man; but every man is tempted, when he is drawn away of his own lust, and enticed. Then when lust hath conceived, it bringeth forth sin; and sin, when it is finished, bringeth forth death." A falling in love with another man's wife, adultery, and murder. One crime follows another, to cover up the first crime.

When it was over, a man appears on the scene. Isn't it good to see old Nathan coming into the king's presence, unafraid, and facing him with his bloody deed? It is always heartening to see a man in a manly act. Self-interest, cowardice, policy, vanish away like ugly skeletons, and out there steps a man, to do his duty. Once, in the old covenanter days in Scotland, a band of the king's soldiers caught a lad and tried to make him tell where his father was. The little fellow would not do it. Then said one, "We'll throw you over the cliff, and it is deep, and the wolves will get you." "Ay," said the lad, "it's deep, but it's not as deep as hell." When Hamlet was discoursing to his mother about his father, he reminded the faithless queen that the dead king was "a combination and a form indeed, where every god did seem to set his seal, to give the world assurance of a man." We do not need any further assurance that Nathan was a man, than what happened when he went in to see the guilty David. "Thou art the man," cried the old prophet, and David wilted.

God forgave David for what he had done. "Thou shalt not die," said Nathan. But there are some things as bad as death, and worse. David did not die. He lived to old age. God forgave him his blood-red sin. But the social and moral consequences of that sin went on as long as David lived, broke his heart, made his old age a

nightmare, and continued after he was dead. People sometimes get the notion that it is easy to get the forgiveness of God, and it is. When Jesus told the story of the prodigal son, he meant every word of it. But the consequences of our sin may go on after we are gone, and for that reason we should do all in our power to make right any wrong act, in order that we may stop the results from going on and on, into the future. Throw a stone into the water and the circles move out in all directions. It is often so with an evil act. We cannot stop the circles of influence. Let us note what took place directly and indirectly as the fruit of David's adultery and deliberate murder.

On reading First Samuel carefully one observes that from this time David was never as active, alert or strong after this deed as he had been before. From that time he began a gradual descent. It is evident that he had lost something out of his life. He is never quite the same. Next, his children bore the stain of what had taken place. One of David's daughters was Tamar, a young woman of beauty and charm. She fell a victim to the lust and cruelty of a half-brother. He had the example of his father before him, hence, why should he not do something similar? Like father, like son. So the seeds we sow sprout. But for what Amnon did, Tamar's own brother Absalom felt that he must demand justice. About a year later, Absalom brought about the murder of Amnon, in broad daylight, amidst the laughter and shouts of merry companions. David had committed his deed in secrecy. His son goes him one better, and executes his murder where all may see and shudder.

But we are not done yet, and neither was David. The years pass, and a giant conspiracy is worked up almost under his eyes, and which nearly loses him the throne. And the plot is not schemed by an outsider, ambitious for the throne, but by his favorite son, Absalom. The old king must up and flee for his life, and only the military strategy of Joab saves the day. But Absalom is dead, and the old father returns to the city moaning, "Would God I had died for thee, O Absalom, my son, my son." Then in a few years Solomon comes to the throne, and begins with a series of murders, the first being that of his brother Adonijah.

Then come the years in which Solomon's magnificence grows, and also the taxes grow, until the people begin to ask, "How long is this going to continue?" David had indulged in a good many wives, and why should not his son have more? National discontent came, and economic impoverishment. When Solomon dies, his son has less sense than any king ought to have, and the kingdom is broken in two, never to be reunited. Strife follows, war between Israel on the north, Judah on the south, national decay, exile at last, and the loss of Hebrew national unity.

Now I would not want to say that all this sprang from David's great crime. But the events which followed that crime did in no small degree, and the crime only showed in a more lurid way many other things that were going on all the time. The final consequences of one sin may be terrific. Pollution of water may be carried to people who live a long way off, and who do not know anything of it, until typhoid breaks out. Keep the small sins out, and the big ones will be shut out. If one is interested in this subject he should read Tolstoy's powerful novel, "Resurrection," where a man spends the rest of his life trying to undo one sin, committed in youth.

Lesson for August 28—Nathan Leads David to Repentance II Samuel 12:1 to 13: Golden Text: Ps. 51:17.

Our Best Three Offers

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

The Chicago man who gave his bride a rented automobile for a wedding present seems to have had no illusions about the duration of marital happiness.

Henry Ford's favorite Bible text now seems to be, "Speak ye comfortably to Jerusalem."

The Untamed

(Continued from Page 16)

labor to his strides. Those smooth shoulders were corded now with a thousand lines where the steel muscles whipped to and fro. His neck stretched out a little—his ears laid back along the neck—his whole body settled gradually and continually down as his stride lengthened. Whistling Dan was leaning forward so that his body would break less wind. He laughed low and soft as the air whirred into his face, and now and then he spoke to his horse, no yell of encouragement, but a sound hardly louder than a whisper. There was no longer a horse and rider—the two had become one creature—a centaur—the body of a horse and the mind of a man.

For a time the roan increased his advantage, but quickly Satan began to hold him even, and then gain. First inch by inch; then at every stride the distance between them diminished. No easy task. The great roan had muscle, heart, and that empty saddle; as well, perhaps, as a thought of the free ranges which lay before him and liberty from the accursed thraldom of the bit and reins and galling spurs. What he lacked was that small whispering voice—that hand touching lightly now and then on his neck—that thrill of generous sympathy which passes between horse and rider. He lost ground steadily and more and more rapidly. Now the outstretched black head was at his tail, now at his flank, now at his girth, now at his shoulder, now they raced nose and nose. Whistling Dan shifted in the saddle. His left foot took the opposite stirrup. His right leg swung free.

The big roan swerved—the black in response to a word from his rider followed the motion—and then the miracle happened. A shadow plunged thru the air; a weight thudded on the saddle of the roan; an iron hand jerked back the reins.

Red Pete hated men and feared them, but this new weight on his back was different. It was not the pressure on the reins which urged him to slow up; he had the bit in his teeth and no human hand could pull down his head; but into the blind love, blind terror, blind rage which makes up the consciousness of a horse entered a force which he had never known before. He realized suddenly that it was folly to attempt to throw off this clinging burden. He might as well try to jump out of his skin. His racing stride shortened to a halting gallop, this to a sharp trot, and in a moment more he was turned and headed back for Morgan's place. The black, who had followed, turned at the same time like a dog and followed with jouncing bridle reins. Black Bart, with lolling red tongue, ran under his head, looking up to the stallion now and again with a comical air of proprietorship, as if he were showing the way.

It was very strange to Red Pete. He pranced sideways a little and shook his head up and down in an effort to regain his former temper, but that iron hand kept his nose down, now, and that quiet voice sounded above him—no cursing, no raking of sharp spurs to torture his tender flanks, no whirr of the quirt, but a calm voice of authority and understanding. Red Pete broke into an easy canter and in this fashion they came up to Morgan in

the road. Red Pete snorted and started to shy, for he recognized the clumsy, bouncing weight which had insulted his back not long before; but this quiet voiced master reassured him, and he came to a halt.

"That red devil has cost me a hundred bones and all the skin on my knees," groaned Morgan, "and I can hardly walk. Damn his eyes. But say, Dan"—and his eyes glowed with an admiration which made him momentarily forget his pains—"that was some circus stunt you done down the road there—that changin' of saddles on the run, I never seen the equal of it!"

"If you got hurt in the fall," said Dan quietly, overlooking the latter part of the speech, "why don't you climb onto Satan? He'll take you back."

Morgan laughed.

"Say, kid, I'd take a chance with Satan, but there ain't any hospital for fools handy."

"Go ahead. He won't stir a foot. Steady, Satan!"

"All right," said Morgan, "every step is sure like pullin' teeth!"

Shoot the Dog First

He ventured closer to the black stallion, but was stopped short. Black Bart was suddenly changed to a green-eyed devil, his hair bristling around his shoulders, his teeth bared, and a snarl that came from the heart of a killer. Satan also greeted his proposed rider with ears laid flat back on his neck and a quivering anger.

"If I'm goin' to ride Satan," declared Morgan, "I got to shoot the dog first and then blindfold the hoss."

"No, you don't," said Dan. "No one else has ever had a seat on Satan, but I got an idea he'll make an exception for a sort of temporary cripple. Steady, boy. Here you, Bart, come over here an' keep your face shut!"

The dog, after a glance at his master, moved reluctantly away, keeping his eyes upon Morgan. Satan backed away with a snort. He stopped at the command of Dan, but when Morgan laid a hand on the bridle and spoke to him he trembled with fear and anger. The saloon-keeper turned away.

"Thankin' you jest the same, Dan," he said, "I think I c'n walk back. I'd as soon ride a tame tornado as that hoss."

He limped on down the road with Dan riding beside him. Black Bart slunk at his heels, sniffing.

"Dan, I'm goin' to ask you a favor—an' a big one; will you do it for me?"

"Sure," said Whistling Dan. "Anything I can."

"There's a skunk down there with a bad eye an' a gun that jumps out of its leather like it had a mind of its own. He picked me for fifty bucks by nailing a dollar I tossed up at twenty yards. Then he gets a hundred because I couldn't ride this hoss of his. Which he's made a plumb fool of me, Dan. Now I was tellin' him about you—maybe I was sort of exaggeratin'—an' I said you could have your back turned when the coins was tossed an' then pick off four dollars before they hit the ground. I made it a bit high, Dan?"

His eyes were wistful.
"Nick four round boys before they hit the dust?" said Dan. "Maybe I

could, I don't know. I can't try it, anyway, Morgan, because I told Dad Cumberland I'd never pull a gun while there was a crowd aroun'."

Morgan sighed; he hesitated, and then: "But you promised you'd do me a favor, Dan?"

The rider started.

"I forgot about that—I didn't think—"

"It's only to do a shootin' trick," said Morgan eagerly. It ain't pullin' a gun on any one. Why, lad, if you'll tell me you got a ghost of a chance, I'll bet every cent in my cash drawer on you agin that skunk! You've give me your word, Dan."

Whistling Dan shrugged his shoulders.

"I've given you my word," he said, "an' I'll do it. But I guess Dad Cumberland'll be mighty sore on me."

A laugh rose from the crowd at Morgan's place, which they were nearing rapidly. It was like a mocking comment on Dan's speech. As they came closer they could see money changing hands in all directions.

"What'd you do to my hoss?" asked Jim Silent, walking out to meet them.

"He hypnotized him," said Hal Purvis, and his lips twisted over yellow teeth into a grin of satisfaction.

"Git out of the saddle damn quick," growled Silent. "It ain't nacheral he'd let you ride him like he was a plough-hoss. An' if you've tried any fancy stunts, I'll—"

"Take it easy," said Purvis as Dan slipped from the saddle without showing the slightest anger. "Take it easy. You're a bum loser. When I seen the black settle down to his work," he explained to Dan with another grin, "I knew he'd nail him in the end an' I staked twenty on you agin my friend here! That was sure a slick change of bosses you made."

Other Losers

There were other losers. Money chinked on all sides to an accompaniment of laughter and curses. Jim Silent was examining the roan with a scowl, while Bill Kilduff and Hal Purvis approached Satan to look over his points. Purvis reached out toward the bridle when a murderous snarl at his feet made him jump back with a shout. He stood with his gun poised, facing Black Bart.

"Who's got any money to bet this damn wolf lives more'n five seconds?" he said savagely.

"I have," said Dan.

"Who in hell are you? What d'you mean by trailing this man-killer around?"

He turned to Dan with his gun still poised.

"Bart ain't a killer," said Dan, and the gentleness of his voice was oil on troubled waters, "but he gets peeved when a stranger comes nigh to the hoss."

"All right this time," said Purvis, slowly restoring his gun to its holster, but if this wolf of yours looks cross-eyed at me agin he'll hit the long trail that ain't got any end, savvy?"

"Sure," said Dan, and his soft brown eyes smiled placatingly.

Purvis kept his right hand close to the butt of his gun and his eyes glinted as if he expected an answer somewhat stronger than words. At this mild acquiescence he turned away, sneering. Silent, having discovered that he could find no fault with Dan's treatment of his horse, now approached with an ominously thin-lipped smile. Lee Haines

read his face and came to his side with a whisper: "Better cut out the rough stuff, Jim. This chap hasn't hurt anything but your cash, and he's already taken water from Purvis. I guess there's no call for you to make any play."

"Shut your face, Haines," responded Silent, in the same tone. "He's made a fool of me by showin' up my hoss, an' I'm goin' to give him a man-handlin' he'll never forget."

He whirled on Morgan.

"How about it, bar-keep, is this the dead shot you was spillin' so many words about?"

Dan, as if he could not understand the broad insult, merely smiled at him with marvelous good nature.

"Keep away from him, stranger," warned Morgan. "Jest because he rode your hoss you ain't got a cause to hunt trouble with him. He's been taught not to fight."

Silent, still looking Dan over with insolent eyes, replied: "He sure sticks to his daddy's lessons. Nice an' quiet an' house broke, ain't he? In my part of the country they dress this kind of a man in gal's clothes so's nobody'll ever get sore at him an' spoil his pretty face. Better go home to your ma. This ain't any place for you. They's men aroun' here."

There was another one of those grimly expectant hushes and then a general guffaw; Dan showed no inclination to take offense. He merely stared at brawny Jim Silent with a sort of childlike wonder.

"All right," he said meekly, "if I ain't wanted around here I figger there ain't any cause why I should stay. You don't figger to be peeved at me, do you?"

The laughter changed to a veritable yell of delight. Even Silent smiled with careless contempt.

"No, kid," he answered, "if I was peeved at you, you'd learn it without askin' questions."

He turned slowly away.

"Maybe I got jaundice, boys," he said to the crowd, "but it seems to me I see something kind of yellow around here!"

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

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

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

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Can't Lose

"Has putting in that lunch counter helped your business?" asked Jones of the druggist.

"Well, it has about tripled the sale of indigestion tablets," he replied.

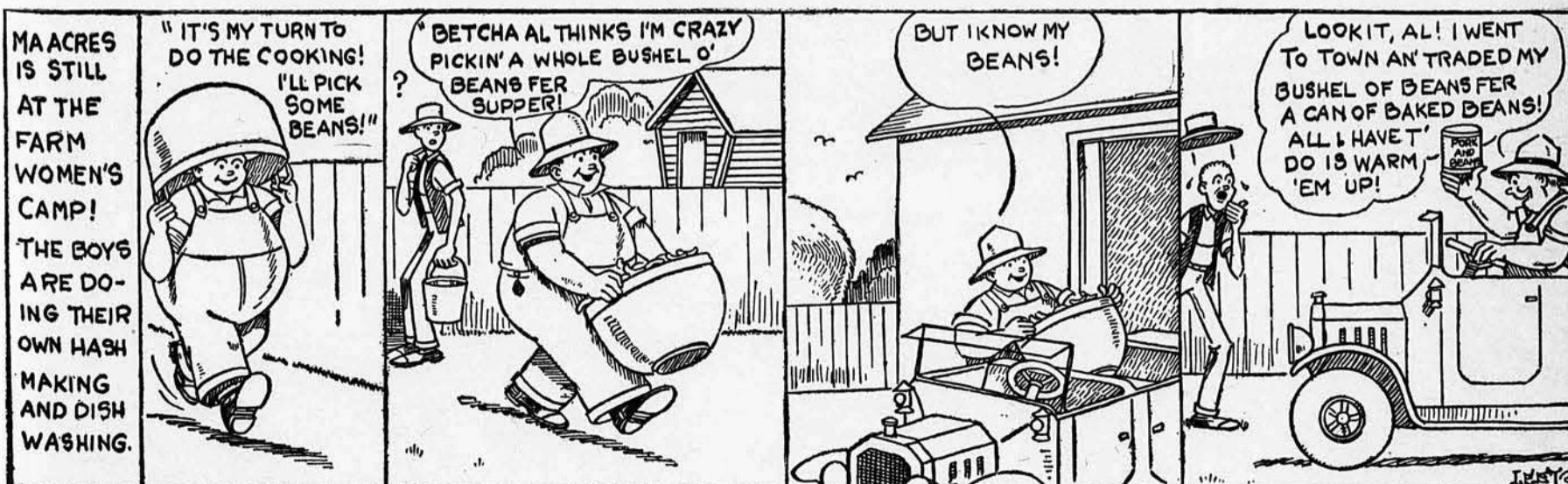
Game of Grab

Tina—"Tess, I'm the happiest girl alive! I'm marrying the man I want!"

Tess—"Pooh, you goose, that's nothing to the joy of marrying the man some one else wants!"

Free From Book L'arnin'

WOMAN Wanted for Traveling Position. Must be entirely unincumbered with high-school education.—Ad in a Jackson (Miss.) paper.



The Activities of Al Acres—Slim Didn't Get This Idea Out of Ma Acre's Cook Book

Farm Crops and Markets

The Rainfall of August in Kansas Will be Remembered for Many a Year!

ANYHOW we have had an August that will be remembered! The old-timers will be talking of the rainfall which came this month and the condition of the crops a quarter of a century from now. Certainly it has given Kansas an excellent prospect for corn, and has resulted in an outstanding growth of grass and the feed crops. Threshing and hay making have been delayed, and much of the grain in the shocks has been damaged seriously. Grass cattle is moving to market slowly, and mostly at prices which allow the producers an excellent profit.

Trade conditions are reasonably satisfactory in the Southwest, perhaps largely because of the brighter farm outlook. But they are slightly more uncertain taking the nation as a whole, at least in the opinion of the financial editor of the Cleveland Plain Dealer, who is more or less of an authority. He is, however, perhaps inclined to be somewhat of a Gloomy Gus. Anyhow in a recent issue he pays his respects, or lack of them, to the boys who have placed the security markets on dangerous levels, the general tone of his remarks, if we get the idea right, being that the whole outfit is "nuts." And then he shoots a little more pessimism or sound thinking, depending on your viewpoint, thus:

"Failure of the automobile industry to come back this month, as expected, has been a sore disappointment. Motor vehicle production for the first half year had fallen behind the first six months of 1926 by some 278,000 units, while July this year was about 15 per cent below July a year ago. But until a month ago the industry still entertained high hopes of equaling its 1926 record thru great acceleration of production beginning not later than August 1. But the middle of August is past, and with it a rich crop of new models, but still curtailed schedules obtain in most of the plants. And where Ford was expected to be in heavy production by this time and to be operating at capacity by mid-September, it is now reported that it may be as late as the first of the new year before large-scale production of his new models will begin."

A Decline in Steel Output

"The steel industry, which has counted on the automobile builders for a heavy increase in fall business, is accordingly disappointed as well. And despite the increase in unfilled orders of the Steel Corporation, which apparently was due to decreased shipments rather than to increased bookings, there is little indication that August will do better than July. In fact, the output of steel has shown a moderate decline. Ingots production of the corporation has fallen to 67 per cent of capacity, while the industry as a whole has fallen below 65 per cent. The Iron Age reports a 'continuing weakness in the price of heavier materials' and disappointment at 'the failure of automobile schedules to rebound as expected.'

"Even the building industry, which has maintained high levels of operation despite the repeated assertion that the construction shortage born of the war had been made good, shows definite signs of recession. According to R. G. Dun & Co., permits for new buildings in July fell 19 per cent below the corresponding month of 1926, the large losses being recorded in New York City, in the Central West and on the Pacific Coast. Permit figures compiled by S. W. Straus & Co. show heavy losses for New York, Chicago, Detroit, Philadelphia and Los Angeles, but 14 other cities in the list of 25 have equaled or exceeded their 1926 records."

"The government crop reports, tho indicating lower yields, particularly of corn and cotton, promise a moderately higher agricultural income this year than last. Ten leading farm crops, on the basis of current estimates and prices, would be worth about 13 per cent more than the aggregate value of those crops last year. The Mississippi floods and the boll weevil probably have cut the cotton crop below 14 million bales, but the advance in the course of the week of \$17 a bale and the promise of a price above 20 cents at picking time have made the South optimistic despite its recent misfortunes. The corn crop is now placed at 2,335 million bushels, approximately 10 per cent below that of a year ago, but at current prices the value of this crop is more than 25 per cent above that of last year."

"The trade reviews, the reporting signs of fall recovery in some lines of business, convey a tone of caution about the outlook. The decline in railroad traffic reported by 46 or 51 leading railroads in July as compared with July a year ago; the recession in cotton goods manufacture, which made a nice recovery early in the summer, and the reduction in summer retail sales are prominent among the bearish business symptoms."

"Commodity prices, which have shown a firmer tendency most of the summer, threaten to turn down again. The Dun table of wholesale prices shows an excess of declines over advances for the first time in many weeks."

Better Tone at Rural Points

But the economist with the Commerce Trust Company of Kansas City is in a more satisfactory frame of mind. He reports that a gain in the volume of sales, altho not of a marked character, is reported by a majority of mercantile interests in this territory. The consuming public displays a somewhat freer buying attitude, and retail merchants are inclined to absorb dry goods and allied materials on a moderately larger scale. Even with the improvement, in which distributors did not share generally, the business for the summer months to date is materially less than a year ago and below the average volume of the last few years.

The rural districts again provided a relatively broader outlet for merchandise than the urban points, one explanation being the inflow of funds from early marketings of new wheat along with the brighter prospect for corn and other crops yet to be harvested in the Southwest. This factor was reflected

in the healthier and more consistent booking of merchandise for later delivery on the part of merchants at interior points in Kansas City territory. Only in few instances, however, was the demand brisk or of a volume indicating expectations on the part of distributors that retail trade in the fall and winter months will show a material gain over that experienced in the last year or two.

One estimate of retail sales in the larger cities of the Southwest places the summer total at about 7 to 10 per cent less than a year ago. While exact figures cannot be computed on the volume of business, it is apparent that unseasonable weather, particularly the cool early summer and the later over-abundance of rainfall, proved a retarding force. Late summer clearance sales are now in progress, and for the most part have been reasonably successful. Few merchants will enter the fall with large carry-over stocks despite the lagging trade thus far, due in a large measure to their conservative policy in purchasing supplies for retail distribution.

The early fall demand for clothing and wearing apparel is developing at a moderate pace, altho a trifle early just yet. Deliveries by wholesalers and manufacturers are of generous proportions. The oil producing belt of the Southwest is absorbing somewhat less merchandise, but this decrease is more than offset by gains in the agricultural localities. Demand still centers around the medium to slightly better priced merchandise.

Implement distribution stands out rather significantly in the general business of this territory, the volume reaching a quite encouraging mark, possibly 25 per cent or even more above a year ago. Purchases of fall plowing and planting equipment and other farm tools are being made steadily, the demand feeling the effect of brighter prospects for farmers.

Uncertainty Over Wheat Crops

Employment conditions improved slightly, with a better demand, particularly for common labor for street and road building. Office workers are possibly better employed. Collections are again rather disappointing, with more complaints in cities than in the rural districts. Food and grocery sales are holding up well for this period, being fully equal to the volume of a year ago. Motor car and accessory lines are enjoying moderately active seasonal demand, with sales well distributed over the Southwest.

The condition of wheat in the American Northwest, even where harvest in the more southern portions has already begun, and in the western provinces of Canada, have eclipsed all other factors in the market for that grain. The demand situation, either from a domestic or export point of view, has hardly recorded any change for the better, for which reason prices for cash and future wheat pursued a moderately sagging course until the more powerful influence of crop damage complaints appeared. The spread of black stem rust created some concern in the wheat belt of the Northwest and to a smaller extent in Canada, while early frosts, particularly in the western provinces of the Dominion, within the last few days occupied a more dominant position. It is too early to measure the extent of the damage to maturing wheat in the northern sections, but knowledge of the fact that planting of wheat was later than usual throughout the spring wheat belt, owing to cool and wet weather, aggravates fears of frost.

Undoubtedly, if serious damage is proved, forcing a revision of the forecasts as to the probable outturn of North American wheat, a readjustment in American or even world price levels will follow. The extent of such a readjustment depends on the measure of loss from black rust and frost. Field statisticians of the United States Department of Agriculture, in connection with their estimates of the probable production based on the August 1 condition, made the observation that the menace of rust damage since the opening of the month is insignificant. Some crop authorities are even unwilling to agree that frosts have thus far resulted in serious losses.

While further revision in the probable total American wheat crop has been made by the Department of Agriculture, based on conditions up to August 1, more grain is in prospect than a year ago. An aggregate spring and winter wheat crop of 851 million bushels is forecast by the government, compared with 854 million bushels a month ago, 19 million bushels more than a year ago and 175 million above the outturn in 1925. The spring wheat harvest estimate was increased from 274 million bushels, the July 1 figure, to 298 million bushels, compared with 205 million in 1926 and 251 million as the average of the last five years. The winter wheat figures were reduced 27 million bushels from July 1 to 553 million bushels, against 627 million bushels in 1926 and 396 million in 1925.

Altho increased considerably from the July forecast, the estimate on the Canadian wheat yield still is short of the harvest of 1926. The Dominion government places the crop, based on August 1 stand, at 357 million bushels, compared with 325 million a month ago and the final outturn of 409,811,000 bushels last year. Some private authorities hold firmly to the belief that the western provinces of Canada may yet garner more than 400 million bushels, based on the excellent condition of the plant and granting no serious depreciation in the stand from frost. Allowing for a decrease of 52 million bushels in the Canadian harvest, a slightly smaller total North American wheat crop is in prospect, altho this difference is more than offset by the relatively heavy carryover of old wheat, particularly in the United States.

Reduced Absorption of Wheat

Analyzed from a statistical viewpoint, there is evidence of generous supplies of wheat for world requirements. Wheat and rye crops of importing countries of Europe made good progress in the last month, tending to retard demand from the Old World. Sales of wheat to the European Continent gained somewhat in recent weeks, but the business is far behind a normal schedule up to this time. Instead of a healthy outlet into exporting channels, there is evidence that wheat is beginning to "back up" from

ports of clearance. Gulf clearances of wheat and flour are far, far behind a year ago, despite the fact that the United States has a larger wheat surplus available for export. Importers appear to be waiting patiently for new Canadian grain, competition from which often effects a distinct slowing down in the sales of hard winters from the Southwest.

Markets are experiencing a comparatively heavy run of wheat from producing channels of the Southwest and other winter wheat belt. Nebraska has moved its wheat on a larger scale than ever before, contributing in a generous measure to the terminal arrivals, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas failed to ship in the volume that had been anticipated, their sales being far below the total at this period a year ago. Smaller threshing yields account in a measure for this, altho the firmer attitude of farmers and their friendliness toward the market are the chief factors. The view prevails that farm deliveries of wheat may be more evenly distributed than in many years, the ability of farmers to hold playing a part. Far more wheat than usual has gone into farm bins. Interior prices average around \$1.20 to \$1.25 a bushel, net growers.

Good Tone in Livestock

Mills have not been persistent buyers of wheat, the absorption of grain being of rather disappointing volume. The explanation for this, of course, is in the comparatively small forward sales of flour. Mill bookings of flour are sharply behind last year, reflecting a more or less widespread lack of confidence in the prevailing level of prices among bakers and jobbers. There is evidence, too, that flour buyers entered the new crop season with relatively liberal stocks of flour. Few bakers have bought for shipment as far as the turn of the calendar year, altho at this time in 1926 bookings were being made on a large scale for six to nine months' delivery. Because of the rather lagging demand, production of flour also has been short of average for the summer season, mill operations in the Southwest being hardly more than 60 to 70 per cent of capacity. It is not surprising, therefore, that mills have been hesitant buyers of cash grain, yet in face of this, the carlot premiums on the fancy types of hard winters have widened to as much as 22 to 25 cents over the September delivery in Kansas City. Ordinary wheats are being bought at a small difference over the futures, and much grain is finding its way into storage.

Often at this season more or less complaint is heard in the livestock industry over dry pastures. It is rare to find an almost total absence of dry weather complaints in August. Today, happily, the pasture situation is almost generally excellent. In the Southwest conditions are so favorable that veteran stockmen are describing the pasture situation as the finest on record for August. In consequence, there is no pressure of an abnormal character to dispose of holdings of cattle or other stock on grass. The movement of grass cattle is moderate. Marketings of sheep are also moderate. Arrivals of hogs make relatively the best showing in numbers, the aggregate of supplies being quite generous. Compared with a month ago the market for livestock averages fully steady. It is on the whole on a profitable basis. Horses and mules are in good demand.

So far as consumers are concerned, the livestock trade situation shows little change. There is more resistance to the sensationally high prices for corn-fed cattle, of which very few are reaching Kansas City. The buying power of consumers is no better, if not somewhat reduced. Packers have been conducting a campaign to enlarge pork consumption. Employment and industrial conditions point to no material increase in demand for meats, and the European export trade in provisions is quiet.

The abundance of grass, the outlook for a large supply of roughage and the current average of quotations on livestock have imparted more confidence among producers. High corn prices are a deterrent to feeding, but distributors of stockers and feeders feel that the current level of corn is predicated on heavy losses from frost later in the season. This, they say, means enlarged feeding, which offers the only outlet for unmerchantable corn.

Cattle Outlook is Favorable

Prospects for the cattle industry during the next year or 18 months appear decidedly favorable, but do not justify expansion in breeding herds, according to the August Cattle Outlook Report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Market receipts of cattle and calves during the fall of 1927 are expected to be the smallest for any corresponding period in the last five years, the report continues. The number of cattle on farms and ranges has decreased about 10 million head during that period, most of the reduction being in cattle kept primarily for beef production. Feed and pasture conditions in most of the range states are unusually good. This abundance of feed together with a relative scarcity of cattle in those areas and the general optimism which now pervades the industry are expected to result in holding back considerable numbers of breeding cattle.



and young stock, all of which will help to curtail market receipts.

Consumer demand for beef is expected to continue good for several months, with a slight tendency toward decrease probable. A larger prospective supply of other meats may cause some decrease in the demand for beef. Altho the price of corn this fall probably will be higher than in the fall of 1926 the August 1 crop report indicated a corn crop 6 per cent larger than in 1926 in the Corn Belt states west of the Mississippi River, and it seems probable that the demand for feeder cattle from that area will be as great as in the fall of 1926. Heavy feeder steers are expected to be in better demand than lightweights.

Prospects favor a continuation of the general upward trend in cattle prices which has been in evidence for the last three years. Altho a seasonal decline probably will occur late in the fall, the prospects are that it will be less than usual. With prospective supplies of range cattle this fall smaller than in recent years and present prices of most classes and grades of cattle higher than at any time since early in 1921, prices of grass cattle this fall are expected to be higher than last year.

The cattle industry now appears to be at about the same point in the production cycle as it was in 1897-98 and 1911-12. During those years beef production was beginning to be profitable after several years of heavy marketings and low prices. As prices advanced breeding stock was held back and ranges were restocked, with the result that the number of cattle in the 12 western states, including Texas, increased from 14,500,000 in 1912 to 20,700,000 in 1917. This tremendous increase in numbers was followed by liquidation, a prolonged period of relatively low prices and generally unfavorable conditions in the industry. It seems probable that the maintenance of numbers of cattle at a point only sufficient to provide market supplies of beef approximately equal to those of this year, making allowances for population increase, would tend to eliminate many of the violent swings which have characterized cattle prices in the past and put the industry on a more stable and profitable basis.

Another Good Fruit Year

James N. Farley, secretary of the Kansas State Horticultural Society, declares that the fruit crop of Kansas, taking the state as a whole, "is in an excellent condition. Doniphan county reports 50 to 90 per cent of a Jonathan crop as compared with last year. The condition of the fruit as regards blemishes and codling moth—85 to 95 per cent clean, with an estimated production of from 500 to 700 cars.

"Atchison and vicinity report three times as many apples as last year. The fruit is 95 per cent clean, and an estimated production from 150 to 250 cars.

"The Arkansas Valley reports 75 per cent of last year's crop. The fruit much cleaner than last year, and an estimated production of 500 cars.

"The Government report gives the national production of fruit at considerably less than last year. The latest unofficial report indicates 40,000 cars in Washington, Oregon and Idaho, as against 45,000 last year. The barrel states report a lighter crop, with the single exception of Maine, which report an increase. New York, the big apple producing state, shows less than half of last year's crop. Virginia has a lighter crop, and with the rather light crop in the Northwest, I believe I am safe in saying that apples will be very good property, and the price will be better than last year. Some authorities claim they ought to be worth twice as much. There is no question but a much larger percentage of boxed fruit will go on the big Eastern markets this year than last. This will relieve the flood of that fruit to the Central West, and we should receive more for our fruit. The other central states have a short crop, and added to that is the extremely heavy infestation of scab, due to wet weather, which will cut the quality of their fruit considerably.

The very short crop in Arkansas and a normal crop in Colorado indicate that we will not have the competition of bulk apples from those states. My guess is that this year will be a very good year to hold your fruit, if it cannot be sold at picking time at a very good price. Idaho is quoting Jonathans now at \$1.45 a bushel basket. Adding freight to Kansas, makes them cost \$2 a basket in carload lots here. Their Jonathans are not as good quality as ours, so that is a fair criterion as to what our Jonathans should be worth. I do not believe that that price will be maintained, but we should approximate it.

Incidentally, I am not much in favor of baskets as storing packages. That is a matter of individual preference, however. Our principal source of competition has been the box fruit. There is no question but the consuming public is learning or has learned to demand the box for the packing of No. 1 fruit. Of course the basket is easier to pack and has some advantages, but for a storage package its disadvantages, in my estimation outweigh its advantages.

"Potato growers of the Kaw Valley have had a rather hard row to hoe this year in harvesting their crop. They are having good yields, but the wet weather has made it extremely difficult to load out their potatoes in a manner to grade U. S. Standard No. 1. The legislature last year passed the Potato Inspection Act, and the State Board of Agriculture has inspectors in the field to grade the potatoes. The grading law and rules have met with general favor by the growers, and no doubt will be maintained even tho it has worked a handicap on the growers this year.

"The peach crop over the state is rather light, with some sections showing a full crop. The price has been nearly double last year's price."

More Storage Food

Increased cold storage stocks of poultry, meat, butter and eggs as compared with last year are reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Total holdings of frozen poultry, including broilers, fryers, roasters, fowls, turkeys and miscellaneous poultry are placed at 42,300,000 pounds, against 35,793,000 pounds August 1, 1926, and a five-year average of 38,973,000 pounds.

Meat stocks, including beef, pork, lamb and mutton, totalled 944,459,000 pounds August 1, against 747,587,000 pounds last August, and a five-year average of 848,058,000 pounds.

Holdings of creamery butter aggregated 145,146,000 pounds, compared with 131,152,000 last year, and stocks of eggs were 19,737,000 cases against 9,845,000 on the same date a year ago. American cheese supplies are smaller, with 67,089,000 pounds compared with 73,681,000 pounds a year ago.

Frozen pork supplies, with 214,428,000

pounds on August 1, were greatly in excess of last year's supply of 133,104,000. Frozen beef has declined from 23,509,000 pounds last year to an August 1 stock of 18,515,000 pounds.

Allen—Excessive rains have injured the corn and other crops. Dry, warm weather is needed. Flax made an average of 6 bushels an acre and brought \$1.90 a bushel. We have had far too much rain. The hay crop is large; prairie hay brings \$6 a ton on the track. Pastures are making an excellent growth. Corn, 87c; kafir, 80c; oats, 50c.—Guy M. Tredway.

Barber—We have been having some big rains recently, and the streams were all at flood stage. There is the best prospect for spring crops in years. Corn likely will average about 30 bushels an acre. Nearly all the wheat land has been listed. Farm work is at a standstill. Roads are very heavy.—J. W. Bibb.

Barton—We have had flood conditions here. Field work is stopped by heavy rains. Cream, 34c; eggs, 19c; hens, 15c; wheat, \$1.21; corn, \$1.—Fannie Sharp.

Brown—On account of the wet summer there still is some grain in the shocks to be threshed; it has been damaged badly. Corn is in good condition, but it needs sunshine. Very little summer plowing has been done. Wheat, \$1.20; corn, \$1; oats, 45c; cream, 30c; eggs, 20c; hogs, \$8.75.—A. C. Dannenberg.

Cheyenne—Recent showers have been of considerable help to the crops, but the country needs a good general rain. Corn is holding its own, and the early fields especially likely will give high yields. Livestock is in excellent condition, and the flies are not causing so much annoyance as usual. Alfalfa is making a fine growth, and on most fields will produce a fourth crop. Prices for farm produce remain steady.—F. M. Hurlock.

Crawford—Continued rains have delayed plowing for wheat. Some of the wheat crop of 1927 is still in the shocks; it has been damaged badly. Corn is doing well, except on a few places in the lowlands where it has been injured by wet weather. Pastures are doing well, and there is a fine crop of prairie hay. The quality of the wheat crop this year was poor, and the yields were low.—H. F. Painter.

Edwards—We have been having a good many rains, which have been of great help to the alfalfa and corn. The soil is being put in condition for winter wheat. Wheat, \$1.38; corn, \$1; barley, 60c; cream, 33c; eggs, 18c; hens, 13c to 16c.—W. E. Fravel.

Ellis—We have been having plenty of rain these days. Most of the ground is ready for next year's wheat crop. Considerable threshing is yet to be done. The corn and the feed crops were never in better condition at this season. Pastures are like lawns. Wheat, \$1.32; corn, \$1; oats, 50c; shorts, \$2.—C. F. Erbert.

Ford—Wet weather continues, and farm work is at a standstill. Wheat ground is green with the volunteer growth, and weeds are plentiful. Grass has been making an excellent growth—perhaps the best this generation has ever seen. A good many renters are changing farms.—John Zurbuchen.

Gove and Sheridan—A hall storm did some damage recently in the southwest part of Gove county. We have had plenty of rain, and crops are doing well. A normal acreage of wheat will be sown. Some threshing is being done; yields are poor. A few public sales are being held; prices are good. Eggs, 16c; poultry, 10c to 20c; corn chop, \$2 to \$2.35.—John I. Aldrich.

Gray—Continued rains for the last 10 days have put the soil in fine condition, but the mud has kept farmers out of the fields, and is delaying fall work. Corn, kafir and other row crops have made the best growth in years. Corn, 95c; wheat, \$1.36.—Forrest Luther.

Greenwood—There is a fine prospect for corn here; several good rains have fallen in the last few days. Good progress has been made with haying; the crop is of excellent quality. More wheat than usual will be sown here this year if the weather conditions permit. Pastures contain plenty of grass, and cattle have made fine gains. They are being sent to market in considerable numbers.—A. H. Brothers.

Harvey—Rain comes so frequently that the shocked wheat can be neither threshed nor stacked. The heavy-eared corn is beginning to lean over more or less. Farm work is at a standstill. Wheat, \$1.25; oats, 40c; corn, 95c; butter, 40c; eggs, 20c; hens, 15c; springs, 20c; potatoes, \$1.50.—H. W. Prouty.

Johnson—Excessive rains have fallen here recently, which have delayed potato digging, haying, threshing and fall plowing. Flies are bad. Roads are washed considerably.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Labette—An average of three rains a week has given us ample moisture. There is a great deal of grain in the shocks yet; farmers are stacking at every opportunity. Potatoes should be dug, as rot is showing in places. Haying will be late. Corn stalks are the tallest in 15 years. Grapes are not very plentiful. Good prices are being paid at public sales.—J. N. McLane.

Marshall—Corn has been making an excellent growth, as the soil contains ample moisture. There is a big prairie hay crop; it is selling for \$5 a ton or \$3 an acre. Wheat, \$1.25; oats, 50c; corn, \$1.10; cream, 35c; eggs, 18c; hens, 13c; hogs, \$9.—J. D. Stosz.

Neosho—We have had an unusually large amount of rain. The county is assured of a good yield of corn and forage crops. Fall plowing is well advanced. Vegetation has made an excessive growth, and the wheat seedbeds will require considerable diskling. Several public sales have been held recently; they were well attended, and the prices were high. A great deal of road work is being done. Several miles of the county roads are being covered with Joplin chat. Wheat, \$1.20; corn, \$1; flax, \$1.85; hens, 15c; eggs, 22c; butterfat, 33c.—James D. McHenry.

Ness—We have had heavy rains recently, and corn and the feed crops are making an excellent growth. There is an abundance of moisture in the subsoil. Ground is being prepared for the wheat crop of 1928. There is a good local demand for cattle.—James McHill.

Osage—Corn is doing well. The weather has been so wet that farmers have been unable to do anything but make repairs. The bottom lands were not badly overflowed. Corn, \$1; kafir, \$1.80 a cwt.; eggs, 20c; cream, 31c; hens, 16c; springs, 21c.—H. L. Ferris.

Phillips—We have the best prospect for corn and feed crops in years. Wheat yields were light, and give little or no profit to the land owners. But the big corn crop will help.—J. B. Hicks.

Pratt and Kiowa—We have had several heavy rains recently which did considerable damage; they washed out sections of railroad track and produced some effect on the hillsides. Corn, feed crops and grass are making an excellent growth. Satisfactory prices are being paid at public sales. Nearly all the land which will be put in wheat has been plowed or listed.—Art McAnarney.

Republic—Threshing is practically finished, with the exception of a small amount of stacked grain. Farmers have been unable to do much plowing, on account of the excessive rains. If these continue they will reduce the wheat acreage. Corn is doing fine, and the county likely will produce a good crop. Buyers are offering to contract for the purchase of it at from 90c to 92c a bushel. The third crop of alfalfa is ready to cut.—Alex E. Davis.

Rush—The heavy rains recently have put a stop to all farm work. Plowed fields have washed badly. Fills and bridges along highways have been washed out in many cases, along with sections of railroad track, and we have had practically no mail service. But corn, grain sorghums and pastures are making an excellent growth.—William Crottinger.

Sherman—This country has one of the best corn crops in its history, and the feed crops also are doing well. Wheat yields were light; barley did fairly well. Public sales are just starting, and prices are good; there is a considerable demand for horses, and cows sell unusually well. The Wheat Festival Train encountered excellent crowds. There is a growing interest here in better seedbed preparation for wheat, and more attention also is being given to diversified methods of production, that include cows, poultry and hogs. Wheat, \$1.22; corn, \$1.08; barley, 52c; cream, 34c; chickens, 13c; eggs, 17c.—Harry Andrews.

Smith—We have had plenty of rain, and all crops are coming along fine. Pastures have a fine growth of grass, and the livestock have made excellent gains. Nearly all the shocked grain is threshed, and the yields were satisfactory. Oats produced an exceptionally good yield. Wheat, \$1.32; corn, \$1.15; cream, 35c; eggs, 19c.—Harry Saunders.

Stanton—We have been having some splendid rains recently. Row crops and pastures are making an excellent growth. Flies are causing some annoyance to livestock. Cream, 33c; eggs, 15c; potatoes, 65c a peck; milo, \$1.65 a cwt.; seed wheat, \$1.50.—R. L. Creamer.

Trego—We are having good weather for corn and the feed crops. It is likely that we will have a large corn crop. A big acreage is being plowed for fall wheat. Pastures are in fine condition, and livestock is doing well.—Charles N. Duncan.

Wallace—Several good rains have fallen recently, and there is a fine prospect for large yields of corn and the feed crops. The soil also is in good condition for wheat, and farmers are making rapid progress in putting it in condition. The yields of wheat and barley are light. The rains have helped the pastures; cattle are doing well. Cream, 34c; eggs, 18c.—Mrs. A. B. Stetler.

Will Sow More Wheat?

Kansas farmers are planning to seed 4 per cent more acres to winter wheat this year than they did last fall. This would mean 12,440,000 acres, and be the largest acreage ever sown to wheat in Kansas.

This indication is announced after a survey of intentions, by the United States Department of Agriculture, as planned on August first on about 2,000 Kansas farms. The survey is made thus early in order that farmers may change their plans should such an acreage seem either too large or too small. This statement of possibilities is not made as a forecast of what will be done. It is made solely as a guide to the producers in deciding what ought to be done.

In the north central states as a whole, which are the largest producers of winter wheat, a similar survey indicates an intention on August first to seed 28,928,000 acres to wheat this fall, or 116 per cent as large an acreage as was planted last fall. For the United States as a whole the plans on August 1 indicated an intended seeding of 48,637,000 acres, or 113.7 per cent as large an acreage as was planted in the fall of 1926.

Latest information is that this year's production of winter and spring wheat in the United States will amount to 851 million bushels, compared to last year's crop of 833 million bushels, and a five-year average of 808 million bushels. The present outlook for wheat production in the Northern Hemisphere, exclusive of Russia, is for a crop about the same as last year. The acreage now growing in Argentina, on a preliminary forecast, is about the same as that harvested last year. Conditions were drouthy there at seeding time, but moisture so far seems to have been sufficient. In Australia drouthy caused reduction in seeding at the usual seeding period. Later rains caused an extension of seeding time, but it is not known how much of the deficiency was made up.

The European crop has a large influence on export demand for American wheat. Present reports of the European crop, exclusive of Russia, indicate a harvest about 75 million bushels above last year. Recent storms in Northern Europe may cause a reduction in the European estimate, and changes in weather conditions between now and harvest and revisions in the estimates of the countries already reporting production may, of course, alter the estimate. The Russian crop is still uncertain. The North African crop, which is largely durum, is reported as 10 million bushels larger than last year. This production in North Africa is partially or entirely offset by a reduction in the wheat crop of Southern Italy, where Italian durum is grown. Past experience with preliminary North African forecasts shows that they may be revised materially in the final estimates.

Dynamic He-Man

She—"There's that sweet Jack Pillson. Isn't he a lamb? So virile, so strong!"

He—"Do you know him?"

She—"Not exactly, but the darling kicked me once in the old Charleston days."

Martyr to Duty

Chuck—"I thought you promised to save me some of that liquor you had."

Wally—"I tried to, but it ate holes thru everything I put it in and I finally had to drink it."

KANSAS-FREE-FAIR TOPEKA SEPT. 12-17 BIGGER AND BETTER

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The Lone Eagle

The marvelous story of Capt. Lindbergh telling how he gained the whole world's love and respect is complete in this handsome bound book. More thrilling than fiction, more fantastic than fairy tales is this dramatic fact story, "Capt. Lindbergh, The Lone Eagle," who bridged the Atlantic while two worlds tensely waited. This 320 page book handsomely bound in full cloth contains 60 illustrations and gives all the details of his amazing flight; answers the questions you have wanted to ask; shows the mad throngs that greeted him in Europe— Presidents, Kings—his return as a national guest; his welcome back home, in Washington, in St. Louis. It traces also a history of the conquest of the air today. Every red-blooded American will love this book and should have it in his home.

OUR OFFER

The complete story of Capt. Lindbergh in book form will be sent prepaid to all who send in six one-year subscriptions to Capper's Farmer at 25 cents each, or three two-year subscriptions at 50 cents each—just \$1.50 in subscriptions. Send your order to

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10	\$1.00	\$8.20	26	\$2.60	\$22.32
11	1.10	9.52	27	2.70	8.64
12	1.20	10.84	28	2.80	8.96
13	1.30	12.16	29	2.90	9.28
14	1.40	13.48	30	3.00	9.60
15	1.50	14.80	31	3.10	9.92
16	1.60	15.12	32	3.20	10.24
17	1.70	15.44	33	3.30	10.56
18	1.80	15.76	34	3.40	10.88
19	1.90	16.08	35	3.50	11.20
20	2.00	16.40	36	3.60	11.52
21	2.10	16.72	37	3.70	11.84
22	2.20	17.04	38	3.80	12.16
23	2.30	17.36	39	3.90	12.48
24	2.40	17.68	40	4.00	12.80
25	2.50	18.00	41	4.10	13.12

DISPLAY Headings

Display headings are set only in the size and style of type above. If set entirely in capital letters, count 15 letters as a line. With capitals and small letters, count 22 letters as a line. The rate is \$1.50 each insertion for the display heading. One line headings only. Figure the remainder of your advertisement on regular word basis and add the cost of the heading.

RELIABLE ADVERTISING

We believe that all classified livestock and real estate advertisements in this paper are reliable and we exercise the utmost care in accepting this class of advertising. However, as practically everything advertised has no fixed market value and opinions as to worth vary, we cannot guarantee satisfaction. In cases of honest dispute we will endeavor to bring about a satisfactory adjustment between buyer and seller, but we will not attempt to settle disputes where the parties have vilified each other before appealing to us.

AGENTS—SALESMEN—WANTED

SALESMEN: THIS IS YOUR CHANCE TO make money. Splendid territory open. Permanent work, liberal pay. The Ottawa Star Nurseries, Ottawa, Kan.

TAKE ORDERS FOR COFFEE, FLOUR, dried fruits, canned goods, meat, staple groceries, toilet articles, paints, tires, auto and tractor oils. No capital or bond required. We deliver and collect. Permanent business. Big pay. Write at once. Hitchcock-Hill Co., Dept. 37, Chicago.

SELL THE BEST NURSERY STOCK
Hardy, vigorous Ozark mountain grown fruit trees, shrubs; national advertising brings leads; healthful pleasant outdoor work; good money for spare time. Write for new sales plan. Neosho Nurseries, Desk J, Neosho, Mo.

FARM HELP WANTED

MARRIED MAN TO WORK ON GRAIN and stock farm. Capable of management if necessary. Must be sober and honest with good references. Christian preferred. F. L. Marcy, Milford, Kan.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

PATENTS, BOOKLET AND ADVICE FREE
Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, 724 9th St., Washington, D. C.

EDUCATIONAL

MEN WANTING OUTDOOR WORK, QUALIFIED for forest ranger positions. Start \$125 month; cabin and vacation; patrol the forests, protect the game; give tourists information. Write Mokane, Dept. M-42, Denver, Colo.

AUTO ACCESSORIES

SAVE 50 TO 95% ON SLIGHTLY USED parts for cars and trucks; also a complete line of new replacement parts at a big saving. Our stock most complete, service prompt, all parts guaranteed or money refunded. Reference City Bank, C. & D. Auto Salvage Co., 1902 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

RUG WEAVING

BEAUTIFUL RUGS CREATED FROM OLD carpet. Write for circular. Kansas City Rug Co., 1518 Virginia, Kansas City, Mo.

PAINT

SAVEALL PAINT, ANY COLOR \$1.75 A gal. Red Barn Paint \$1.35. Cash with order or C. O. D. Freight paid on 10 gal. or more. Good 4 in. brush \$1.00. Varnish \$2.50 gal. H. T. Wilkie & Co., 104 Kan. Ave., Topeka, Kan.

KODAK FINISHING

ROLL DEVELOPED, SIX GLOSSO PRINTS 25c. Gloss Studio, Cherryvale, Kan.
TRIAL ROLL, SIX GLOSSITONE PRINTS, 25c, fast service. Day Night Studio, Sedalia, Mo.
TRIAL OFFER, FIRST FILM DEVELOPED, 6 prints, free enlargement, 25c silver. Superior Photo Finishers, Dept. P, Waterloo, Iowa.

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

ALFALFA, \$5.00 BUSHEL SWEET CLOVER same. Robert Snodgrass, Augusta, Kan.
BURBANK'S WHEAT, CLEAN SEED, Three Dollars bushel. Allen Palmer, Laredo, Kan.
SEED WHEAT: BURBANK AND NEBRASKA Red Rock, \$2.25 bushel. Frank Stoops, Sawyer, Kan.
SEED WHEAT, HARVEST QUEEN, SUPER BLACKHULL, pure, no smut. Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
SEED WHEAT: SUPER-HARD BLACKHULL, no rye or smut. \$2.00 per bushel sacked. Leo J. Knop, Preston, Kan.
TURKEY RED WHEAT, CAR LOAD OF high grade certified seed. Write for price and samples. Frank Cerny, Narka, Kan.
GOOD SEED IS AT THE ROOT OF ALL big crops. Certified seed wheat available in large or small quantities. Secure a list of growers from the Kansas Crop Improvement Association, Manhattan, Kan.

HARDY BLACK HILLS SPRUCE, DIRECT from the Black Hills. 6-12 inches \$4.00; 12-18 inches \$7.00; 18-24 inches \$10.00; 2-3 ft. high \$15.00, per hundred. Order now for fall shipment. Satisfied customers everywhere. M. J. Anderson & Co., Rapid City, So. Dak.

FALL SEEDS. BLACK HULL WHEAT \$1.40, Winter Barley \$1.10, Fancy Alfalfa \$1.40, Fancy white sweet clover \$6.00, scarified \$7.20 per bushel. Our track. Seamless bags 35¢ each. All home grown non-irrigated and recleaned. The L. C. Adam Merc. Co., Cedarvale, Kan.
ALFALFA SEED \$6.50 BUSHEL PURITY about 96%. Bags free. Other grades \$8.40 and \$10.20. Scarified White Sweet Clovers \$4.80 and \$6.15. Bargain prices, Timothy, Red Clover and Alsike. Write for free samples, prices and catalog. "Seed News," Kansas Seed Co., Salina, Kan.

Blackhull Wheat

Highest grade, certified; two dollars per bushel, sacked. Claude F. Wright, Pawnee Rock, Kan.

REDHULL WHEAT

New variety hard winter wheat selected from Kanred. Ripens early as Blackhull. Strong, stiff straw. Outyielded all other local varieties in four year test. First on market. Limited quantity for sale. One to five bushel lots, \$4.50 per bushel in new grain sacks F. O. B. Write for particulars and samples. F. E. Tonn, Haven, Kan.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

AUCTIONEER, BIG BUSINESS, WANTS partner, teach you; half interest \$3000.00. Colonel Smith, Orpheum Building, Topeka, Kan.

MOTORCYCLES

MOTORCYCLE BARGAINS, USED, REBUILT, guaranteed. Shipped on approval. Catalog free. Floyd Clymer, 821 Broadway, Denver, Colo.

CORN HARVESTERS

RICH MAN'S CORN HARVESTER, POOR man's price, only \$25.00 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. Process Co., Salina, Kan.

MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE

FORD TRUCK, SCHOOL BUS BODY, CAPACITY 25, good condition, suitable for traveling. Warford transmission. Percy Lill, Mount Hope, Kan.

TRACTOR BARGAINS: WHEEL TYPE tractors, all kinds, some brand new. Cletracs, Model W, \$250.00 and \$300.00; Model K, \$400.00 to \$750.00. H. W. Cardwell Company, 300 South Wichita, Wichita, Kan. "Caterpillar" Tractor Dealers.

MACHINERY WANTED

WANTED: SMALL THRESHER WITH feeder. Write L. Sultz, Maybell, Colo.

TOBACCO

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Chewing 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10-\$1.75. Smoking 10-\$1.50. Pipe free. Pay when received. United Farmers Bardwell, Ky.

TOBACCO—TWO YEAR OLD. MILD, clean smoking tobacco, 10 pounds \$1.50. Best select smoking, 10 pounds \$1.75. Hand picked chewing, 10 pounds \$2.50. Pay for tobacco and postage on arrival. Fuqua Bros., Rockvale, Kentucky.

HONEY

NEW EXTRACT HONEY: 60 LBS. \$6.00, 120 lbs. \$11.00. T. C. Veirs, Olathe, Colo.

URE COLORADO HONEY, FINEST QUALITY, two 60 lb. cans, \$12.00. F. O. B. W. H. Birney, Las Animas, Colo.

THEBESTO COLORADO HONEY. 5-LB. can postpaid \$1.45; 10-lb. can postpaid \$2.45; by freight, two 60-lb. cans \$13.20. Satisfaction guaranteed. The Colorado Honey Producers' Association, Denver, Colo.

FOR THE TABLE

APPLES—HOME DRIED OR EVAPORATED, from producer; 25 pounds given for few orders. Jim Smith, Farmington, Ark.

DOGS

FOX TERRIERS OF REAL VALUE. W. L. King, Lycan, Colo.

HUNTING HOUNDS CHEAP, TRIAL, C.O.D. R. W. Ginger, Herrick, Ills.

THREE GOOD GREY HOUNDS FOR SALE. Chas. Ward, Alamota, Kan.

SHEPHERD PUPS, \$3.00 EACH. HERMAN Holle, Marysville, Kan., Rt. 3, Box 23.

FOX TERRIERS, COLLIES, ENGLISH Shepherds. Barnes Farm, Clay Center, Neb.

HUNDRED HUNTING HOUNDS CHEAP Supplies catalogue. Kaskaskennels, AW76, Herrick, Ill.

ENGLISH SHEPHERD AND COLLIE PUPPIES. Guaranteed to heel. Shipped C. O. D. Stamp for photo and prices. H. W. Chestnut, Chanute, Kan.

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPPIES, BLACKS and browns; also Collie puppies. Guaranteed. Stamp for photo and prices. H. W. Chestnut, Chanute, Kan.

WOLF-GRAY GERMAN POLICE FEMALES bred to greatest Silver-Gray dog of breed, \$10 to \$20. Few outstanding Silver-Gray pups. Show prospects, \$10 to \$20. Forced to sell at these prices because of health. First chance to buy breeds best below \$50 to \$100. Chas. R. Tyrrell, Seward, Nebr.

RABBITS

MAKE BIG PROFITS WITH CHINCHILLA Rabbits. Real money makers. Write for facts. 88 Conrad's Ranch, Denver, Colo.

FERRETS

FERRETS FOR HUNTING AND RATS. Prices free. Roy C. Greene, Wellington, Ohio.

MISCELLANEOUS

VIRGIN WOOL YARN FOR SALE BY manufacturer at bargain. Samples free. H. A. Bartlett, Harmony, Maine.

ATTENTION COMPOSERS! MUSIC SET to words and words set to music ready for publication, including copyright. Prices reasonable. Music Arranging Dept. Eddie Kuhn, Orchestras, 1221 K. C. A. C., Kansas City, Mo.

POULTRY

Poultry Advertisers: Be sure to state on your order the heading under which you want your advertisement run. We cannot be responsible for correct classification of ads containing more than one product unless the classification is stated on order.

BABY CHICKS

BABY CHICKS, LARGE BREED \$8 HUNDRED; Leghorns, \$7. Jenkins Accredited Hatchery, Jewell, Kan.

ACCREDITED CHICKS, 60 UP. WORLD'S best laying strains, 12 varieties. Free catalog. Booth Farms, Box 728, Clinton, Mo.

ORDERS FOR "QUALITY CHICKS" NOW being booked for September, October, November and December delivery. Season prices. Wishbone Hatchery, Chanute, Kan.

FALL CHICKS: PURE BRED, FINE QUALITY, from Bacillary White Diarrhea tested flocks; \$10.50-100 delivered. Free catalog and testimonials. Mid-Western Poultry Farms & Hatchery, Burlingame, Kan.

25,000 CHICKS EACH WEEK. IMMEDIATE shipment. 100% live delivery, prepaid. From certified, heavy producing, culled, tested, inspected flocks. Terms cash. Order today. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas, Heavy Assorted, 100-\$7.25; 500-\$35.00. Single Reds, Rose Reds, White, Buff Barred Rocks, Black Minorcas, White Wyandottes, Silver Wyandottes, Light Brahmans, Buff Orpingtons, 100-\$9.25; 500-\$45.00. Mixed Assorted, 100-\$6.50. Bush's Poultry Farms, Box 611, Hutchinson, Kan.

PURE BRED CHICKS FROM HEAVY LAYING flocks. Per 100: Brown, Buff or White Leghorns, \$7; Rocks, Reds, Anconas, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, \$8; Assorted, \$6.50. 90% alive, prepaid arrival guaranteed. Catalog. Order from this ad. Consolidated Hatcheries, Columbia, Mo.

PURE BRED CHICKS FROM HEAVY LAYING flocks. Per 100: Brown, Buff or White Leghorns, \$7; Rocks, Reds, Anconas, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, \$8; Assorted, \$6.50. 90% alive, prepaid arrival guaranteed. Catalog. Order from this ad. Consolidated Hatcheries, Columbia, Mo.

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Co-operative Chicks

cost less. Co-operation does it. All flocks State Accredited. Famous laying strains. Circular Free. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas, Heavy Assorted, 7c; Barred, White Rocks, Black Minorcas, S. C. Reds, 8c; R. C. Reds, Buff Rocks, S. L. Wyandottes, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, 9c; White Orpingtons, White Lang

The Real Estate Market Place

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(undisplayed ads also accepted
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reach 1,446,847 Families. All widely used for
Real Estate Advertising.
Write For Rates and Information

Aug. 15, 1927.

Kansas Farmer,
Topeka, Kansas.
Gentlemen:
Please renew our advertisement immediately
for another four times.

We are very well satisfied with the inquiries we get from your weekly.

Very Truly yours,

STEVENS COUNTY INVESTMENT CO.
J. O. J. Bollesvain, Pres.
Spokane, Washington.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND

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

FREE BOOKS on Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. LOW ROUND TRIP RATES. IMPROVED FARMS FOR RENT. E. C. Leedy, Dept. 200, G. N. Ry., St. Paul, Minnesota.

ARKANSAS

ARKANSAS farm bargains. Fine terms. Large and small places. Free list. Write Rogers Realty Co., Malvern, Arkansas.

46 A. bearing apples, peaches, cherries and grapes; 8-room modern home, \$25,000. Fayetteville Rly. Co., Fayetteville, Ark.

ALL ABOUT CHEAP FARMS in Crawford County, Arkansas. Write J. M. Doyal, Mountainburg, Arkansas.

AT SPRINGDALE nice little 10 acre tract of land for poultry, fruit, dairy with good spring. Concord Rly., Springdale, Ark.

160 A. all purpose farm. State highway, high school, fine buildings, ask for photographs, \$5000. Bob McMullen, Ola, Arkansas.

SPRINGDALE, ARKANSAS; Center of Ozarks. Apples, berries, grapes, poultry, stock farms. Free lists. S.W. Hawkins Rly. Co. CWCS, hens, sows, berries, apples. Buy small farm, Benton County, Original Ozarks. Free Lists. Rogers Land Co., Rogers, Ark.

COLORADO

400 ACRE RANCH \$1,200. \$800 CASH required. W. Brown, Florence, Colorado.

IDAHO

COME TO TWIN FALLS, IDAHO the Banner Irrigation Project of the west. Seeing is believing. We have (1) Greatest diversity of crops in large quantities. (2) Lowest priced lands considering our impts. (3) Best of marketing and shipping conditions. (4) Highest yields of all crops grown. (5) Livestock and dairy advantages equal to any other territory in the U. S. (6) No crop failures in 22 years. (7) Ideal climate with no cyclones, floods, earthquakes, droughts, blizzards, nor sunstroke. Write County Realty Board or Chamber of Commerce.

KANSAS

SALE: Improved eighty, Neodesha, 7 miles. John Deer, Neodesha, Kan.

WHEAT AND ALFALFA FARMS \$20 to \$50 per acre. Chas. H. Mitchell, Dighton, Kan.

CHOICE WHEAT land \$20 to \$50 A. Southwestern Land Co. Realtors, Dodge City, Ks.

100 ACRES, \$20,000. Partial payment. Dickinson County, Kansas. 3 miles town. H. A. Franz, General Delivery, Abilene, Kansas.

RANCH SNAP: 1280 A. stream, 800 tillable. Part bottom, house, \$17.50 A. \$4000 cash by March, bal. easy. Ely, Garden City, Kan.

800 ACRES in sight good Kansas town; 320 growing wheat; no waste; plenty water; 2 sets buildings; forced sale to settle partnership; \$35 per acre; attractive terms. Mansfield Co., 1205 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

120 ACRES improved, 50 corn, 50 fine pasture; abundance good water. Family water, small fruit. Crop and all \$55 per acre. 6 miles Richmond. Bargain. Possession. Mansfield Loan Co., Ottawa, Kan.

1584 ACRES, corn, alfalfa and bluegrass farm, good imp. soil, water, 1/2 mi. town, trade and H. S., 35 mi. K. C. This is your opportunity to own a real producer at right price. Already financed. \$16,500, mtg. \$10,000. Hosford Inv. Co., Lawrence, Kansas.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By Jesse R. Johnson
163 West 8th St., Wichita, Kan.



Frank L. Young, Cheney, Kansas, uses the combination of wheat and registered Jersey cattle. He raises about 300 acres of wheat each year and maintains a herd of about 50 Jerseys. About third of them are in milk all the time during the year. The boys and girls are greatly interested in the cattle and the machinery on the Young farm runs smoothly. Last year ten head of cows and heifers were put on official test as they freshened, without any effort to pick out the best prospects. Nine of them made the registry of merit grade and three of them made state records. Everything in the herd is related to these cows. One of them, a two-year-old, won in the Triple-A Class producing 453.02 pounds of fat.

Miss M. V. Stanley of Anthony began breeding registered Shorthorns fifteen years ago and has continued in the work ever since regardless of the bad conditions that forced a good many men to quit. During the time she has sold hundreds of cattle to her neighbors and others in many parts of Kansas. Probably no woman in the entire country has shown more skill in selecting breeding animals and in conducting her breeding operations along business lines. She has always insisted on buying good herd sires from the most reliable breeders, her

present herd bull comes from the good herd of John Regier of Whitewater. Now the herd numbers about fifty and is to be dispersed. Miss Stanley says she does so with sincere regret, believing that the future of the cattle business looks very bright, but she must give more of her time to her mother who is in poor health.

The world has generally paid tribute to the man who learns a profession and practices it successfully, this should apply to the man who learns well the science of producing better livestock. G. M. Shepherd of Lyons began early in life to serve an apprenticeship in breeding Durocs. He has been tempted to quit many times during the past thirty years but his love for the business he had learned so well kept him on the job. This year Mr. Shepherd and his sons have about seventy good spring pigs and a lot of Durocs of various ages including about thirty gilts bred for fall farrow and some good boars carried over from last fall. They are getting the show herd ready and things generally look very prosperous around the Shepherd Duroc farm.

R. M. (Roxie) McClelland of Kingman is one of the active Jersey breeders and boosters of his county. Last winter he visited leading breeders of Missouri and bought a carload of heifers for the club boys of his locality. They were distributed to twenty-one Kingman county boys. Mr. McClelland belongs to the Reno County Cow Testing Association; in 1926 his entire herd of cows milked averaged 350 pounds of fat for the year. Prospects are for quite an increase this year.

KANSAS-FREE-FAIR TOPEKA SEPT. 12-17 BE-ONE-OF-350,000



DUROC BOGS

At Private Treaty
30 head of the finest bred Duroc Sows and Gilts I have ever offered the public. Write for description and prices.

E. G. HOOVER, R. S., WICHITA, KANSAS.

Bred Sows and Gilts

shipped on approval. Write for prices and photographs.

STANTS BROS., ABILENE, KANSAS

Gilts and Young Sows

bred to The Architect and Stilts Major, 1st prize winners of Kansas 1926. Also real fall and spring boars. Write for full information.

G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS

DUROC SPRING GILTS

good ones sired by Architect and a grandson of Revelation. Also boars. Reasonable prices. Making no public sale. LEO BREEDEN, GREAT BEND, KANSAS.

DUROC GILTS

To farrow in September and October. At low figures. Best breeding in the land.

G. D. WILLEMS, INMAN, KANSAS

DUROC SOWS AND GILTS

by good boars bred to the good boar W. R.'s Leader for fall farrow. Spring gilts and boars. Photographs. Reg. immunized. Shipped on approval.

W. R. Huston, Americus, Kansas

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

Raise Your Herd Boar

Buy a pig, 100 to pick from. Sired by Decision Wildfire and Rangi Munn. Best of breeding. Out of big litters. Also bred sows. D. W. Brown, Valley Center, Ks.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

O.I.C.HOGS on time

Write for Hog Book

Originators and most extensive breeders.

THE L. B. SILVER CO., Box 15, Salem, Ohio.

AUCTIONEERS

Jas. T. McCulloch

AUCTIONEER.

Selling All Breeds. Clay Center, Kansas.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

J. C. BANBURY & SONS

Established 1907

Poll Shorthorns. See us at State Fair. Grandsons of \$5000 and \$6000 Imported Bulls. Blood; Quality; Beef; Milk; Butter. 200 in herd.

Scotch and Bates Families. Reds, Whites, Roans. \$75 to \$300. 3 del. 150 mil. Free. Reg. Transfer. T. B.

tested with guarantee, free. Phone 1602 our Expense. Pratt, Kansas.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

AT PRIVATE TREATY

45 registered Shorthorn calves, fall delivery. Good calves, out of well bred dams. Mostly by Maxwell Jealousy, grandson of Avondale, or Rosario by Divide Magnet.

V. E. DEGEER, LAKE CITY, KANSAS

North Central Kansas Free Fair

Belleville, Kan., Aug. 27 to Sept. 2

Entries close Aug. 20. Write for premium list.

W. R. Barnard, Sec'y, Belleville, Kansas

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By J. W. Johnson

Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.

Ray Gould, proprietor of the Western Blue Grass herd of Chester White hogs was at the Norton fair Thursday. He has 250 acres of corn that will make easily 30 bushels to the acre. Rexford is in Thomas county.

J. A. Sanderson, Regier, Norton county, was at the Norton fair with a nice lot of Chester White hogs from his herd. He may go to Belleville with them. Mr. Sanderson may make a bred sow sale in February but will sell his boars at private sale.

H. M. Wood of Ottawa, Kan., has announced a sale of Holstein cattle to be held at the Fair Grounds at Ottawa, Sept. 1. Twenty-five head of registered cattle will be catalogued and the offering will consist of cows, heifers and heifer calves, also two young bulls.

Clay county is going to have a free fair in all that the word implies. The gate is not only wide open but there is no charge for the stalls for livestock and every effort will be made to attract exhibits of livestock from now on. Very liberal premiums are offered and the grounds and buildings are to be put in first class shape for future fairs.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Semi Dispersal Sale of Holstein Cattle

At the Fair Grounds,

Ottawa, Kan.

Thursday, Sept. 1

25 head of registered cattle consisting of cows, heifers and heifer calves, also two young bulls nearly ready for service. Herd fully accredited.

Sale begins at 1 P. M. sharp.

H. M. Wood, Ottawa
OWNER

W. H. Mott, Sales Manager,
Herington, Kan.
Homer Rule, Auctioneer.

Southwest Dairy Cattle Company

Highest class grade Holstein and Jersey heifer calves \$18.00 F. O. B., Kansas City, Missouri. Prices on registered Jerseys and Holsteins, either sex, and age upon application. All calves vaccinated against scouring and hemorrhagic septicemia. Write today.

754 Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City, Mo.

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

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.

LEO BREEDEN, GREAT BEND, KANSAS.

HEREFORD CATTLE

Registered Herefords

20 head cows, coming three to coming 7 years old. Breeding Imported Fantastic and Bocaldo. Six by granddaughter of Old Dominant. Price \$100 each. Also herd sire, grandson of Old Dominant. Price \$600.

F. A. Lawrence & Son, Meriden, Kan., Rt. 3.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Bred Sow Sale

Caldwell, Kan.

Monday, Sept. 12

40 POLAND Sept. yearling gilts, bred for Sept. and early Oct. farrow. Sired by SUNDIAL and ARMISTICE WONDER. Bred to BORDER CHIEF, Sundial and JAYHAWK, son of the noted Nighthawk. All boars of size and feeding quality. Sundial was grand champion of the Kansas National 1926. A splendid offering of uniform, well coated, good footed yearlings. All immune and of the big litter sort. Write for catalog.

F. E. Wittum, Caldwell, Kan.
Auctioneers: Boyd Newcom, Savage & Tarpenning

Champion Poland China Breeding

Herd sires incomparable, Columbian Knight, Improver, Liberator Jr., Missouri. Bred Sows and Boars, sows bred to champion boars and boars sired by champions for sale at bargain prices. Guaranteed as represented.

COLUMBIAN STOCK FARM
1457 Genesee St., Kansas City, Mo.



This Sign Will Protect You and Your Property!

The Protective Service pays cash rewards of \$50 each for the arrest and conviction of thieves who steal from farms where the Protective Service sign is posted. Protect your farm and your family with this sign before thieves visit you. Send the coupon TODAY.

Cash Rewards Paid For Capturing Thieves

Six cash rewards of \$50 each have been paid by the Kansas Farmer since March 22, to people who have captured and helped convict thieves who stole from members of the Protective Service.

\$50

reward was paid to Mrs. Charles Conley and Ami Chandler who live near Wetmore for capturing and getting evidence against a thief who stole Mrs. Conley's chickens.

\$50

reward was paid to W. F. Miller, night motorcycle policeman at Iola, for capturing and convicting a thief who raided the poultry house of Mr. and Mrs. C. V. Cole who live west of Cherryvale.

\$50

reward was paid to Henry Fisher and his son, Albert, and daughter, Helen, who live west of Topeka, for their work in capturing and convicting thieves who stole a horse belonging to Mr. Fisher and a pony belonging to Helen.

\$50

reward was paid to three Kansas City, Missouri, policemen, A. J. Hall, J. F. Southerland and Sergeant James O. Reeves for the work they did in capturing and convicting a thief who raided Andrew Ford's poultry house, near Linwood.

More thieves are in jail awaiting trial for stealing from members and as soon as they are tried and sentenced to jail or prison, rewards will be paid for their capture and conviction.

Most thieves are avoiding places where the Protective Service sign is posted. Is there a sign at the entrance to your place, warning thieves to stay away from your property, or are you inviting them to come in and help themselves?

Send the coupon today and get your property protected before thieves visit you, and carry away some of your valuable property. You can't afford to be without this protection against rascals who make their living by stealing from honest folks.

\$50

\$50

reward was paid to Sheriff J. C. Young, Miami county, and members of Oak Grove Lodge No. 249, Anti-Horse Thief Association, for the capture and conviction of thieves who stole poultry from Charles Knoche, south of Paola.

reward was paid to B. A. Jensen, Willis, Morfitt and W. E. Kennedy, who live west of Greenwich, for capturing and convicting a thief who stole Mr. Kennedy's chickens.

SEND THIS COUPON NOW
BEFORE YOU FORGET IT!

KANSAS FARMER and MAIL & BREEZE,
8th & Jackson, Topeka, Kansas

Gentlemen: I want to become a member of the Protective Service to do my part in ridding Kansas of thieves and to protect my property. Please enroll me as a member of the Protective Service and send Protective Service sign at once. Enclosed please find payment for offer checked below.

\$3.00 to pay for a 5 years' subscription to Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze, and 10 cents for mailing and handling Protective Service sign.

\$2.00 to pay for a 3 years' subscription to Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze, and 10 cents for mailing and handling Protective Service sign.

\$1.00 to pay for a 1 year subscription to Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze, and 10 cents for mailing and handling Protective Service sign.

10 cents to pay for mailing and handling Protective Service sign, as I am a paid in advance subscriber to Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.

(Put an X before the one you want)

Name.....

Town.....

R. F. D..... State.....
Be sure to give your R. F. D. number if you live
on a rural route 827

Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze
8th and Jackson Sts. Topeka, Kansas