

Copy 2

KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

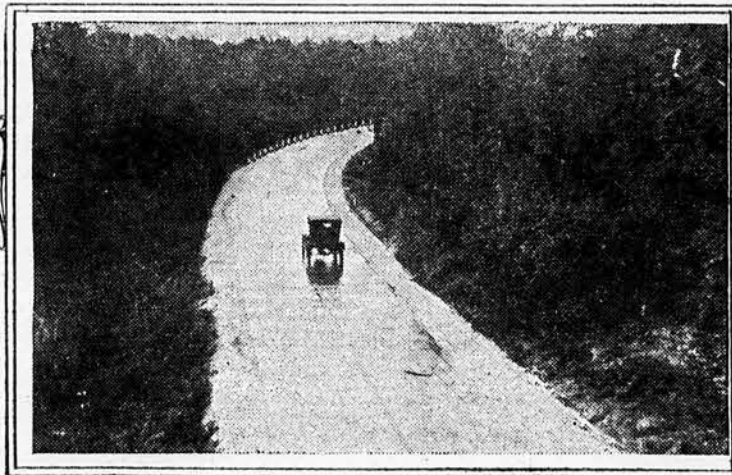
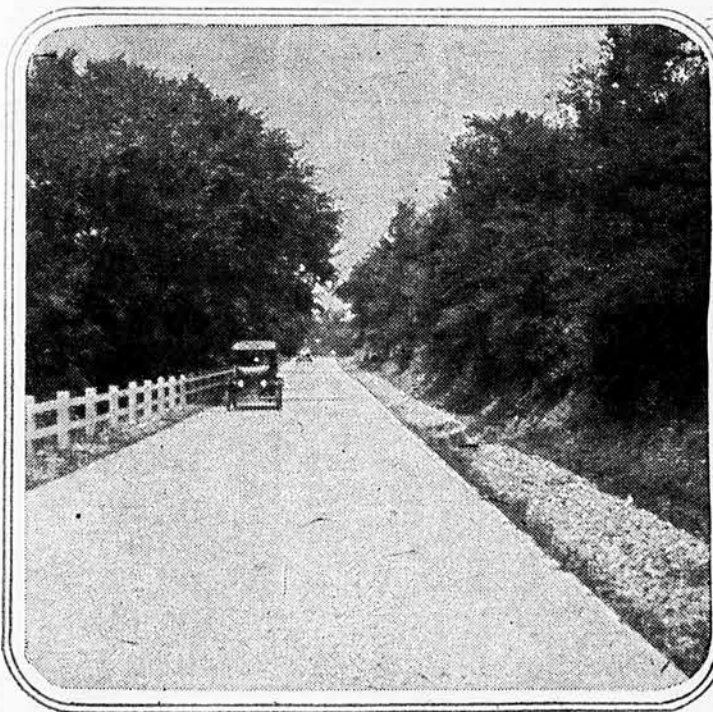
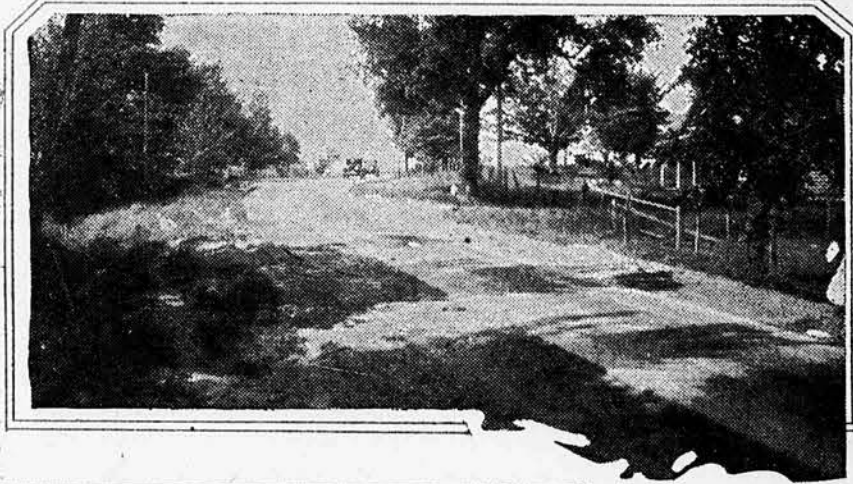
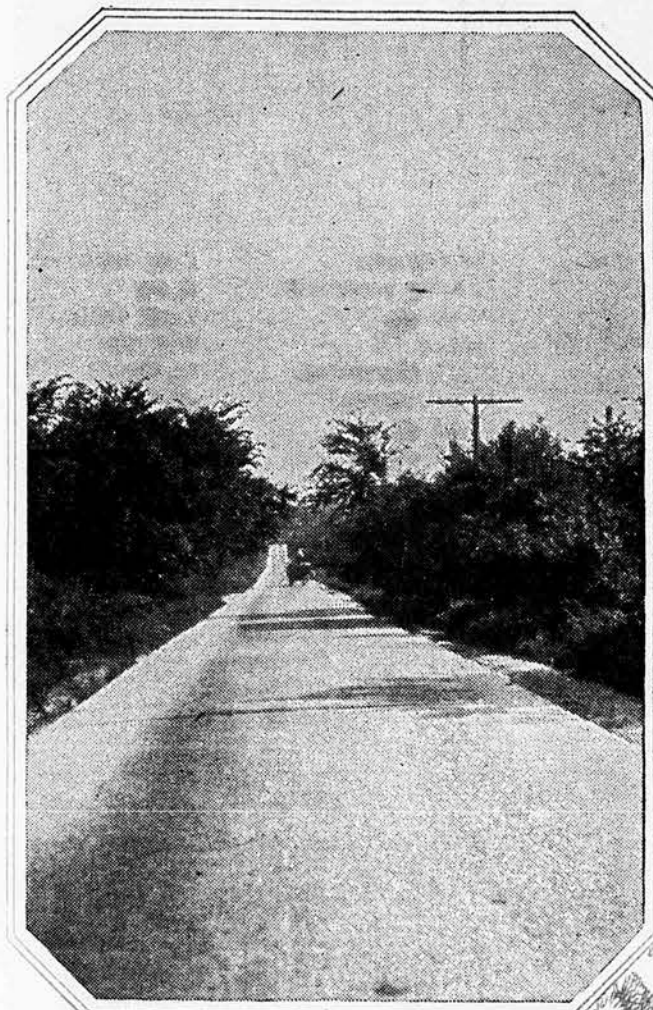
Volume 65

September 17, 1927



Number 38

Along the Modern Motor Trails



Each Kansan Should Try These Stores

YOUR Farm Service merchant always can meet competition when price and quality are taken into consideration. You owe it to your pocketbook to give him a chance.

Furthermore this Farm Service merchant always is your friend in time of trouble. Your hours are his hours; he is always at your beck and call when the corn binder breaks down or the windmill gets out of order. You'll find if he observes the eight hour law—it's eight hours in the morning and eight hours in the afternoon.

Generally the Farm Service dealer is a leader in his community. He pays taxes, he supports the schools and churches, and his interests are the same as yours. Buying your merchandise of this man is one way of making your community better.

How is he identified? By the "tag" in the window.



Thousands of little every-day items you need

- Harness equipment
 - Rivets
 - Locks
 - Fence wire
 - Kitchen utensils
 - Knives
 - Garden tools
 - Hinges
 - Iron fittings
 - Cabinet fittings
- Curtain rods
 - Building materials
 - Post caps
 - Gears
 - Oils and greases
 - Door hangers
 - Guttering
 - Steel hames
 - Handles
 - Piping
- Auto accessories
 - Saws
 - Tank heads
 - Heaters
 - Hoists
 - Hooks
 - Hose
 - Bearings
 - Paints
 - Rope

FARM SERVICE DEALERS OF HARDWARE KANSAS IMPLEMENTS

And Implements Too:

- Pumps
 - Cutters
 - Harrows
 - Mowers
- Rakes
 - Spreaders
 - Stackers
 - Seeders
- Loaders
 - Shellers
 - Cultivators
 - Drills
- Pressers
 - Planters
 - Plows
 - Mixers

HERE IS YOUR NEAREST DEALER—TRADE WITH HIM

Your "Farm Service" Men

Make It Your Store



- Abilene.....Kugler, H. R.
- Ableno.....Shockey & Landes
- Alden.....Taylor & Sons
- Alexander.....Olson Lumber Co.
- Alta Vista.....Wolfgang Hardware
- Attoona.....E. A. DeBolt Hdw. Co.
- Andale.....Horsesh Hdw. Store
- Arcadia.....Dunton Hdw. Co.
- Argonia.....Ruse Hdw. & Sup. Co.
- Arkansas City.....A. A. Downing Co.
- Assaria.....Assaria Hardware Co.
- Attica.....Stith & Larmer
- Barnes.....F. & F. Hardware Co.
- Basehor.....G. F. Collett Hdw. Co.
- Belle Plaine.....C. H. Glover
- Bellefonte.....L. Johnson Hdw. Co.
- Benton.....E. F. Lanham & Son
- Bigelow.....Hale & Son
- Bonner Springs.....The Owl Hdw. Co.
- Brewster.....Knaudson Bros. Hdw. Co.
- Bronson.....Hamorous Bros. Hdw. Co.
- Bucklin.....The Goff & Bunning Hdw. Co.
- Bucklin.....Hobbs & Forrest
- Bunker Hill.....A. L. Kennicott
- Burdick.....The Burdick Hdw.
- Burlingame.....I. E. Amos
- Burns.....Smith & Crawford
- Burr Oak.....Wahlen & Johnson
- Bushong.....Geo. W. Harder Hdw.
- Canton.....W. A. Cray & Co.
- Carbondale.....Smith & Land
- Cedar Vale.....The L. C. Adam Merc. Co.
- Cedar Vale.....Cedar Vale Co-op. Co.
- Centralia.....Leeper Cash Hdw. Co.
- Chapman.....Louden Bros.
- Cherokee.....Wiles Hdw. Co.
- Chetopa.....Lyon Brothers
- Chetopa.....Porter Hdw. Co.
- Cherryvale.....Clayton Supply Co.
- Cliff.....Watson Hdw. & Furn. Co.
- Cliff.....J. W. Miller & Co.
- Clay Center.....W. W. Smith & Sons
- Clay Center.....W. D. Vincent Hdw. Co.
- Clearwater.....Henry Wile & Son
- Coffeyville.....The Isham Hdw. Co.
- Colby.....Fitzgerald Hdw. Co.
- Colby.....Pratt-Golden Hdw.
- Coldwater.....Coldwater Hdw. Imp. & Sup.
- Coldwater.....Roberts Hdw. Co.
- Columbus.....The Tyler Hdw. Co.
- Corning.....J. W. Bylskemann
- Council Grove.....Dunland & White Hdw.
- Council Grove.....Gibson & Clyburn
- Cuba.....Steve Opocensky & Sons
- Cullison.....Pearson Brothers
- Cullison.....G. I. Toews
- Cunningham.....Fee Hdw. Co.
- Defia.....A. E. Macha
- Delavan.....J. P. Martin
- Dighton.....Hall & Kiewno
- Dighton.....The Dighton Lbr. Co.
- Douglas.....Dunagan's Hdw.
- Dover.....W. J. Mansell Hdw.
- Downs.....Nixon-Hansen Hdw. Co.
- Elkhart.....W. H. Legg
- Ellis.....Waldo & Waldo
- Ellis.....J. G. Perigo Hdw. Store
- Ellsworth.....Thos. G. O'Donnell
- Elmo.....Guthall Bros.
- Emporia.....The Haynes Hdw. Co.
- Emporia.....McCarthy Hdw. Co.
- Englewood.....T. C. Murbok Hdw. Co.
- Esbon.....Hartzler Hdw. & Imp. Co.
- Eudora.....Eudora Hdw. Co.
- Eureka.....J. H. Wiggins
- Fairview.....Minneman Hdw. Co.
- Florence.....C. M. Howard
- Florence.....J. B. Melrowsky
- Fowler.....Lasater & Mendenhall
- Frankfort.....Bonnell Bros.
- Frederick.....Brookway's Hdw.
- Freeport.....Watkins Hdw.
- Fulton.....Fulton Lbr. Co.
- Galena.....Schmidt Bros.
- Garden City.....Carter Bros. Hdw. Co.
- Garden Plain.....Wulf Bros. Hdw. & Imp.
- Girard.....J. D. Barker
- Goff.....Leeper Cash Hdw. Co.
- Goodland.....W. H. Tipton Hdw. Co.
- Great Bend.....Bourlurant's
- Great Bend.....Gibson Farm Sup. Co.
- Great Bend.....Onizley & Wilson
- Greenleaf.....M. Talness Hdw. Co.
- Greensburg.....Greensburg Imp. Co.
- Grinnell.....Baalman & Hunter
- Haddam.....A. R. Hoffman & Son
- Halstead.....Rieser & Dyck
- Hanover.....Stanley Halr
- Hanston.....A. J. Halling Hdw. & Imp.
- Hardtner.....Allen Bros.
- Haviland.....Bryant Bros.
- Haviland.....The Farmers Co-op. Co.
- Herington.....J. R. Ruff
- Herdon.....O'Leary Hdw. Co.
- Hill City.....Webster Hdw. Co.
- Hillsboro.....Cornelsen Hdw. Co.
- Holton.....Bender Bros.
- Holton.....Owl Hdw. Co.
- Hope.....Koch Hdw. Co.
- Hosington.....John M. Lewis
- Hosington.....Fred Childs
- Horton.....Dealy Hdw.
- Hugoton.....O. L. Sherwo d Lbr. Co.
- Hugoton.....J. B. Porter Hdw.
- Hutchinson.....Hitchcock Imp. Co.
- Hutchinson.....J. C. O'Donnell Hdw. Co.
- Hutchinson.....SI Young Hdw. & Imp. Co.
- Hutchinson.....Woodwards Int. Agency
- Ingalis.....J. F. Berns
- Independence.....Ideal Supply Store
- Inman.....Human Hdw.
- Isabel.....Larabee
- Isabel.....Isabel Co-sp. Equity EX.
- Jewell City.....E. L. Gray Imp. Co.
- Junction City.....Waters Hdw. Co.
- Junction City.....J. J. & W. F. Muenzenmayer
- Kelly.....Leo J. Guth
- Kismetdown.....Kingsway Hdw. Co.
- Kismet.....J. C. Benson Mds. Co.
- LaCygne.....R. C. Smith Hdw. & Imp.
- LaFontaine.....Springer Hdw. Co.
- Lake City.....Lake Hdw. Co.
- Lakin.....J. C. Hart & Co.
- Larned.....Louis Robinson
- Lawrence.....Green Brothers
- Lawrence.....Achning Hdw. Co.
- Leavenworth.....Olive Hdw. Co.
- Lewis.....C. R. Nelson Hdw. Co.
- Little River.....Hedgson Imp. & Hdw. Co.
- Little River.....Edwards-Sohlberg Co.
- Logan.....E. I. King & Co.
- Longford.....Brown Hardware Co.
- Lyons.....Graber Implement Co.
- Lyons.....Taylor & Sons Lbr. & Imp. Co.
- Mahaska.....C. H. Conrad & Sons
- Manchester.....W. E. Cramer & Son
- Manhattan.....B. R. Hull
- Manhattan.....The Johnson Machine Co.
- Manhattan.....Akin & Limbocker
- Marion.....Hanstine Hdw. Co.
- Marion.....C. F. Pantle Hdw. Co.
- McCracken.....J. P. Warden
- McCune.....W. M. Sagers & Co.
- McPherson.....Crary's Hdw. Co.
- McPherson.....Hawley Hdw. Co.
- Meade.....R. F. Todd & Co.
- Meriden.....G. W. Gay Hdw.
- Miller.....The Chambers Hdw. Co.
- Minneapolis.....Williams Mills Lbr. Co.
- Minneapolis.....Ward & Kinsey
- Mitchell.....Taylor & Sons
- Monument.....Sondburg Hdw. Co.
- Morrowville.....R. J. Stanton
- Moscow.....O. L. Sherwood Lbr. Co.
- Mound City.....Murray Hdw. Co.
- Mound Valley.....Hess Hdw. Co.
- Moundridge.....Goering Hdw. Co.
- Mount Hope.....Larsen Hdw. Co.
- Mullinville.....W. H. Cully's Sons
- Munden.....Jos. F. Strausky
- Neesho Rapids.....A. L. Scott Lbr. Co.
- Navarre.....The Hussey Lbr. Co.
- Nokoma.....R. Maresch Lbr. Co.
- Ness City.....Ming's Cash Store
- Newton.....Graber Hdw. & Imp. Co.
- Newton.....Olliver & H. Ibert
- Nickerson.....The Turbush Hdw. Co.
- Oakley.....Harrison & Schabbe
- Oakley.....Churchill Hdw. Co.
- Olathe.....Willis C. Keefer
- Olathe.....The Big Grange Store
- Onaga.....Peter Gurtler Hdw. & Imp.
- Onega.....Conwell & Co.
- Osborne.....Woolley Imp. Co.
- Oskaloosa.....B. T. Gay
- Oswego.....Gossard Hdw. & Imp. Co.
- Oswego.....John Brady Hdw.
- Ottawa.....Noble & Gibson Hdw. Co.
- Oxford.....Ira Abildgaard
- Paola.....Buck-Schmitt Hdw. Co.
- Paxico.....J. R. Clark Hdw. Co.
- Perry.....Willard Good Hdw. Co.
- Perry.....Wasson Hdw. & Sup. Co.
- Pittsburg.....Derry Hdw. Co.
- Pittsburg.....Hood & Sons Imp. Co.
- Pleasanton.....Melton Hdw. Co.
- Pomona.....Farmers U. Co-op. Co.
- Portis.....Angell's Hdw.
- Pratt.....Thos. Thacker
- Prescott.....A. Kite Hdw. Co.
- Prescott.....Wielower Hdw. & Imp. Co.
- Princeton.....C. E. Blough Hdw.
- Protection.....W. J. Lehman Hdw. Co.
- Protection.....Asberaff's Hdw.
- Ramona.....Badger Lbr. & Coal Co.
- Randall.....W. F. Easter Hdw.
- Republic.....T. W. Peter
- Richardson.....D. C. Van Nieu & Son
- Richmond.....McCandless Hdw. Co.
- Riley.....Ann & Krehbel
- Riley.....Glenn & Furse
- Rolla.....O. L. Sherwood Lbr. Co.
- Rose Hill.....W. N. Harris
- Rossville.....C. E. Cless
- Russell.....Quint Hdw.
- St. Francis.....Williams Hdw. & Pibg. Co.
- Saint John.....Gray Hdw. & Imp. Co.
- Salina.....Leckstrom & Henderstedt
- Salina.....Ruhling Hdw. Co.
- Satanta.....Cal Borroughs Imp. Co.
- Sawyer.....S. Brubaker
- Scandia.....Wm. Guter
- Seranton.....Galder & Skelds Hdw.
- Seranton.....Borland Bros. Hdw. Co.
- Sedgewick.....Fred S. Hayden Hdw. Co.
- Seneca.....John H. Kongs Hdw.
- Silver Lake.....J. Thomas Lumber Co.
- Smith Center.....Henderson & Lusa
- Soldier.....Riley's Hdw. Co.
- Solomon.....Meagher Bros.
- Springfield.....Barn County Merc. Co.
- Starbuck.....Stafford Hdw. & Imp. Co.
- Stafford.....J. L. Caplinger
- Stirling.....Hanson Mach. Co.
- Strong City.....Strong City Hdw. Co.
- Sublette.....J. C. Benson Hdw. Co.
- Topeka.....Bowen & Nuss
- Topeka.....D. H. Forbes
- Topeka.....R. D. Perry Hdw.
- N. Topeka.....Pratt Hdw. Co.
- N. Topeka.....N. Topeka Hdw. Co.
- Seabrook Corner.....Fleming Hdw. Co.
- Valley Falls.....Gillisple Hdw. Co.
- Vassar.....Todd Hdw. & Lbr. Co.
- Vassar.....R. P. Storbeck Hdw.
- Walton.....A. R. Moorhead
- Washington.....Allender Hdw. Co.
- Wellborn.....Lewis Hdw. & D. G. Store
- Wellington.....Meyers Imp. Co.
- Wheaton.....Kufahl Hardware Co.
- White City.....P. H. Nelson Hdw.
- White City.....H. J. Newlen & Co.
- Woodbine.....M. C. Engel Hdw. & Imp.
- Woodbine.....Fred E. Feveabend
- Wichita.....O. D. Nossaman Hdw. Co.
- Wichita.....Yungmeyer Hdw. Co.
- Wichita.....Steele Hdw. Co.
- Willis.....J. H. West Hdw. & Imp.
- Wilsey.....Schwarz Bros.
- Wilson.....Wilmore Hdw. & Imp. Co.
- Wilmore.....Wilmore Hdw. & Imp. Co.
- Winfield.....Goodwin Hdw. & Mtr. Co.
- Winfield.....Geo. B. Moore Co.

KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER



Volume 65

September 17, 1927

Number 38

Gilliland Returns More Than He Takes

Livestock and Legumes Have Conquered Over Weed-Choked Acres

IT WAS a desolate looking farm that C. H. Gilliland bargained for 11 years ago. Nothing seemed to grow there except cockleburrs and sunflowers. Buck brush and its ilk grew in confusion where the new owner thought the fences should have been. It was tired, abused soil. A house in need of repair was the only thing in the way of improvements.

That farm to some, even as a gift, would have looked much like the "white elephant" variety. But to Gilliland it was something to be sought after. The desire to possess that land was so strong that he vowed to himself, as a person will, that he would spend the necessary years of labor to reclaim the fertility that once was there. To him it wasn't the condition at that particular time that mattered. He saw the weed-choked acres, of course, and the gnarled fence rows. But in his mind's eye there was conjured in their stead the picture of the farm that he wanted it to be. And from the day the titles changed on this Jackson county land, Gilliland started to mold it after this plan.

Ambition and energy and faith—characteristics that are common with the men of the soil—were personified in Gilliland. Hard labor was conquering over the scourge of weeds; buck brush and brambles gave way to neat fences kept up and free from weeds. A system of farming was started that gave some hope for returns. And it wasn't long before livestock was introduced.

He Came Back and Stuck

Destiny pointed the finger of sickness at a member of the family. Before the crops were harvested in the fall of the second year, Gilliland had to have a farm sale and go to New Mexico to aid in the search for health. Medical attention was necessary and that cost money. In fact it ate up every cent he was able to raise on the farm sale and a good sum in addition. Doctors are not infallible. Sometimes they lose. Gilliland had to come back to Kansas alone, pick up the loose ends where he had dropped them and go on. That was seven years ago. But the important thing is that he did come back and take up the old fight.

Seeing the Gilliland farm today and inquiring into the present system of agriculture carried on there, the observer might remark, "I don't see how he can fail." And he doesn't. But it hasn't been brought to that state thru any working of charms or miracles. Gilliland knows how every foot of every acre was salvaged out of the weed patch that once was there. He knows what it means to take a loss, too. He had to sell out before the up-turn of prices that came during the war, and when he returned to the farm he had to buy new machinery and other necessities at war prices, and, of course, he took the depreciation on everything. But today he has one of the best improved farms in his section of the country. And he keeps it in good condition, weed-free, enjoying the benefits of legumes and livestock.

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

A GOOD profit while putting the land in a better condition than it ever was before. That is the system C. H. Gilliland, Jackson county, has followed in changing a "rank weed patch" into one of the best improved farms in his section of the state. You will be interested in his story because he is winning. Perhaps his struggles will coincide with your own.

The important thing about Mr. Gilliland's system is that it can be applied on dozens of Kansas farms with success equal to that he is meeting. First of all he lives comfortably and well. He has a steady daily income that takes care of all current bills including hired help. His sidelines are clear profit. Failure to "make" in one or two or three lines on his farm doesn't stop him. He diversifies enough so that he is sure of a living.

Gilliland's livestock operations seem to be especially profitable on his farm. Aside from actual cash profit there is the factor of more fertile fields to consider. Sheep help harvest the crops and have paid \$2 a bushel for corn for the privilege. Hogs are equally as profitable in their way. The Gilliland farm would impress you as a place where system and efficiency have control.

small grain first but that wasn't sure enough. "For a man in debt, who is trying to fix-up his place," he sums it up now, "cows, pigs and chickens do the job. Going to wheat alone or any one thing such as buying and feeding livestock, you always are wondering how you are coming out at the end of the year. With my dairy cows I am just as sure of my income as any man working for wages or on a salary." Of course, Gilliland's cows might die or he might lose out on the feed end. But then, the man on the salary might lose his job.

Thirty-two head of females, all registered Jer-

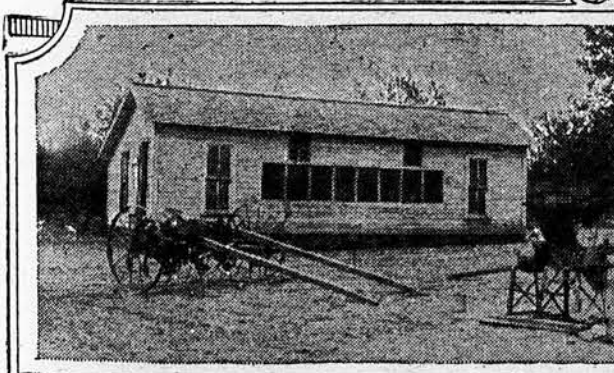
seys, and two purebred herd bulls make up the dairy department. The item of selling for breeding stock has been quite a profitable factor. Gilliland hasn't had a bull calf more than 6 months old on his place for a long time. From last fall's crop of calves, two bull calves went to Idaho, two to Texas, two to Oklahoma, one to Indiana, one to Illinois and four were sold in Kansas. Records show that he has shipped breeding stock from coast to coast and into Canada. And there is quality in the milkers. He has made four state champions in their class from the standpoint of butterfat production.

The livestock operations centered around beef production at first. Gilliland bought White Faces or Angus on the Kansas City market then to feed out. But he changed over to milkers, as he puts it, "Because I had to play the safe game so my interest and taxes always would be ready, and so I could build up my farm. And my system is working out quite satisfactorily." And naturally the Jerseys are not all he has in the line of livestock. But here is his theory. "If I can keep everything paid up to date with cows and chickens, the sidelines I can handle, such as sheep and hogs, mean money in the bank and better improvements. I have a steady income thru my Jerseys and poultry to take care of all the current bills. And the cows even pay the hired help bill." He got back to the breeding stock sale again. "This year I've sold \$1,800 worth of purebred Jerseys. The calves never bring less than \$100 apiece, and from that up to \$200. I find the bigger demand is for bull calves under 6 months old. It will cost me about \$25 to bring a calf to that age, but it is a more expensive proposition from 6 months on."

The fact that the calf crop is the main profit was emphasized by Mr. Gilliland. He figures that a cow should pay all of her expenses, including feed and labor, and leave some profit, but the big end of the profit should come from selling good calves as breeding stock. At least that is the way he works it. But the strictly dairy income isn't so bad. Thru the summer months it has averaged \$150 and, of course, it amounts to considerable more during the winter. The milk all is sold as grade A, on the Kansas City market and brings 20 cents a pound more than the butterfat price for it. Easy access to market can be pointed out as one point in favor of Gilliland's location. Maybe he had that in mind when he purchased the farm.

Believes in Feeding Well

He believes in feeding his cows well. They get a balanced ration and in an amount in proportion to individual production. The ration is made up of 100 pounds of ground oats, 100 pounds of bran, 100 pounds of oilmeal and 200 pounds of ground corn. The grinding, by the way, is done right at home. Some salt and mineral mixture are added to the ration as needed. Gilliland prefers cottonseed meal in place of oilmeal. The determining factor



The Top Picture Shows the Comfortable Home of C. H. Gilliland, Jackson County. A Good Lawn With Flowers and Trees Surrounds It. Note the Kansas Farmer Protective Service Sign on the Pole in Front of the House. Directly Above is the Modern Laying House for the White Leghorns and in the Oval is a Likeness of Mr. Gilliland



This Modern Concrete and Hollow Tile Dairy Barn is Evidence That Gilliland's System of Farming is Meeting Some Success. He Has Changed a "White Elephant" Into One of the Finest Farms in the State. Cows, Hogs, Poultry, Sheep and Legumes All Figure in the Success Here. At the Left is a Picture of Mrs. Gilliland With Her Husband and the Two Girls, Lillian, 6, and Lou Emma, 4

Gilliland dates his real farming operations from seven years ago. "There wasn't a thing here then except the house," he said, "and I have improved it considerably. I couldn't even bring a hog over here because I didn't have a pen. The first money I spent was to dig a well and the next was to fence the place." He started with wheat and

here is price. The oats and corn are home produced and the 30 pounds of corn and soybean silage the cows get daily also are home grown as well as the alfalfa.

Three hundred White Leghorns are responsible
(Continued on Page 11)

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

KANSAS FARMER

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

ARTHUR CAPPER, Publisher
 F. B. NICHOLS, Managing Editor
 T. A. McNEAL, Editor
 RAYMOND H. GILKESON, Associate Editor
 ROY R. MOORE, Advertising Manager

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

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

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: One Dollar a Year

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

Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

I RECEIVE a good many letters from readers who are worried over the general outlook. They believe the world is going rather rapidly to the bad; that moral standards are being lowered; that crime is increasing out of proportion to the increase in population; that people young and old are growing less honest, more reckless, less virtuous and less religious.

Now it is neither wise nor honest to dismiss these assertions with a mere general denial, or to say that they are not serious if true. If moral standards are breaking down; if crime is increasing out of proportion to the increase in population; if people, especially the young are growing less virtuous, less regardful of the rights of other people, less industrious, more inclined to get by without trying to earn an honest living, and are less inclined to be good citizens, then the situation is serious and there is some cause which must be removed before conditions will be improved.

Minds of people who have given these questions a good deal of thought seem to be much divided as to the facts and even much more divided as to the causes and remedies.

In the first place, there is a good deal of guess work about the amount of crime, because only about one-third of the states keep anything like complete crime statistics, so that taking the United States as a whole we do not know whether crime is increasing out of proportion to the increase of population or not. We do have a record of the prison population of the United States, but that does not necessarily tell the whole story; we do not know what proportion of the crimes actually committed were punished; we do not know how many criminals managed to get away without being even arrested, or what percentage of those arrested were afterward tried and convicted.

So far as the prison population does show the increase or decrease of crime it is rather encouraging than discouraging. In 1910 the population of the United States was approximately 92 million; in 1920 it was approximately 106 million, but in 1910 the prison population of the United States was 111,498, while in 1923 with about 18 million more people the prison population was 109,619, a decrease of approximately 2,000, whereas if the prison population had kept pace with the general increase in population there should have been about 22,000 more persons in the various prisons of the United States in 1923 than there were in 1910.

Are the young people of the United States becoming more inclined to be criminals? Here again it is not very easy to find the facts because no adequate records are kept in a majority of the states. On January 1, 1923, there were 145 institutions in the United States for the care of juvenile delinquents, who numbered 29,468, of whom 260 were under 10 years old and 25,233 between 10 and 17 years. In these institutions the percentage of delinquent girls is increasing, while the percentage of delinquent boys is decreasing. This on the whole seems encouraging, but one cannot safely draw conclusions from it because we do not know what proportion of delinquent children under 17 are being arrested and confined in these institutions and what percentage is being kept out on parole. I think perhaps a greater percentage is being paroled than formerly, but I have not the statistics to prove or disprove it.

I think there are more homicides in proportion to population than there were 10 years ago, but here again the statistics are meager and unconvincing. There is a record showing the homicide rate to 100,000 in cities of that number of inhabitants or more, which shows that the rate was 8.2 in 1915 and 11.1 in 1925, but I can find no complete record or any record at all in cities smaller than 100,000. In Chicago the homicide rate more than doubled in the 10 years between 1915 and 1925, but in Kansas City, Kan., the homicide rate dropped from 20.5 in 1915 to 14.6 in 1925, which seems to show at least that the abolition of the death penalty for murder does not increase the number of murders. The number of commitments to prison for burglary was almost the same for 100,000 in 1923 that it was in 1910, while the number of commitments for robbery more than doubled in proportion to the population between 1910 and 1923. The number of commitments for drunkenness in 1923 was just about half as many as in 1910, but the number committed for violation of

the drug act was about 25 times as great as the number committed for the same crime in 1910.

No definite conclusion can be reached from these partial statistics. In some cities crime seems to have greatly increased, according to the statistics, while in other cities crime is just about the same, and in some cities it seems to have decreased.

We have more laws and more population, so that it seems reasonable that we have more crime, at any rate more violation of law. But granting that there is more crime in proportion to the population, what is the remedy? Evidently our method of dealing with crime has been at least a partial failure, for if it were not there ought to be less crime, or at least no more.

The theory on which our statutes providing for the punishment of crime is based is and always has been that crime can be wiped out provided the punishment is severe enough; in other words, we have proceeded on the theory that crime can be stopped by fear. People who complain about the increase of crime clamor for the restoration of capital punishment in those states where it has been abolished, and for the rigid enforcement of the death penalty in those states where it is still provided for.

There is an old axiom that whatever applies to each of the component parts applies to the whole. The nation is made up of such component parts as



Where the Ammunition Comes From

the family and the school. There are families that are run on the theory that the children can be made good by punishment. Whip them severely enough and often enough and they will be good; in such families the saying, "Spare the rod and spoil the child," is common. There are other families run on the same principle except that the parents take it out on the children mostly by threatening them without actually doing much punishing. Neither method of running a family is a success. If the children are actually kept in a state of constant terror they will mind so long as they are under the eyes of their parents, but they grow to hate as well as fear their parents, and if they can get by secretly they will get by that way; if they can get out of punishment by lying they will lie. They are apt to grow up dishonest and get away from parental restraint as soon as they can. The children who are continually threatened and seldom punished soon grow to have little respect for their parents and regard disobedience as commendable.

There are a few school teachers who undertake to govern their schools by fear; such schools are invariably a failure. The successful teacher has a few commonsense rules necessary for the orderly conduct of the machinery of the school, but he or she depends principally on exciting the interest of the pupil in his or her work. The teacher knows from experience that if the pupil becomes interested in his or her work such a pupil will have no desire to violate the rules; he is too much interested and too busy to be bad.

In a like manner the children who are interested

in the work or play about home, who love instead of hate their parents, are easy to govern. The fact is that there is a lot more satisfaction in being good than in being bad. Now apply the old axiom that what is true of the component parts is true of the whole and we have to conclude that our system of government is now and always has been based on a wrong principle; the wonder to me is not that there is a good deal of lawlessness and crime but that on the whole people are as good as they are.

Once convince a man that obedience to law, that refraining from crime means better conditions, more happiness and more satisfaction for him and he will naturally prefer to be a law-abiding citizen. You cannot depend on scaring men and women into being good unless the government has the power to supervise the conduct of every citizen and by the exercise of the most cruel and despotic power scare each citizen into submission. The Soviet government of Russia comes near putting that policy into operation. It means the most complete spy system the world has perhaps ever known. No man opposed to the Soviet government dares to express his opinion because the chances are several to one that a government spy is near by and what he says will be reported to the authorities within an hour, and then he knows that his punishment will be swift and certain, probably without even the formality of a trial. But that kind of government cannot always endure, and certainly not here in the United States.

The alternative is the same as the alternative to the hard iron rule of fear in the family or in the school. Make it to the interest of the child as it grows up to be a good citizen, and if this policy is carried out generally and sensibly thruout the entire country there need be no fear of increase of crime.

There is a lot we have not learned yet about government.

Bill is Not Impressed

"I SEE, JAMES," remarked Bill Wilkins, "that there are quite a lot uv durned fools tryin' to find some more spectaclar way uv committin' suicide than other fools hev already tried. They ought to know that people git tired uv this suicide business, just like they git tired uv other things when they are repeated too often. Some fool thinks uv a new way uv committin' suicide, or seein' how near he kin come to it and the general public is interested. If he hez a smart advertisin' manager he may git a lot uv offers to go into vaudeville and clean up, but that game can't be worked more than once or twice at the very outside, and generally speakin' only once.

"But where one makes a winnin' that way there are a thousand who imagine they kin do the same thing and git the advertisin' and the money the same as the first one. They may do the stunt just as well as the first man, but the general public isn't interested. The imitatin' fools just risk their necks fur nothin' That is the trouble with these here flyers; all uv them are tryin' to imitate Lindburgh, not seemin' to realize that he got the jump on all uv them and captured the public imagination. Havin' captured it there isn't no public imagination left to capture.

"Now speakin' modestly, James, just between man and man, I hev hed some adventures that would make these here flyin' stunts seem tame, but I never tried no publicity and therefore never got into the public eye. In fact, James, there are millions uv ordinarily intelligent people scattered round here in the United States and in other countries who never even heard uv William Wilkins, Esq., just because I hev been too retirin' and modest to blow my own horn. I hev told you some uv these adventures, because I knew that frum your long acquaintance with me you would know that I would rather lose my right hand than to deviate a hair's breadth frum the truth, but if I wuz to go out and proclaim them to the world most uv the people who would hear me would go away declarin' that I wuz a doggoned liar, and that lack uv confidence on their part would grieve any man who values his reputation fur truth and veracity as I do.

"Take the case, fr instance, where I rode a bull moose thru the Canadian wilderness for 800 miles, 300 uv them miles acrost the Hudson Bay when it wuz froze solid and the temperature wuz 70 below zero; there are a lot uv people who think they

are intelligent who wouldn't believe that story. Some fool would mebbly hev the temerity to call me a liar, and I would hev to stop my narrative and knock his block off, fur it is this way with me, James, I don't allow no tenderfoot who hez never hed no adventures to call me a liar and git away with it.

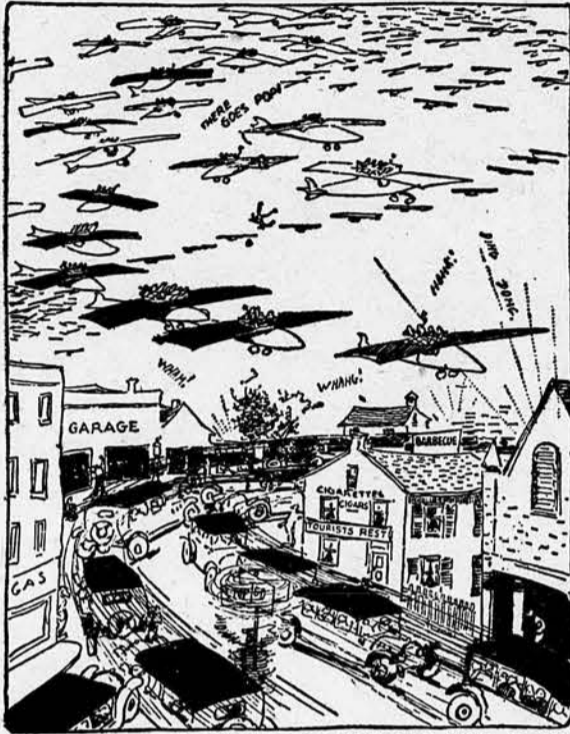
"Now concernin' that memorable ride; it hap-pened this way. I wuz huntin' up in the Hudson Bay country along in January. The weather hed been fine fur that country, the temperature runnin' along about 30 below zero, when all uv a sudden there come a howlin' down from the Arctic a norther, and the temperature commenced to fall at an alarmin' rate. There want no cave to git into, and it occurred to me that I must head south ahead uv that storm ur freeze to death. But how wuz I to git south quick enough? Walkin' thru the Canadian wilderness is slow business; I figured that I couldn't make over 12 ur 15 miles a day at the very outside, and there I wuz not less than 800 miles from comfortable shelter. I climbed up into a fir tree to sort uv git a general view uv the situation and also to git my bearin's, when as luck would hev it there come strollin' along under the branches uv that tree the biggest Bull moose I ever see.

"That moose wuz nearly as big as an elephant; at the shoulder he stood 9 feet high and would weigh 4,000 pounds. He hed a spread uv horns uv 10 feet and when he called to his mate all the trees, rocked fur 40 rods in each direction. He come durn near shakin' me out uv the tree I wuz in. Then all uv a sudden a idee come to me. You know, James, that I ketch onto a new idee with amazin' swiftness. I knowed that it would be no trick fur a bull moose uv that size to travel at the rate uv 30 miles an hour, and if I could mount him and git him headed in the right direction he could make it to shelter in about 27 hours. I hed never up to that time rode a bull moose, and I figured that it wuz somethin' uv a job, but there I wuz and it wuz either take a chance uv ridin' that moose to safety or freezin' to death there in the wilderness, so I took a chanct. I waited till he wuz directly under me and then a drapped onto his back and grabbed a horn with each hand. To say that the animal wuz surprised isn't adequately expressin' the situation. He let out one beller, and as a result I wuz completely deaf fur 6 hours after-ward. Then he give a jump and cleared the top uv a spruce tree 43 feet in height.

"I hed a job hangin' on, but you see, James, I just naturally hed to hang on; that makes a lot uv difference. Fortunate fur me he headed south. When he hit the shore uv the bay he wuz goin' at such a rate uv speed that he couldn't stop, and settin' his feet he skated on the ice fur a distance uv 3 miles, goin' at the rate uv an express train. Then he come to some rough ice with snow on it, and there he couldn't skate, but he wuz sure travelin'. He tried every way to throw me off but one, and that wuz to lie down and roll over on me. If he hed done that he would hev hed me, but the moose hezn't much brains, and he never seemed to think uv that way to git rid uv me. After a few hours he seemed to give it up, and I guided him in a general southern direction. That norther wuz howlin' along right behind us, but fur 700 miles we managed to keep ahead uv it. Then he commenced to

fire. I urged him on by proddin' him with my huntin' knife, and that stirred him fur a while, but in an hour or 2 he quit payin' any attention and slowed down till the storm overtook us. While we wuz ahead uv the storm the temperature remained at around 30 or 35 below zero, but when the storm overtook us all to onct the temperature dropped to 70 below zero.

"I managed to keep awake by beatin' myself and drivin' my knife into that bull moose, but I felt myself goin'. Just when I felt that the jig wuz up we run onto a trapper's hut. The moose dropped over dead. I fell off myself, but fortunately the trapper heard us and come out and dragged me



—Donahay in the Cleveland Plain Dealer
Faster and Faster and Faster

into the hut. Then he examined the moose and discovered that the poor animal wuz froze stiff, solid frum horns to tail. It wuz evident that he hed been that way fur several hours and hed been travelin' automatic like, just carried along by the force uv the wind. That wuz the way we hed been travelin' fur the last 75 miles uv the journey. Now a good many people won't believe that I rode that bull moose fur 75 miles after he wuz dead and froze stiff, and I hev'n't the time, James, to go back there and hunt up that trapper and prove the truth uv my statements.

Answers to Anxious Inquirers

AMBITIOUS YOUNG MAN—Nine men who have been elected Vice President have afterward become President. They are John Adams, Thomas

Jefferson, Martin Van Buren, John Tyler, Millard Fillmore, Andrew Johnson, Chester A. Arthur, Theodore Roosevelt and Calvin Coolidge. If you should be elected Vice President, according to the law of chances, you would have a little less than one chance in three to become President. Six of the Vice Presidents became Presidents on account of the death of the President; they were John Tyler, who became President by reason of the death of the first President Harrison; Millard Fillmore, who succeeded to the Presidency on the death of Zachary Taylor; Andrew Johnson, who became President on the death of Abraham Lincoln; Chester A. Arthur, who became President on the death of President Garfield; Theodore Roosevelt, who became President on the death of President McKinley and Calvin Coolidge, who became President on the death of President Harding. John Adams was the first Vice President under Washington, and at the close of Washington's second term was elected President. Thomas Jefferson was second Vice President under Adams and defeated him for a second term. Van Buren was Vice President under Jackson, and at the close of Jackson's second term was elected President. The oldest man to be elected President was William H. Harrison, who was 68 when inaugurated. He lived just a month after his inauguration. The second oldest man to be elected President was James Buchanan, who was 65 when inaugurated. The youngest man to be inaugurated President was Theodore Roosevelt, who was 42 when inaugurated. The second youngest man to become President was U. S. Grant, who was 46 when inaugurated.

A. M.—So far as I know, no one has actually tried to make the journey to the moon, but I am expecting some fool to kilt himself in the attempt almost any time.

F. L.—Having been asked several thousand more or less foolish questions I cannot off hand say which was the most foolish. Ranking among the most foolish was one from a man who asked me if he got into a law suit how much it would cost him before he got out.

CYNIC—I cannot say that I am prejudiced against fools. For the most part the world is run by them. None of us is exempt, but fortunately the fools are not agreed, as a consequence they neutralize one another.

Could Break the Will

A and B are husband and wife. A has children by his first wife and two by B. They have been married 30 years and have a farm and town property. B has nothing to make a living with. Can A will the farm to the heirs and will the town property to her? The land is worth more than the town property. Can she break the will? Can he make a will and put a double price on the farm and will it so that B's heirs will have to pay the price to the heirs of the first wife or lose their part? **W.**

A can only will one-half of this property, either personal or real, away from his wife unless she voluntarily consents to forego her rights under the statute. He could not by some subterfuge divide his property, placing a fictitious value on part of it in order to deprive his surviving wife of her statutory share. If he undertakes to do that she unquestionably could break his will.

Let Business Line Up for the Farmer

Editor's Note—During the long campaign for adequate farm relief legislation, Senator Capper, as a side issue, has managed a personally and privately conducted "missionary" service to convince big business men that they should lend their support to the movement. This missionary work has been carried on by addresses delivered before Eastern chambers of commerce, group meetings and conventions of business men, articles contributed to New York newspapers and magazines, and to Eastern trade and financial journals. Also by many personal letters, such as the following, addressed to E. J. Shassberger of the Olds Motor Works, Lansing, Mich.

FRIEND SHASSBERGER—As you indicate, the whole agricultural problem is complicated. Not the least item is that the business is divided into 6½ million individual producing units, which has made it difficult for the industry to present a united front in its dealings with other lines of American business and with public questions in general.

The depression thru which agriculture is going has continued a long time. Next year will be the tenth season since the World War ended. Yet we find farmers struggling along with an 81-cent dollar.

The Census of 1925 found 28,981,693 folks on the farms of the United States, of which 24,474,812 were whites. In the meantime there was a net loss of 649,000 persons from the farms last year and 441,000 in 1925. That loss has continued this year. It is believed there now are less than 23½ million white farmers left on the farms of the country, out of a population of perhaps 118 million. And the industry has actually lost about 20 billion dollars of capital investment in the last seven years.

Such results indicate how serious the economic struggle has been for the farming industry. I believe most city business men would like to see this situation corrected, and agriculture put back on a prosperous basis. It also seems to me that it is of the greatest importance from a national viewpoint that this be done, for I do not believe the industrial life of the country can make the greatest

progress unless it is based on a prosperous and contented agriculture.

I think you are quite right in saying that "the tariff the Government may place on materials that go into the manufacturing of an automobile may have some bearing upon the price we ask for it."

Obviously that is where the load would be in the highly organized and successful business you are in. For the motor car business is one of the best examples in the world of what the "machine age," as developed in America, foreign cars, with practically no exception can do. Not only have you kept out foreign cars with practically no exceptions, but you also have been able to achieve remarkable success in capturing foreign markets. It is to your everlasting credit that this is true. But I fancy if you were to work out the cost of the materials you buy you would be surprised. The situation is exactly the same as in the farm machinery field. A great parade has been made of the statement that there is no protection to that industry. Actually it costs American farmers tens of millions of dollars a year in the increased cost of the machinery they must buy.

There is no doubt but what the "farm problem" would be settled in a satisfactory way if the producer were able to get a considerably larger part of the consumer's dollar. In other words, we need better selling methods, and here and there we are making progress in obtaining these. But it is a slow process.

The farm situation probably will be corrected in one of two ways:

1. By some such plan as proposed in the McNary-Haugen bill, which would promptly raise the price of farm products to the point where they supplied a reasonably good return to the producers.
2. By the slow operation of the laws of economics which will continue to drive people off the

farms, in the absence of some such change as is contemplated in the McNary-Haugen bill, down to the point where the production of food will be so reduced that the prices will go upward because of reduced supplies. If we take the second course it will require several years yet to bring this result about. Production is still away too high for domestic requirements, and in addition the whole matter is being complicated by increased production from each individual worker.

There is a whole fascinating story in this angle to the matter. For example, Kansas last year used 8,274 combine harvesters in cutting the wheat crop, and with these machines 25,000 men cut 50,640,000 bushels of wheat from 3,100,000 acres in 15 days, or an average of 375 acres to the machine. That is modern farming! And we used more than 12,000 combines this year. In the wheat crop of last year, when we produced 150 million bushels, if Kansas had been required to use the methods of harvesting of a century ago, that is, the cradle and hand binding, the harvest would have required all the men in the state between the ages of 15 and 60 years and in addition all the women between the ages of 20 and 37 years to make up a full harvest crew.

Such wholesale methods of production indicate fully the need for the development of real skill in selling, and especially of co-operation along this line, to give the producers additional power in dealing with the buyers, who mostly deal in a big way. I feel, with you, that a Federal Marketing Board would be of great help, and I hope Congress will make a move in that direction at the next session.

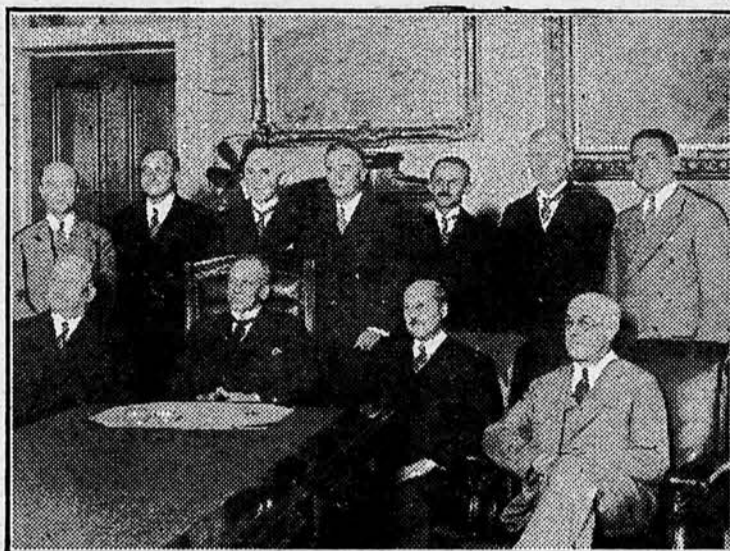
Very respectfully,

Arthur Capper

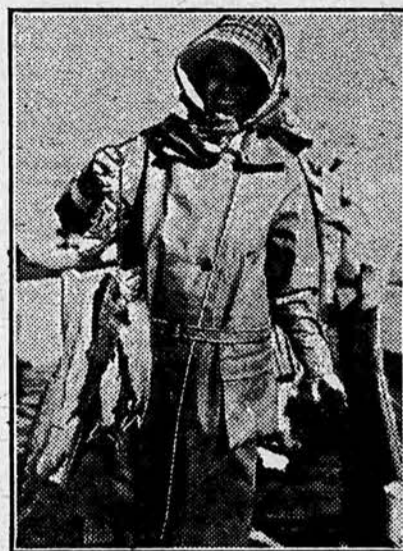
World Events in Pictures



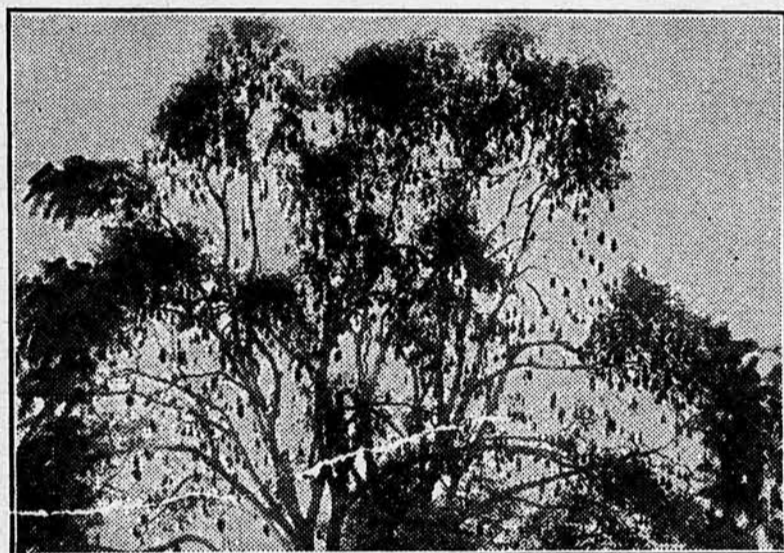
James M. Drake, Boston, the World's Champion Octogenarian Mountain Trail Climber, Left, with Stuart Twiss, Guide, Underneath Paradise Glacier in Rainier National Park



Canadian and American Officials Discussed Prohibition and Rum Running at the State Department in Washington Recently. According to Their Findings Liquor is Smuggled Both Ways Across the Border. Seymour Lowman and H. J. Anslinger, of the Treasury Department, and W. R. Castle and W. R. Wallace, of the State Department, Represented the U. S.



Mrs. Coolidge Emulates Her Husband in the Art of Angling. Here She is Displaying Her Catch of Six Large Trout, Landed During an Afternoon's Fishing on Lake Yellowstone in the National Park



A Tree in Bombay, India, Apparently Bearing an Odd Kind of Fruit. Instead It is Infested with a Flock of Flying Foxes Which Often Can be Seen During the Day in the Most Frequented Places



An Unusually Good View of San Francisco's Water Front, Looking Toward the Golden Gate. The Photo Pictures the City, Looking up the Embarcadero, with the Ferry Building Tower in the Center



Here is a Building of Unusual Design, Being Used as a Filling Station. It is Made of Shingles, While the Spout and Handle Are Constructed of Clay and Plaster of Paris. The Spout Serves as a Chimney in the Winter



Anna Dewees, Assistant, Division of Statistical and Historical Research, Bureau of Agricultural Economics Washington. She is Head of Administrative-Work



Inflated Rubber Boats Such as Were Used by the Missing Dole Fliers, Are Capable of Riding the Waves for Hours Without Shipping Water. A. C. Cowan and W. W. Scott of the Navy, Are Shown Taking it Easy 12 Miles Out in Catalina Channel



Helen Wills, Known as "Helen of Wimbledon" Since Her Victories in England, and Her Younger Rival, Helen Jacobs, Met in the Semi-Finals of the Women's National Lawn Tennis Championship. The Victory Went to Helen Wills by a Score of 6-0, 6-2. Miss Wills Still Wears Her Famous Eye Shade



The Demonstrations of Communists and Anarchists, Paris, France, as a Protest Against the Execution of Sacco and Vanzetti, Ended by the Desecration of the Unknown Soldier's Tomb. To Atone for This, Members of the French Ministry Paid a Visit to the Tomb and Laid Wreaths on It. Photo Shows the Ceremony at the Tomb

Miller's Land Really 'Came Back'

Sweet Clover, Sheep and Terracing Were All of Help in the Recovery

By C. K. Shedd

SWEET clover, sheep and terracing—these are remedies for washed-out hill soils in Northeast Kansas. At least this is the program which is being followed successfully by H. W. Miller of Robinson in building up a piece of worn-out land.

The history of this 80 acres is very interesting. It is a rough eighty but nearly all broken out. Until three years ago it was farmed continuously in corn and grain crops, like thousands of other farms in this region. A good deal of top soil washed away every year, and very little was done to prevent the loss of the soil or to put any fertility back on the land. Finally the soil became so badly-depleted that renters would not farm it. Then it was offered for sale.

This eighty joined Miller's farm and he decided to buy. It looked like a poor bargain; but Miller had a plan in mind to make it pay. He wanted to keep a large flock of sheep and needed more pasture. He had had experience with Sweet clover and knew its value as a pasture crop. So the whole eighty was seeded to Sweet clover with some Red clover mixed in. The crop was harvested by the sheep for two years.

By that time there was a 20-acre field on which clover had done well enough that Miller thought the field ought to be broken up and put into a grain crop for a year or two. The objection to this was that on this hill land the fertility aided by Sweet clover and sheep would soon be washed away if the land were put under cultivation.

Here is where terracing enters the picture. Mr. Miller had read about terracing and had seen a demonstration of it on the Charles Babbitt farm near Hiawatha. He was not fully convinced that terracing would do all that was claimed for it, but thought it was at least worth a trial. So after plowing the field, Miller secured the assistance of W. H. Atzenweiler, county agent, and an engineer from the Kansas State Agricultural College and proceeded to terrace the 20-acre field. This work was done in August, 1926.

In September a 3-inch rain did a lot of damage to plowed fields in this locality, washing away all the loose plowed dirt in many places. But there was no such damage on Miller's terraced 20 acres. Going over the field after the rain he could find no evidence of soil washing. The terraces were a success.

In October, 1926, this field was seeded to wheat. The crop harvested this year (1927) was up to the average yield produced on good land in the community. This has been a very bad year for soil washing. On many hillsides there are hundreds of little ditches from 6 inches wide on up in size. But there are no such ditches in this terraced field. Miller says that after harvest he could drive an automobile in high gear over any part of the field

without danger of striking a ditch, for there wasn't a ditch in the field.

When the writer visited Mr. Miller in the latter part of August this field was covered with a thick stand of Sweet clover and Red clover which had grown up knee high since harvest. This growth was all volunteer from the crop plowed under a year ago. This crop will be cut for hay this fall and the field will be left in clover next year. By the following year it seems as if this field ought to be in shape to produce about as good corn as any land in the community.

The badly eroded condition of the soil on so many hillside farms is a cause for some discour-

agement and pessimism, but Miller has shown that in Northeast Kansas, where the subsoil is deep, the land can be brought back by Sweet clover, sheep and terracing.



Will It Come to This?

agement and pessimism, but Miller has shown that in Northeast Kansas, where the subsoil is deep, the land can be brought back by Sweet clover, sheep and terracing.

Coal and the Equalization Fee

GEORGE W. MARBLE of Fort Scott broadcasts what he declares should be a distinct political shock. His volage is in the plan proposed by some of the biggest coal industries in the United States for Government intervention to avert strikes and establish permanent peace between the miners and the coal operators.

An inherent weakness in the economy of coal

mining, according to Mr. Marble, lies in over-production. Miners are not employed full time and consequently must be paid excessive wages for the short time they are at work. His plan is for the Government to assume supervision of the industry and close certain mines, permitting the operation of only such mines as shall be able by continuous operation to supply the demand. This would give the men steady employment.

The owners of mines that are kept closed are to receive a fair rate of interest on their capital invested from a fund to be created by the collection of a fee to be collected from the mines that are operated under the name of a "coal conservation fee" or a "coal standardization fee."

This proposal seems to be almost if not quite identical to the "equalization fee" proposed in the McNary-Haugen Bill, which President Coolidge vetoed. And it is for exactly the same purpose, namely, to solve the problems of surplus production and stabilize the market.

Big business politics has rejected the principle of the equalization fee as being unsound. Will it reject this proposal that originates within its own ranks, as applied to coal instead of corn, wheat and potatoes?

National Fruit Show is Planned

FRUIT from all parts of the United States will be exhibited in Convention Hall at Kansas City, November 28 to 30, at the Central States Horticultural Exposition and National Fruit Show, according to Albert Dickens of Manhattan, president of the exposition. One of the leading features will be state exhibits, showing the apple industry of the various states.

Twenty-five hundred dollars in cash prizes are offered for exhibits of apples, potatoes and honey. There will be classes for commercial packed boxes, baskets and barrels as well as the plate and tray exhibits of fancy fruit. Honey also will be shown in large and small quantities as it is sold to the retail and wholesale trade.

One of the outstanding features will be commercial exhibits of all machinery and materials used in the proper care of the orchard. Advance contracts for exhibit space already have been made by several nationally known firms.

The three-day exposition will include daily programs on which will appear the highest trained specialists in the fruit, potato and honey industries in the United States. A greater exposition than the successful show held in 1925 is predicted by George W. Catts, agricultural commissioner for the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce, who is acting as manager of the Exposition. The premium list will follow the same classification used in 1925. Anyone desiring a copy should write Mr. Catts.

Will Europe Buy More Food Now?

Anyhow Business Conditions There Have Improved Greatly in the Last Year

Editor's Note—Mr. Klein is Director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce. He has just returned to Washington after an extensive study of European economic conditions.

By Dr. Julius Klein

EUROPEAN business on the whole has for some time been showing convincing evidence of recovery. Not the least important improvement has been the gradual disappearance of the mental hazard—the shaking off of a "calamity complex" and the gradual strengthening of business morale. An encouraging spirit of determination is spreading in commercial and industrial circles, which previously had been laboring under a cloud of despair. There is a growing conviction that the problem is one of trade dislocation rather than downright destruction. Furthermore, it is fully realized that the pursuit of the phantom of "pre-war normalcy" is not only inexpedient but also futile, that a new economic world has come into being since 1918, and the task involves not "restoration" of antiquated conditions but adjustment to a new and vastly improved business environment.

One significant indication of this "mental renaissance" was the vigor with which a number of topics hitherto forbidden for non-domestic discussion—trade policies, embargoes, import and export quotas—were fully and frankly analyzed in the two large international business conferences this summer at Geneva and Stockholm. While it is too early as yet to observe many definite results from these gatherings there can be no doubt of their helpful reactions upon several continental trade agreements and tariff schedules now in process of formation, especially as regards simplification of customs procedures and classifications, and the duration periods of international commercial understandings. Out of one group of 180 European trade treaties drawn up since 1920, no

less than 153 were only valid for one year or less; international business has thus been reduced almost to a nomad existence, living in tents, subject to eviction on a few weeks' or even a few hours' notice. This situation has led to a determination to substitute at least frame dwellings, so to speak, for the tents; the tendency of late has been toward longer termed agreements so that business might have assurance of something more than one-night stands.

Tangible data on the new commercial era in the Old World are abundant. For example, transportation facilities have notably improved during the last 12 months. There has been widespread expansion of air traffic, not simply on the Continent but in definite plans for service from European capitals to the trade centers of Africa, the Far East, and even for combination air, rail and ship facilities to South America. Rail traffic has been notably expedited and several new "luxury trains" have been recently put on. Even shipping has revived of late, especially because of the further replacement of steam by motor power. German tonnage, for example, now stands at about 3½ million tons, largely of the latest motorized type, and altho this is some 30 per cent below its pre-war total, it probably is almost equal to the 1913 figure in terms of actual carrying power.

Particularly encouraging has been the completion of currency and budgetary stabilization in practically all countries. Another financial indicator of importance has been the steady advance of savings. Their total in Germany, for instance, on July 1, 1927, exceeded 3,718 million marks, as compared with 2,154 million in June, 1926—a formidable increase of nearly 80 per cent.

An economic phenomenon is evident which has appeared after every war in modern times, namely the intensive exploitation of the resources of colonies, dominions, and other economically "new" lands as a solution for unemployment, and in general to redress the havoc of warfare in the mother countries. The reactions of this movement on American trade have already set in: first, in the stimulation of buying power in the new lands, many of which require just the type of mining machinery, farm equipment and road building apparatus which was used in opening up our own country. Secondly, however, there is evident a perfectly natural endeavor to conserve the benefits of this new development primarily for the parties immediately involved, especially thru preferential tariffs, to which we can take no exception unless there be evidence of discrimination. This has a bearing not only on our exports of manufactures to the new lands but also on our sales of those staples which play so large a part in our exports to Europe, notably cotton, cereals, petroleum and lumber, for the production of which several of the mandated territories, dominions and colonies are well fitted.

The industrial situation in the Old World has still many unfavorable spots in some districts or industries, but on the whole the recovery in recent months has been decidedly gratifying. Unemployment figures have been dwindling steadily; in the United Kingdom the decline during the last 12 months has been from about 1,600,000 down to 1 million, of whom about 400,000 are only casually unemployed. This substantial reduction was partly due to the settlement of the coal strike, but coupled with this is the striking fact that there are today over 1,150,000 more workers actually employed in the Kingdom than there were in 1912. In Germany recovery has been even more spectacular.

(Continued on Page 21)

In the Wake of the News

UNCLE SAM has quit carrying his own mail, even in the air. The Postal Department has been getting out of mail-carrying by air ever since a year ago, gradually turning the service over to private corporations on contract. Now all mail in the United States on land or in the air is hauled under contract, the last of the air service to be turned over being that of the Eastern Division, as it is technically known, between Chicago and New York. This contract has been let to the National Air Transport Company.

The Government goes out of mail carrying in the air with nothing but credit, unusual as such a record is, but the private concerns that are now succeeding to it will undoubtedly maintain the fine Government record, and improve on it as aviation becomes more efficient.

The various air companies now under contract to carry the extensive air mail of the United States over the several established routes and covering every section of the country constitute an important new factor in commercial aviation, which the air mail has now become. They hope to do a growing passenger business, along with mail, and deserve it.

It cannot be too much emphasized that air stunts do not exhibit air transportation as it actually is. Accidents and loss of life constantly occur in stunt-flying, and in such exhibitionist performances as prize flights over dangerous ocean routes. But accidents are almost negligible in commercial aviation. Last year it is true that one fatal accident occurred in the Government air service, but none has occurred this year, in more than 2 million miles covered. The contract companies have a record for more than a year of no loss of life.

Safety in the air under such companies is comparable with safety on the street. They are carrying passengers in connection with their mail service at 10 cents a mile, and the saving in time, which is estimated to come to between \$4 and \$5 an hour, is sufficient to put air transportation on a parity with transportation by rail in many cases.

Commercial aviation, in other words, is a going business and offers the worth of the cost. With the complete retirement of the Government from mail carrying, this business is now fully launched and is certain to make rapid progress.

A Complacent Ex-Convict

FORMER Governor McCray of Indiana, paroled after serving one-third of his 10-year sentence for "use of the mails in furtherance of a scheme to defraud", remarks that it is the happiest day of his life. Like many persons convicted of crime who get out he talks in what must seem, under the circumstances, a complacent manner of general morals. "I would not, of course," he said to reporters, "have entered here voluntarily, but I do not count the experience lost. Thru my work in the Sunday School in which more than 600 were enrolled, I feel that I have helped many men to go straight after they leave here."

Whether other men will go straight, however is less his business than whether he will. He held a position of trust and honor, which he violated, setting an exalted example of wrong doing and crime. Many persons were the losers by his forgeries when he was governor of Indiana who will not be greatly impressed by his attitude in coming out of prison, or by his release after serving only a fraction of the term to which he was sentenced.

Abuse of the power of pardon and parole is one of the major evils of the system of dealing with criminality, according to common opinion. Many criminals are undoubtedly weak-minded and others lack the advantages of early training and bringing up, but the criminal actions of Governor McCray could not be attributed to such misfortunes or disadvantages. The evil he did by his example in a high place probably is greater than the good he may have done by moralizing in behalf of his fellow prisoners. His early release will not strike the general public as a good example of the parole power.

Mrs. Custer's Letter

AMONG the reminiscences revived of the Custer massacre by the interest this summer in the Black Hills country, none is of more interest than the gracious letter of Mrs. Custer recalling her husband's relations with the Sioux prior to the Little Big Horn battle. Mrs. Custer has survived the great Indian fighter by more than 50 years. Thirty years ago she was well known in Topeka, where she had been the frequent guest of her cousin, the late Mrs. C. F. Kendall.

"The Indians," writes Mrs. Custer, "deeply cherished the Black Hills. The country was so different from the dry plains and the Bad Lands, because there was timber and water and wonderful hunting. The chiefs said their people would fight to keep the land that had been promised them."

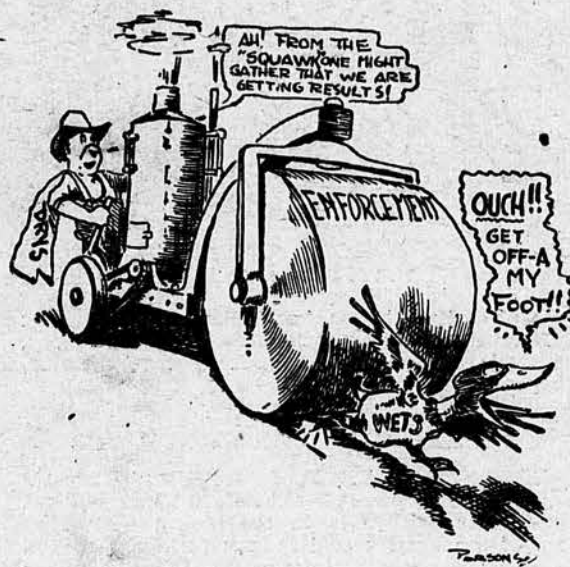
It was an irony of fate that General Custer should have been the victim of a policy that he persistently opposed. "The Indians," Mrs. Custer writes, "despised the man who spoke with forked tongue, and after they were gone the general would say, 'The government must keep its promises to the Indians.'" She recalls that conferences and nego-

tiations with the tribes "were always given complete right of way by the general, and the greatest respect and deference shown the chiefs. The general always gave a feast to them afterward. He recognized the true nobility in the Indian character, and respected their feeling of attachment to their land."

The annihilation of the forces under Custer's command shocked the nation and was the greatest disaster experienced by the army in a century of Indian wars. Naturally the country regarded it as horrid and atrocious. Mrs. Custer remarks in her letter that "there was a time after the battle of the Little Big Horn when I could not have said this, but as the years have passed I have become convinced that the Indians were deeply wronged." It is a handsome and gracious statement from Custer's faithful widow.

A Successor to Judge Gary

JUDGE GARY'S successorship is a major problem in the United States Steel Corporation and will not be determined, it is said, immediately or possibly even for months. His death was a front page feature in all the newspapers, but in the New York newspapers he continued to be a first page feature for the better part of a week. This may measure the difference between a New York point of view or New York values and those of the rest of the world, or it may merely signify the position of New York as the head of the country. Owen D. Young, president of the General Electric Com-



pany, probably expressed Wall Street sentiment generally in stating of Judge Gary that he was "one of the greatest figures of the world."

The seriousness of the problem of choosing a successor to his position in the world of steel reflects the magnitude of the revolution in industrialism which he more than anybody else must be recognized as initiating. Ida Tarbell in her "Life of E. H. Gary" described it two or three years ago. When J. P. Morgan bought out Andrew Carnegie in the first year of this century an industrial revolution occurred. Morgan was a banker with no technical knowledge of steel, and was sharply criticized for assuming a dictatorship of banking, or finance, over industry. That dictatorship in fact has since been pretty completely established, and only Henry Ford still stands out against it. The animus which Ford has personified against "Wall Street domination" of industry is an echo of a past era. Finance controls and its dominance is generally accepted as in the logical course of economic evolution.

Nevertheless, it was not Morgan but Gary, not a banker but a lawyer with a special gift for executive management, who affected this revolution, and it was no accident that made him actually and not Morgan or the Morgan banking power the dominant figure in the steel industry. It was Gary who began this evolution by bringing together warring Western "steel kings" who were cutting one another's throats and combining several of the largest Western steel interests, and Gary who later brought J. P. Morgan into the combination which eventuated in the United States Steel Corporation or "trust" in 1901. In the only serious dispute that later arose over the question of policy, it was Gary whose opinion governed, and Morgan who gave way rather than see Judge Gary withdraw. For 27 years Gary was the supreme factor in the steel industry. He was not a large stockholder in the great amalgamation that he put together, but he typified in a supreme degree the qualities of executive genius and especially of personal temperament which were required in holding together ambitious men and groups in a co-operative enterprise. Altho the head of the "trust," Judge Gary rendered his greatest service as a genius in co-operation. So long as he lived, while great independent steel organizations such as Bethlehem, Youngstown, Republic, American Car & Foundry, Inland and others grew up beside the steel trust and in competition, there was peace in

the steel industry. This co-operative spirit in industry previously more given to destructive cut-throat competition than any other was due at the start to a confidence in Judge Gary's character, which continued until his death.

Steel is now probably so completely weaned away by long habit and by the success of the Gary policy from ruthless competition that there is little chance of a recurrence of the former spirit, but the history of the steel industry under Gary's domination explains why the question of his successor is important enough to delay the selection for some time. It is not a great steel operative genius who is required, but a man of catholic ideas whose character will possess general confidence in the steel industry.

Progress in Radio Regulation

REORGANIZATION of radio broadcasting still is in a tentative stage, tho making progress generally satisfactory to patrons if not altogether to stations. The size of the job, however, has been fully recognized even by the dissatisfied, as well as the primary principle animating the Federal Radio Commission that it is the public and not the broadcasting concerns that must be suited. Consequently, most stations have accepted rulings even when their wishes have been disregarded, and on the other hand the commission has been tolerant and patient with an element of recalcitrants, who are always present in adjustments of this sort. Reorganization has gone along satisfactorily on the whole, therefore, because the commission has stood for the idea of public service.

Nevertheless, the commission shows in bringing a criminal prosecution against a Louisiana concern operating Station KWKH that violation of the commission's rulings will not be tolerated when persisted in after due warning. W. K. Henderson of this station is cited to the Department of Justice on criminal charges for persisting for two months after receiving an assignment of 1,000 watts in using a higher allowance of 3,000. The minimum penalty of \$500 for every offense will be applied in this case if the charge is proved, and if applied in full will come to some \$30,000, an object lesson to other offenders of the fact that radio regulation is as much a law of the land as anything else. Other offenders are reported from Washington to be on the list for citation to the Department of Justice, indicating that regulation of broadcasting has passed the first stage of its development and that the time for merely cautioning objectionable operators has ceased.

Real regulation is what radio listeners want and expect from this new commission, which has in fact shown a spirit of accommodation, while evidently having no intention of permitting that spirit to be misunderstood and imposed upon.

Governor Hodges' "Bombshell"

GEORGE H. HODGES'S announcement for Senator Jim Reed is characteristic of his independence, tho the ex-governor's reasons for picking the Missouri wet as the Kansas Democratic choice are far from convincing. There are Democratic possibilities certainly who do not carry this handicap. Governor Hodges evidently recognizes that McAdoo belongs to the past, and he favors a candidate who is incidentally wet to a candidate who is the symbol of wetdom; namely, Governor Al Smith, contributing his mite at least to check a stampede to the New York governor. If Reed is wet, says Governor Hodges, he is at least a Westerner and a near neighbor.

For a statesman of Governor Hodges's vigorous independence and courage, this surrender to Hobson's choice of a wet Democrat for President is disheartening to Kansas, and a sad commentary on the low state to which the Democratic party nationally has come. It would be unjust to Democrats to say that the party can be thoroly combed without picking up some Democrat who is available and dry. This, however, seems to be the conclusion of Governor Hodges, after, as he says, he has spent months "studying the social, economic and political situation" in order to determine what Presidential candidate "would best deserve the public interest." He lands finally on a notable if not notorious wet.

"Be that as it may," is all he can say in defense of his choice. He rests on "Jim Reed's reverence for the Constitution," which has not heretofore prevented him from exerting all his influence against the Constitution in this particular. What he might do to it in the highest office in the land does not appear to worry Governor Hodges, who is an ardent, upstanding prohibitionist himself.

The true reason for Governor Hodges's bombshell in the Kansas Democratic situation probably is his belief that the Democratic party is very likely to "go further and fare worse." But if it is in fact in this shape the likelihood of its electing a President next year is not great.

'Twas in September, Too

SPEAKING of state fairs, none seems to have adopted King William I of England as its patron saint. Wednesday nevertheless was the 856th anniversary of a proclamation favoring fairs. The chronicle reads: "September 14, 1071. King William issued a royal proclamation encouraging Business Fairs to promote the commerce of the Realm." September was the month then, too.

Crops Are Growing Well

And Both the Corn and Kafir Should Mature Before Frost Comes

BY HARLEY HATCH

I HAD a 60-mile view of Coffey and Lyon county crops this week, going to Emporia by the "river road" up the Neosho and Cottonwood rivers and returning over the upland by Olpe. I had made the same trip two weeks before, and so had a chance to note how the crops had progressed in that time. Both corn and kafir had made a normal growth for the time of year; kafir, which was not headed on my first trip, was out in full head this time, while corn was doing well. With four certain frost free weeks ahead I believe virtually all grain crops which I saw will fully mature. Corn on the river bottoms was very heavy; my Illinois uncle, who has been raising good corn for the last 55 years, set many fields at 80 bushels an acre. These heavy yielding fields were in the majority from Hartford to Emporia. I hardly see how such crops could be made under the flood conditions that have obtained this season. The upland corn also will yield heavily, except for a very few fields in which the weeds have secured the upper hand.

Plenty of Sunshine Helps

We have had normal Kansas weather for the last few days, which means plenty of sunshine and a noon temperature of well above 80 degrees. The nights are very wet, the heavy dew making haying impossible until well up in the morning. Since I wrote before, we have made the hay on 40 acres, and of this were fortunate enough to get not more than 5 tons wet. This 40 acres made more than 50 tons, 40 or more of which was baled. We made more room in the barn for baled hay by taking it in at the big hay door, two bales at a time, after we could no longer unload into the barn from the truck. We took the hay fork off and in its place tied two bale hooks, and with a horse on the pulley it did not take long to put a load of 40 bales in the top of the barn. We kept the truck running along with the baler, and by so doing had little left in the field at night. We have 5 or 6 tons of prairie hay yet to cut and then we will be done with that crop. Then comes alfalfa, and I think it will be the heaviest crop of all.

More Land Into Pasture?

The common run of prairie hay in Kansas City is down to about \$8 a ton. At that price one cannot get labor costs out of the crop to say nothing of anything for the hay itself. The best of hay land has been rented this year for \$1.50 an acre, and much of it will run close to 1½ tons an acre. Despite this cheap grass, the men who make hay on a commercial scale are not getting fair pay for their work. One man, who bales with a power press and a full crew and who had rented a very large acreage at \$1.50 an acre, has given up shipping and is selling the baled hay right at the press, the buyer to do the hauling, for \$3.50 a ton. Counting the grass cost at \$1 a ton, that leaves this man \$2.50 a ton for mowing, raking, sweeping to the baler and baling, and he provides the wire and boards himself and crew in addition. The regular labor costs heretofore have been \$4 a ton for what this man is doing or \$2.50 where the owner does his own mowing and raking. These are virtually war time prices, and they cannot be maintained with hay at less than \$10 a ton at Kansas City. I think many meadows will be turned into pastures next season.

Will Labor be Employed?

Some livestock buyers say that all classes of stock, especially hogs, are due to bring lower prices soon. I don't know whether they say this to get farmers to let loose of their stock or whether they really believe it. In former years we have always expected a slump in hog prices at the beginning of the packing season, or around November 1. It may come this year and it may not; it depends on the receipts. If industrial labor continues to be employed at the present high wages I be-

lieve livestock prices will remain high. They will have to hold near the present level if farmers are to continue to raise stock. The present scarcity of killing cattle is due to prices in the past being too low. Neither cattle nor hogs are in burdensome supply, and the cost of making meat during the coming season, with corn close to \$1 a bushel, is going to be too great for any increase in feeding this winter even under favorable conditions. If cattle and hog prices slump sharply, farmers will simply refuse to feed their corn but will market it by the elevator route.

Corn at 95 Cents

I am told that in a number of local markets in this part of Kansas grain

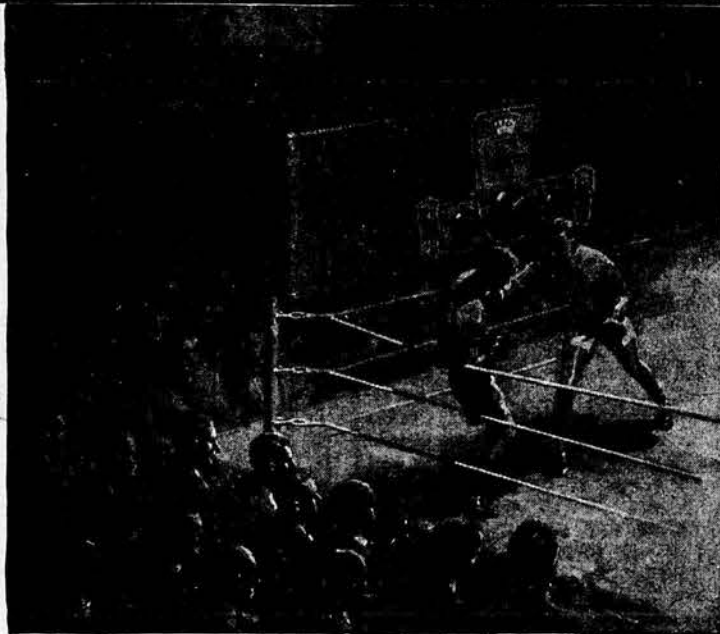
buyers are offering to make contracts for the new crop of corn on a basis of December delivery, No. 2 grade, at 95 cents a bushel. This is a very profitable price with the yield we have in sight, and if a farmer has a surplus I believe it would pay to take up such an offer if he could be sure that corn would make a No. 2 grade by December. There is the rub; the crop might make good solid merchantable corn and still contain a little too much moisture in December to make that grade. If the buyers at that price stood to lose next December they would be very sure to come down heavily on the moisture test and if they had a show to break away from their contract, they might do so. If present corn prices hold, I do not believe it will pay any corn grower to hold his surplus off the market. It is always wise, of course, to hold back plenty of corn to feed, but if one is sure of a surplus I don't think it wise to hold back for higher prices. The present price, with our prospective yield, insures a gross price of at least \$40 an acre for nearly all our growing corn, and that means a good profit.

Henry is Building a Home

My brother Henry and I live here on the same farm and have for more than 30 years. Henry has a one-story house with a roof of four sides and a deck on top, the style so popular 25 or more years ago. Such a roof is costly and hard to keep in good condition, so Henry is starting next week to take off this roof, raise the sides of the house to form another story and put on a new bungalow style roof with but two sides. It will not take a great deal of material for this job but the labor bill will be rather high, with the boss carpenter getting \$1 an hour and the help from 65 to 75 cents an hour. Cheaper help could be hired, but Henry wanted a good job, so he hired the best men he could find, and they probably will be the cheapest in the end. The roof will be the main material cost; the shingles for this were bought very cheaply some time ago at \$4 a thousand for the best grade of Red cedar 5-to-2 clears. Such shingles would cost today \$4.50. No. 1 fir dimension stuff costs \$5 a hundred. Down here lumber is quoted by the hundred feet.

~when the crown stands or falls...

"- You're there with a Crosley ..."



The **BANDBOX**
A 6 Tube Receiver of **\$55**
unmatchable quality at

Many features of this set have been found heretofore only in the most expensive radio. Since Crosley is licensed to manufacture under nearly all important radio patents, this combination with Crosley leadership and experience, naturally produced an amazing radio, the remarkable value of which can be judged by the following features incorporated and by seeing it and hearing it at your dealers.

1. Completely shielded coils, condensers and wiring.
2. Acuminators for sharper tuning.
3. Completely balanced genuine neutrodyne.
4. Volume control.
5. Single tuning knob.
6. Illuminated dial.
7. Single cable outside connections.
8. Designed for easy installation in consoles.
9. Beautiful frosted brown crystalline finished cabinet.

AC model using new R.C.A. AC tubes and working directly from electric light socket through Crosley Power Converter is \$65. Power Converter \$60 extra.

Hear this wonderful new contribution to the enjoyment of radio. If you cannot find one of the 16,000 Crosley dealers near you, write Dept. 147 for his name and literature.



IMPROVED MUSICONES
Musicones improve the reception of any radio set. They are perfect affiliates in beauty and reproductive effectiveness for Crosley Radios. A tilt-table model with brown mahogany finish stands 30 inches high, \$27.50—18-inch Super-Musicone as pictured above with "Bandbox" \$12.75—18-inch Ultra-Musicone, \$9.75

CROSLEY RADIO

The Crosley Radio Corporation
Powel Crosley, Jr., Pres.
Cincinnati, Ohio

Crosley Radio is licensed only for Radio Amateur, Experimental and Broadcast Reception

Crosley is licensed to manufacture under patents of The Radio Corporation of America and associate companies; also The Hazeltine Corporation and the Latour Corporation.

The Crosley Radio Corporation:
Folks who buy radio are vitally interested in what they get for their money. Why don't you talk to a lot of doctors and tell us what it's all about in one cylinder words. What's this "shielding" business anyway?
Yours truly,
A Crosley Dealer.

Shielding is necessary in a modern radio receiver. The more sensitive the set is, the more you need it. Some sets are merely housed



in a metal case. This helps to keep strong local signals from breaking through, but it is even more important to keep them where they belong after you get them the proper way from the antenna.

A set has tubes, condensers and coils. Here is a coil. The lines around it are the magnetic field. You know the earth's magnetic field will work a compass down in a mine, or up in a plane (it certainly worked for Lindbergh) and the fields around unshielded coils get all mixed up and the set howls and squeals and has to be choked off by turning down the filaments in the tubes.

Now if the coils are housed in copper shields the fields can't mess each other up, and the tubes can do a real job of amplifying. The coils in Crosley sets have these copper shields, and there isn't anything better.

Then there are the condensers and if it wasn't for the shield around them, the fields would act like those in the coils, and the results would be just as bad, or worse.



It isn't enough to shield the coils and the condensers, because even the wiring of the set has fields around it. This, too, is shielded; as it is in all really high grade sets.

Of course, it's all in knowing how to do it, but that's why Crosley sets can be as good as the best without costing half as much.



APPROVED CONSOLES
Selected by Powel Crosley, Jr. as ideal, acoustically and mechanically for the installation of the Crosley "Bandbox." Genuine Musicones built in. Crosley dealers secure them from their jobbers through
H. T. ROBERTS CO.
914 S. Michigan Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.
Sales Agents for Approved Console Factories
Showers Brothers Company
The Wolf Mfg. Industries



Prices slightly higher west of the Rocky Mountains

Iowa Land Values Drop, Too

The Long Time Average of the Hog Market at Chicago Evidently Pulls Prices Up or Down

IN THE Kansas Farmer for September 3, on page 10, we printed an article on "The Future of Kansas Land Values" which has attracted considerable attention. The author, Millard Peck, showed that there had been a considerable decline in the value of farms. In the issue of Wallace's Farmer for the same week Henry C. Wallace told of the situation in Iowa, and made the point that there was a close relationship between the value of hogs and land. Mr. Wallace's article follows:

According to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture the Iowa farm land which was worth \$255 an acre in March of 1920 was worth \$145 an acre in March of 1927. Year after year for seven years there has been a decline in land values of from \$7 to \$18 an acre. A year ago it seemed that the bottom surely had been reached and many farmers were greatly surprised when the Bureau of Agricultural Economics announced in April of this year that there had been a decline of \$10 an acre since 1926.

It would seem that this Iowa land which was valued by the correspondents of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics at \$145 an acre in March of 1927 is land about 35 per cent of which is put into corn one year with another, 25 per cent into small grain, 15 per cent into hay and 25 per cent into pasture. It is land of a sort which will yield about 40 bushels of corn an acre one year with another, and the value of the buildings probably is around \$30 an acre.

Is Land Worth \$145?

Is land of this sort really worth \$145 an acre at the present time or is it worth more?

In our opinion the trend of Iowa land values depends more than anything else on the trend of hog values at Chicago in relation to the trend of the general price level. If wholesale prices of all kinds remain about where they are today, or about 40 per cent above pre-war, and if hogs will average about \$8.50 at Chicago during the winter over a period of the next 10 years there would seem to be no fundamental reason why farm land values should go lower than they now are. If something could be done which would result in hogs selling as a 10-year average for \$10 at Chicago during the winter Iowa farm land values should pick up. Of course, hogs during 1925, 1926 and early 1927 averaged above \$10 at Chicago. This did not put strength into land values, how-

ever, because the prices did not continue long enough. If we have \$10 hogs at Chicago for a 10-year period and corn prices to match we will guarantee an upward turn in the values of land in Iowa.

A Small Net Return

Before the war Iowa land generally sold on a basis which gave a net return to the land owner of only about 2.5 per cent. In those days, however, land increased in value each year by about 3 per cent, and so land investing was warranted on a strictly business basis. Today land seems to be giving a net return to the land owner of about 2.5 per cent on the average, or about the same as before the war. The difference between this situation and the pre-war situation is that today both the general price level and the price of farm products seems on the whole to be tending downward. There is no assurance, therefore, that land values will advance to speak of at any time during the next five or 10 years. To justify land as a business investment today it should give a net return of 5 or 5½ per cent instead of only 2½ per cent. It is this consideration which probably has caused farm land to decline during the last two years after everyone thought that it had gone plenty low enough.

Land owners who are interested in national policies bearing on land values should keep in mind first that the Federal Reserve System has a lot to do with determining where the general price level is going. There apparently is gold enough in the United States to prevent the general price level from declining below its present point if the Federal Reserve System so desires. The second thing to keep in mind is that for the sake of strong land values there must not only be no further decline in the general price level but there also should be a strengthening in farm product prices and from the standpoint of Iowa in corn and hog prices. What can Iowa citizens do which will give us the assurance of \$10 hog prices at Chicago for the next 10 years? If we could be sure of hog prices this high the farm land situation would speedily take care of itself.

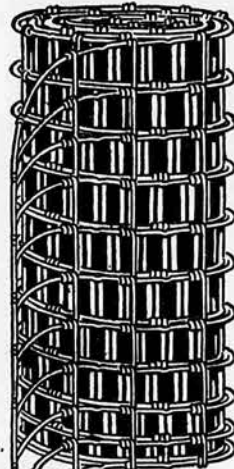
Good Neighbors Have a Value

Many people doubtless feel that the social value of land has been neglected in this discussion. It is true, of course, that land in a community of congenial, neighborly people will oftentimes sell \$40 or \$50 higher than in ordinary communities. It also is true that in

COLORADO FENCE AND SILVER TIP STEEL FENCE POSTS



Copper-Bearing Steel Resists Rust
Lasts Longer... Costs No More



ALL brands of steel posts, fence and barbed wire are NOT equal in quality. This is just as true of these products as it is of your live stock and the merchandise you use.

Of course you want the best your money will buy and Minnequa brand products are superior because they feature better construction and materials--yet cost you no more.

COLORADO SILVER TIP STEEL FENCE POSTS

are made from copper-bearing, high carbon steel. They are easily driven and have a clamp that holds the fencing with the strength of the Silver-Tip bear from which they get their name.

COLORADO FIELD FENCE

known to farmers and ranchmen for years, is scientifically made from copper-bearing steel wire, heavily galvanized. The KNOT does not slip, but actually becomes tighter when pressure is applied. The TENSION CURVE in the line wires equalizes contraction and expansion due to temperature changes. Thousands of users pronounce COLORADO FENCE, BEST.

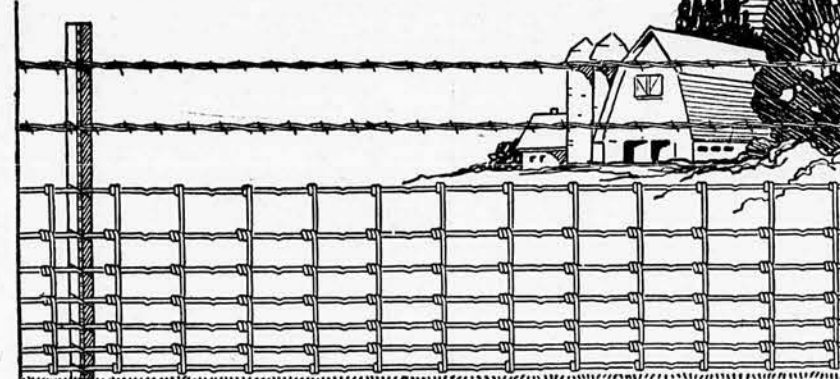
COLORADO BARBED WIRE

is made from our special grade of copper-bearing steel wire, heavily painted or galvanized, with wires evenly twisted and barbs accurately spaced.

Use these products and you will not only improve your property but protect your livestock and crops. They are a permanent investment.



SOLD BY WESTERN DEALERS



AMARILLO EL PASO FORT WORTH SIOUX CITY GRAND ISLAND SALT LAKE CITY
The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company
"A WESTERN INDUSTRY"
LOS ANGELES DENVER SAN FRANCISCO
SALINA KANSAS CITY WICHITA SPOKANE PORTLAND OKLAHOMA CITY



"Hoggin' Down" Time



Your neighbors know from experience the economy and lasting service of—

CRANE

VALVES·FITTINGS

PLUMBING FIXTURES, WATER SYSTEMS, AND SOFTENERS

Sold and installed by responsible dealers



certain localities where banks have failed it oftentimes happens that land is priced \$50 or even \$75 below its true value.

If hogs were to sell at \$3.50 as an average of the next 10 years and if average Iowa land were to continue around \$145 an acre, it is quite possible that unusually fine farms might sell for \$350 an acre. There is land today which is worth that much on the basis of its productivity. In general it seems that the very best land is under-valued and the poor land is over-valued.

One of the smaller long time considerations influencing the trend of land values is taxes. If taxes could be cut 50 cents an acre the price of land would legitimately rise \$10 an acre.

Under stable farm conditions with first mortgage rates around 5 per cent there seems to be a tendency for farm land to sell for the value of 20 times the annual rent. In other words, land which rents for \$4 tends to sell for \$80. Of course, special situations make numerous exceptions to this rule.

And Now for Hutchinson

Record crowds are predicted for the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson. It starts with a big program Saturday, September 17 and continues until midnight, Friday, September 23. Everything is in readiness and every exhibit and amusement feature is even bigger and better than last year.

"There are many reasons why we look for big crowds on every day of the State Fair," says Secretary A. L. Sponsler. "The principal reason is the big interest in the fair by exhibitors and persons looking for concessions of all kinds. Whenever interest in these things is large, good crowds can always be expected. If the weather does not interfere we will hand up an attendance record."

"Inquiries about the State Fair program are being received in great numbers from persons living in all sections of the state, who are planning on coming to the State Fair this year. Twenty years ago when horses had to be used if a trip were not to be taken by railroad, parties by wagon or buggies rarely traveled more than 20 to 30 miles. It is possible to make such a trip to the State Fair now in less than an hour. The automobile has revolutionized the fair attendance, until now the State Fair has attendance from every county in the state as well as from all surrounding states. The increased attendance which good roads and automobiles have made possible has had a big effect on our planning the State Fair program. Knowing that we can count on greater attendance from unusually long distance, we have not hesitated in contracting the best attractions offered. Every superintendent has worked hard to make his or her department a success. The amusement features are under contract to give the crowds the best in them. Come this year and see your State Fair."

Gilliland Returns More

(Continued from Page 3)

for an average gross income of \$100 a month and it is figured about half of this is clear profit and pay for labor. Hogs and sheep have had their share in financing Gilliland's operations. "Sheep made it possible for me to undertake that barn," he said, pointing to a substantial structure of concrete and hollow tile. "What I have put here in the way of improvements was built with an eye for permanency," he offered. "The barn is about the last word in efficiency. It isn't quite complete yet. "Seven hundred sacks of cement are in it so far," its owner counted, "and at least 50 more are needed. Will cost about \$5,000 in all." It is 56 by 72 feet with a 20 foot right angle addition for milk house and garage. There are concrete mangers tapped for individual drinking cups; there will be litter and feed carriers, stanchions already have been provided for 20 head of milkers and the other half of the barn could be finished up the same way if it becomes necessary.

But so far it has been left for feed racks where the cows can go for hay most of the day. It allows good protection for all kinds of weather. Mr. Gilliland did most of the concrete work himself. He has a very convenient arrangement of bins and the bedding for the cows is in the loft immediately over where it is to be used. Incidentally all the home produced fertility goes

back to the soil. The only places it is allowed to accumulate is around feed racks and in lots. That from the barn is hauled out regularly. Feed lots are cleaned up early every spring. Gilliland likes to put this manure on hay land or grass land before it is plowed up, and he sometimes puts it on the corn land.

There is water at hand to keep the barn thoroly cleaned. Pumping water is a thing of the past with Gilliland, or at least it has been for five years. He has a 300-gallon gravity system that is controlled by floats and he never has to touch it winter or summer. It runs water into every lot, to the milk house and into the silo when needed. The silo, by the way, is attached to the barn and all the feeding can be handled under cover. "Corn and soybeans are the crops for silage," Gilliland had said. "I'll never use cane again. It is too hard on the land. It is quite true that cane produces more tonnage but the man who grows it pays for it." A gasoline engine supplies power now for grinding and in the milk house, but it is just probable that Gilliland will be able to hook up to a "high line" in the future.

But to get back to the sheep. If they hadn't made it possible for Gilliland to build the barn he would have made something else fill the bill. But the fact remains that the sheep did it. And they have been profitable. He has made a practice of buying feeder lambs and letting them clean up the weeds and part of the corn and soybeans. "I've topped the market for three years," he said. "Last year I got 25 cents higher on a bunch of yearling wethers than anything on the market up to the time I was there and they just had a finish on soybeans and corn. Three hundred lambs made me \$2 for every bushel of corn they ate along with the beans. I just turned them in the field. They harvested the corn and beans, fertilized the ground and got double the market price for the corn. And the soil wasn't robbed in the process. In my case that is the whole thing—a good profit while putting the land in a little better condition than it was the year before."

The soybean-corn combination appeals to Gilliland for sheep, for his purebred Polands to hog down, and from the standpoint of soil building.

He feeds out a carload of hogs a year after the hogging-down system and he has topped the pork market for several years. And since he has adopted the system of letting the sheep and hogs harvest the crop, and planting soybeans with the corn, he figures he has increased his corn yield from 25 to 40 bushels an acre.

So if it does seem that Mr. Gilliland can't fail it is because he has followed a practice of putting back everything he takes out of the soil plus something extra. It is a system that can be worked on any number of Kansas farms. A steady income from cows and poultry, extra profit from breeding stock and the sidelines such as sheep and hogs. This certainly is proving a soil-building, profit-making combination for Gilliland.

A California beauty specialist says the feminine film stars do not take any exercise. Of course not. What are they paying their doubles for?

Wouldn't it be grand if some genius could only cross the umbrella with the homing pigeon?



Camels—so mellow, mild and unfailingly good

MODERN, particular smokers, it is your insistence upon the best that makes Camel lead all other cigarettes. You are hard to please. In the true spirit of the modern age, you look for until you find value supreme in a cigarette. And it is this unremitting search for quality that puts Camel overwhelmingly first.

For Camel combines all those virtues so indispensable to the cool, satisfying smoke. The choicest Turkish and

Domestic tobaccos that Nature's sunny fields produce. And a blending that brings these inimitable flavors and fragrances to the delighted taste of the smoker. Really, there is no other smoke like Camel. No other can be so everlastingly good.

If your taste calls for the enchantment of the finest, just try Camels. Always tasteful and smooth. Always so mellow and mild.

"Have a Camel!"

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

Dairying, and Farm Plans

A Real Diversified System of Production Has Been Developed Around Valley Falls

BY CHARLES W. LANE

DAIRY cows are helping the farmers of Jefferson county make money. There is plenty of evidence of this around Valley Falls, in the western part of the county, where a number of good milk cows may be found on almost every farm. Further investigation shows that these farmers have their land well improved, are out of debt and have money in the bank.

In the practice around Valley Falls dairying is part of the general farm program. While a few farmers milk from 15 to 20 cows, it may be said there are no large commercial dairies. Diversification, instead, is the rule. The farmers grow corn, wheat, oats, alfalfa and keep enough cows to help furnish a market for these products. Cattle and hogs are fed on a large scale, and usually a flock of poultry and some small fruit help the scheme along.

Then Came Alfalfa

It is thru purely natural reasons that dairying has become a permanent factor in Jefferson county. Being located in the Corn Belt, the feeding of livestock always has been of major importance. With the introduction of alfalfa the farmers found this crop not only was a good soil builder but also that their greatest return was thru the dairy cow. With excellent pastures of grass, timothy and clover, it was discovered that 95 per cent of the feed required for the dairy herd could be had in abundance.

Demand for dairy products has given further stimulus to the industry. In addition to four or five cream stations, there is situated in Valley Falls a plant which provides a ready market for whole milk. The plant, which is owned by the Meyer Milk Products Company, a branch of the Meyer Sanitary Milk Company of Kansas City, manufactures powdered milk, butter and ice.

According to L. S. Barker, local manager, the company pays to the farmers around Valley Falls from \$20,000 to \$25,000 monthly. This represents from 30,000 to 40,000 pounds of milk daily, an average of about 4,200 gallons, the product of from 250 to 300 cows. In certain months the production will run some heavier. The plant employs about 20 persons and has a payroll of \$2,500 monthly.

The plant in many respects is similar to the regular condensery except that the milk is first skimmed so that the cream may be used in the manufacture of butter, and after being condensed the milk undergoes another process to

eliminate all of the moisture and is dried in powder form instead of being canned. In the condensing process there is a recovery of about 25 per cent, but by the time all of the moisture is removed the recovery in powdered milk is only about 8 1/2 per cent.

After leaving the condensery the milk is forced thru a tiny nozzle by hot air and falls in an enclosed bin in the form of white dust. It is then collected in barrels, lined with heavy paper, ready for shipment to ice cream plants, mills and bakeries which use it in large quantities. Mixed with water again it tastes very much like condensed milk, which it really is.

Trucks Aid in Hauling

Regular milk routes have been established by the plant in all directions from Valley Falls. Men with trucks cover them daily to collect the milk from the farmers, leaving at the roadside empty cans which they find filled and ready for them the following day. Farmers living off of these routes either haul their milk to the most convenient point on a route, or directly to the plant.

Holsteins predominate in the vicinity, yet all of the leading dairy breeds are found, and many of the herds are made up strictly of purebreds. One of the largest Holstein herds is that owned by I. V. Coleman, west of Valley Falls. There are about 40 animals in this herd, all purebreds. Mr. Coleman was in debt when he began milking cows 15 years ago, but it is a different story today. At present he is milking about 15 cows, but he has a large number of heifers coming on, also a few young bulls which are for sale. He has a son who is a member of a 4-H calf club.

Jurgens Has 40 Ayrshires

Another purebred Holstein herd is that owned by J. M. Barnett, who lives northwest of Valley Falls. Like Mr. Coleman he lives on a milk route and is making money with his cows along with general farming. South of Valley Falls, on the Sunrise Dairy Farm, A. H. Jurgens has a herd of about 40 purebred Ayrshires. Mr. Jurgens has been in the dairy business about 15 years and is prosperous. Just now he is building a fine home on his farm; also a new dairy barn, his old one having been destroyed recently by fire.

There also are several purebred Jersey herds in the vicinity of Valley Falls, and two or three farmers own herds of milking Shorthorns.

American Farmers Go Visiting!

THE European tour of American farmers, led by the American Farm Bureau Federation, has been worth while, according to cabled reports from the other side. Not only did our farm representatives study the best of the old country co-operative marketing associations, but they also studied their living standards, their "per man" production, their womanhood standards, and the ever-present class struggles.

They are leaving Europe with a much better understanding of what all farmers of the world have gone thru in post-war readjustments. Many have been harder hit than our farmers. Some have recovered; some never will. Everywhere, however, they have found our American farm equipment being introduced to cut costs and safeguard profits that were slipping away.

They have gained a better understanding of world markets; they now know that our wheat must fight not only Canada, but Australia, Argentina, Russia and the lesser countries for the market of the consuming hundred millions. They realize better what a battle our corn has via lard, hams and bacon when it gets up against the barley, buttermilk, bacon and sausage of Denmark and Holland. Cotton also has a story for them. High cotton since the war for a time forced British spindles into idleness with workers lined up for their "dole" instead of a pay check at the factory.

Not only is every country competing against every other country, but different sections of the same country are continually battling against each other to hold or enlarge markets. Then, there is the competition of different foods. Workers who once earned their living by outdoor muscular work no longer require so much meat or fat when changing conditions put them at a desk in a heated building.

An annual visit of organized farmers and farm officials to different sections of the world, with return visits from the farmers of these foreign countries, would do much to help solve farm problems by removing misunderstandings on world marketing and the facts of competition, tariffs, water and land freights, international debts, labor, banking and insurance. We congratulate President Thompson on his initiative in starting the movement. May it gain more followers and enlarged spheres in the future!

Don't
let your
COWS dry up



with the PASTURE
feed
INTERNATIONAL
Special DAIRY FEED

Summer weather always makes pastures shorter and less nourishing. Fall pastures can't produce milk profitably unless a grain ration is used.

Cows that must depend on pastures for body building as well as milk production will dry up and will make unprofitable milkers this winter.

International Special Dairy is made to prevent falling off in milk production. It is the dairy farmer's insurance of continued profits.

A hundred thousand farmers are milking more profits because of International Special Dairy or other International Dairy Feeds.

Ask your nearest feed dealer for International Guaranteed Dairy Feeds.

INTERNATIONAL Sugar Feed Company
MINNEAPOLIS • MEMPHIS



WE GUARANTEE International Special Dairy Feed, when fed in place of wheat feed or ground grains and according to directions accompanying each sack, to produce "20 Extra Quarts per Sack."

WE GUARANTEE this result or you can mail us comparative records and we will mail you a check to cover guaranteed milk increase.

"I have been feeding International Special Dairy Feed one week to my dairy herd of twenty-five Holstein cows. I am feeding only one-half ration and have secured a gain of twelve gallons of milk per day—a clear profit of \$2.80 per day over cost of feed, which is \$2 per day. "Previously, I had been feeding no grain and they were running on wheat pasture with silage."
REUBEN HAGSTRAND, Linsborg, Kansas.

4 TIMES Around the World with ONE OILING 100,000 Miles Without Stopping for Oil



An inventor who could develop an airplane which would perform such a feat would be considered a wonder. But such is the record of regular accomplishment by the Auto-oiled Aermotor in pumping water.

Did you ever stop to think how many revolutions the wheel of a windmill makes? If the wheel of an Aermotor should roll along the surface of the ground at the same speed that it makes when pumping water it would encircle the world in 90 days, or would go four times around in a year. It would travel on an average 275 miles per day or about 30 miles per hour for 9 hours each day. An automobile which keeps up that pace day after day needs a thorough oiling at least once a week. Isn't it marvelous, then, that a windmill has been made which will go 50 times as long as the best automobile with one oiling and keep it up for 25 or 30 years?

The Auto-oiled Aermotor after many years of service in every part of the world has proven its ability to run and give the most reliable service with one oiling a year. The double gears, and all moving parts, are entirely enclosed and flooded with oil. Aermotors and Aermotor Towers withstand the storms.

For full information write **AERMOTOR CO.** Chicago Kansas City Dallas Des Moines Minneapolis Oakland

Whole, Clean Cobs

make good fuel and please the housewife. They mean the corn is shelled clean—every grain taken off the cobs, and the husks, dust and litter removed.

JOLIET Corn Shellers

equipped with the remarkable new cleaning attachment, the

"Eureka" Suction Fan

will put whole, clean cobs into the pile and clean corn into the wagons—the kind of corn that grades high and sells at top prices. If you want to get the maximum profits from your corn crop, shell with a JOLIET. Be ready when the corn is ready—write today for information and descriptive booklet.

JOLIET MANUFACTURING CO.,
24 Youngs Ave., Joliet, Ill.

A POSTCARD WILL DO

Write the names of the magazines you are wanting to subscribe for on a postcard. Mail card to address below and we will quote you a special price that will save you money. Address, Kansas Farmer—Mail & Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

NEW! LOW MODEL MELOTTE

NOW—for the first time, the farmers of America have a chance—if they get quick—to see and USE on 30 Days' FREE Trial, the NEW Low Model Belgian Melotte Cream Separator. In the NEW Melotte you NOW have a greater convenience and all-around satisfaction than was ever known before.

Don't Pay for 4 Months

Yes, you need not pay one cent for 4 months after you receive the NEW Melotte Special Introductory Low Price RIGHT NOW! 30 Days' FREE Trial. Write for FREE Book and Special Offer.

MELOTTE SEPARATOR Dept. 28-28
H. B. BABSON, U. S. Mgr.
2843 West 19th Street, Chicago, Ill.

The Untamed

BY MAX BRAND

WHISTLING DAN" BARRY had been found by Joe Cumberland when he was a little lad lost in the desert. He was fond of the lad still, but his queer ways had made him suspicious, first of the boy, now of the man. Certainly he did not regard with favor the intimacy which existed between Dan and his daughter, Kate.

Dan had wandered down to Morgan's place, which was the scene of a big gathering of cow-punchers, for Cumberland had bought the saloon, intending to close it, and Morgan was dispensing hilarity over his bar for the last time.

A brawny, big man, whom his followers called Jim, alias Silent Jim, leader of a gang of outlaws, had won most of Morgan's money with his feats of shooting.

When Dan hove in sight, he quickly coaxed the lad to show his hand at fancy shooting. Four dollars were tossed in the air as Dan stood with averted face, and he hit each one of them before they fell.

Silent Jim then provoked Dan into a fight which the latter had persistently avoided. When the big bruiser was fast willing under Dan's defense, he struck him with a chair, and left him unconscious on the floor, while he escaped with his men.

When Kate found him he had regained consciousness, but begged to be left undisturbed. Morgan had gone and Kate returned to her father's house, reporting Dan was at a neighboring ranch, but troubling in her heart at Dan's confession that he must have his assailant's blood.

Early in the morning her father had called Kate to witness the flames of the Morgan place. He had determined to exterminate the hateful sight.

Distraught with fear and uncertainty, Kate went into the hills looking for Dan, and met with Lee Haines, one of Silent Jim's men who had come to warn her that Dan's whistling voice had been heard, and that Silent Jim was ready to take his life on sight.

"Let's start back for the ranch," he said, "and I'll tell you something about it as we go."

As they turned their horses he went on: "In order that you may reach Whistling Dan, you'll have to meet first a number of men who are camping down there in the willows."

He stopped. It became desperately difficult for him to go on.

"I am one of those men," he said, "and another of them is the one whom Whistling Dan is following."

She caught her breath and turned abruptly on him.

"What are you, Mr. Lee?"

Very slowly he forced his eyes up to meet her gaze.

"Your Friend"

"In that camp," he answered indirectly, "your father wouldn't be safe!"

It was out at last!

"Then you are—"

"Your friend."

"Forgive me. You are my friend!"

"The man whom Dan is following,"

he went on, "is the leader. If he gives the command four practiced fighters pit themselves against Barry."

"It is murder!"

"You can prevent it," he said. "They know Barry is on the trail, but I think they will do nothing unless he forces them into trouble. And he will force them unless you stop him. No other human being could take him off that trail."

"I know! I know!" she muttered.

"But I have already tried, and he will not listen to me!"

"But he will listen to you," insisted Haines, "when you tell him that he will be fighting not one man, but six."

"And if he doesn't listen to me?"

Haines shrugged his shoulders.

"Can't you promise that these men will not fight with him?"

"I cannot."

"But I shall plead with them myself."

He turned to her in alarm.

"No, you must not let them dream you know who they are," he warned, "for otherwise—"

He explained: "These men are in such danger that they dare not take chances. You are a woman, but if they feel that you suspect them you will no longer be a woman in their eyes."

"Then what must I do?"

"I shall ride ahead of you when we come to the willows, after I have pointed out the position of our camp. About an hour after I have arrived, for they must not know that I have brought you, you will ride down toward the camp. When you come to it I will make sure that it is I who will bring you in. You must pretend that you have simply blundered upon our fire. Whatever you do, never ask a question while you are there—and I'll be your warrant that you will come off safely. Will you try?"

He attempted no further persuasion and contented himself with merely meeting the wistful challenge of her eyes.

"I will," she said at last, and then turning her glance away she repeated softly, "I will."

He knew that she was already rehearsing what she must say to Whistling Dan.

"You are not afraid?"

She smiled.

"Do you really trust me as far as this?"

With level-eyed tenderness that took his breath, she answered: "An absolute trust, Mr. Lee."

"My name," he said in a strange voice, "is Lee Haines."

Of one accord they stopped their horses and their hands met.

A Bustling Town

The coming of the railroad had changed Elkhead from a mere crossing of the ways to a rather important cattle shipping point. Once a year it became a bustling town whose two streets thronged with cattlemen with pockets burdened with gold which fairly burned its way out to the open air. At other times Elkhead dropped back into a leaden-eyed sleep.

The most important citizen was Lee Hardy, the Wells Fargo agent. Office jobs are hard to find in the mountain-desert, and those who hold them win respect. The owner of a swivel-chair is more lordly than the possessor of five thousand "doggies." Lee Hardy had such a swivel-chair. Moreover, since large shipments of cash were

often directed by Wells Fargo to Elkhead, Hardy's position was really more significant than the size of the village suggested. As a crowning stamp upon his dignity he had a clerk who handled the ordinary routine of work in the front room, while Hardy set himself up in state in a little rear office whose walls were decorated by two brilliant calendars and the colored photograph of a blond beauty advertising a toilet soap.

To this sanctuary he retreated during the heat of the day, while in the morning and evening he loitered on the small porch, chatting with passers-by. Except in the hottest part of the year he affected a soft white collar with a permanent bow tie. The leanness of his features, and his crooked neck with the prominent Adam's apple which stirred when he spoke, suggested a Yankee ancestry, but the faded blue eyes, pathetically misted, could only be found in the mountain-desert.

One morning into the inner sanctum of this dignitary stepped a man built in rectangles, a square face, square, ponderous shoulders, and even square-tipped fingers. Into the smiling haze of Hardy's face his own keen black eye sparkled like an electric lantern flashed into a dark room. He was dressed in the cowboy's costume, but there was no Western languor in his make-up. Everything about him was clear cut and precise. He had a habit of clicking his teeth

as he finished a sentence. In a word, when he appeared in the doorway Lee Hardy woke up, and before the stranger had spoken a dozen words the agent was leaning forward to be sure that he would not miss a syllable.

"You're Lee Hardy, aren't you?" said he, and his eyes gave the impression of a smile, tho his lips did not stir after speaking.

"I am," said the agent.

"Then you're the man I want to see. If you don't mind—"

He closed the door, pulled a chair against it, and then sat down, and folded his arms. Very obviously he meant business. Hardy switched his position in his chair, sitting a little more to the right, so the edge of the seat would not obstruct the movement of his hand toward the holster on his right thigh.

"Well," he said good naturedly, "I'm waitin'."

"Good," said the stranger, "I won't keep you here any longer than is necessary. In the first place my name is Tex Calder."

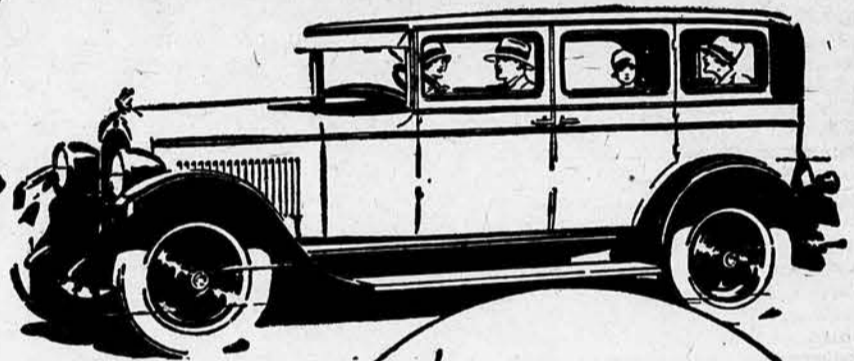
Hardy changed as if a slight layer of dust had been sifted over his face. He stretched out his hand.

"It's great to see you, Calder," he said, "of course I've heard about you. Everyone has. Here! I'll send over to the saloon for some redeye. Are you dry?"

He rose, but Calder waved him back to the swivel-chair.

(Continued on Page 15)

NEW CHRYSLER "52"



Still Higher Quality—
Yet Lower Prices

You need only to glance at Chrysler's latest product—the new "52"—and at its astonishingly low prices—to realize that again Chrysler Standardized Quality has yielded more to the buyer than money has ever been able to buy before.

Examine and note the full size and roominess of its staunch, handsome body of wood and steel. Enjoy its ample seating capacity for adult passengers. Delight your eye with its grace and trimness of appearance, its luxury of appointment.

Here are flowing lines, beautiful hardware, luxurious mohair upholstery and every refinement of detail—combined in a car you will be proud to own.

We are eager that you ride in it. We want you to see how easily and smoothly it gives you 52 unvarying miles and more per hour. Enjoy the snap of its pick-up, 5 to 25 miles per hour in 8 seconds. See how smoothly it out-performs all others with which you may contrast it.

After such a thorough test we are sure you will agree that, at such low prices, these Chrysler "52" advantages are obviously outstanding over all competition.

\$725

TO 875 F.O.B. DETROIT.

-52 miles per hour
-5 to 25 miles in 8 seconds
-Full-sized Bodies for adult passengers

New Chrysler "Red-Head" Now Available for New "52"

The new Chrysler "Red-Head" engine, giving extra speed, pick-up and hill-climbing ability, is designed to take full advantage of high-compression gas. It is now standard in the Roadsters of the new Chrysler "52" and is available for all other "52" body types at slight extra cost. Any Chrysler dealer will gladly give you full particulars and an impressive demonstration of the "Red-Head" engine advantages.

NEW CHRYSLER "52" PRICES—Coupe \$725; 2-door Sedan \$735; Roadster (with rumble seat) \$725; 4-door Sedan \$795; De Luxe Sedan \$875. All prices f. o. b. Detroit, subject to current Federal excise tax. Chrysler dealers are in position to extend the convenience of time payments. Ask about Chrysler's attractive plan.



Seven County Clubs There!

Had You Been at This Picnic in Lincoln Park You'd Know a Larger Number of Fine Folks

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN

A MERE suggestion that Capper Pig and Poultry Club folks in counties in North Central Kansas might consolidate to bring the pep trophy cup their way was picked up sincerely and turned into an actual event. Ethel May Blazer, who is leader of the Pig and Poultry Clubs in Lincoln county, should receive first credit for making the thing go. She wrote to the club manager to get a plan for bringing together the four counties cornering her own. Then before the club manager could get special letters to the members in these four counties, Russell, Lincoln, Osborne and Ellsworth, Miss Blazer had expanded her plan to include six counties, which added Smith and Jewell.

The first date set for the round-up was August 21, but this was postponed until August 28 to allow plans to be completed. Then, when the day for the six-county picnic came, a soaking rain came, too, and roads were bad. But the Lincoln county leader assured the club manager that folks

tances, but they weren't too tired to play.

A great deal of credit also is due folks from Smith county. There were as many folks from that spunky county as there were from counties nearer the picnic park. The county leader was there, and Charley Figg, who has been boosting club work in his county for some time, also Charley's brother, Frank, the leader's brother Randall McCall, and parents. A fine vocational agriculture young man, who gave us an educational talk on merits of his course, contributed a valuable part of the program. He is John Willson. And Osborne, Mitchell and Russell counties sent some fine boys and girls to the round-up, and grown-ups came too. But grown-ups were young in spirit, and what do you believe, they played games with us, even games like drop-the-handkerchief, and come-thru-and-get-caught-will-you. Had each and every reader of this story been there and had there been enough space in all the park to hold them, be they young or old, supple or feeble, good times would have crept into their hearts. It all was in the order of the day's program to leave nobody out. The breeze in the trees of the park was saturated with the spirit of "we're here to cheer you, let's be glad together." Offhand, we mention: The club manager's grandmother was at the park, and she is 62. She has gray hair, spectacles, homemade teeth, and a kindly face like a great number of other grandmothers. Perhaps, like your own, if you are fortunate enough to have her company here now. But, his grandmother saw a golden side of this club picnic, and her face was filled the day thru with expressions of contentment.

Among the honored guests at the meeting were county leaders, old and new. Because they are working so hard we'll mention the new ones first. Arvilla McCall, a very fine Smith county girl, brought members of her club, and a number of friends. She is a Capper Pig Club girl, and was appointed to her honored position as leader, within a month or two after her first experience in Capper club work. She is doing that position credit, too. The Osborne county leader, Niles Haworth, intended to come but got cheated out. However, we have his picture with a litter of contest pigs he manages. Lincoln county also has a leader who is working her first year in Capper clubs. Ethel May Blazer is one of the leaders with a big score piled up, too. After mentioning the quality of pep out in Trego county, it isn't fair to the Ruppes' to pass them by. Horace, Chelsea, Orphus and Elva Ruppe—all are Trego county dependables. Elva, the club leader, is making a greater success in her second year of leadership than the first. But the first was all right. She won 10th place in pep the first trial, and built a score of 702 points for every member in her club.

The Russell county leader made a start, but hung up with her car. You've done that, too, so you know how she was disappointed. However, Margaret Brown and her sister Minnie, with Lucile and Muriel Tichenor, who constitute the Russell club for 1927, are

(Continued on Page 27)

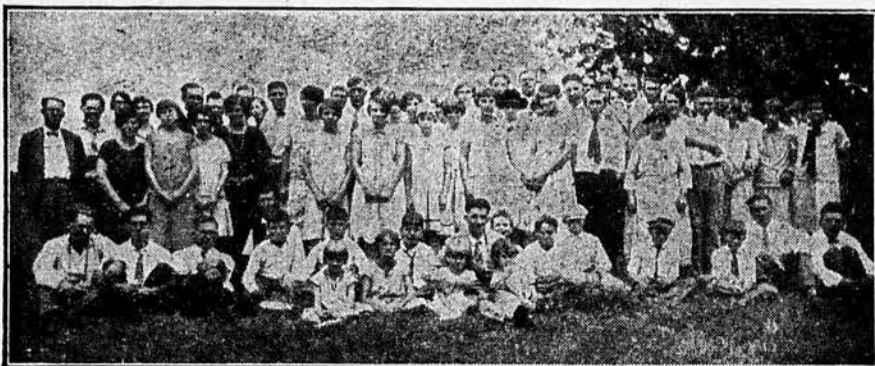


Niles E. Haworth, Osborne Leader, with Miss Rosedale's Sensation and Some of Her Pigs

would go anyway. "They will do more than try—they'll get there—if they're like the pioneers in club work in this part of sunny Kansas," ran the thoughts of an old member who pioneered in club boosting in Lincoln county in 1917.

The club manager reached Lincoln county, where he visited with his parents and prepared for the coming picnic, several days before August 28. Then after the rain on that important Sunday, a party of Lincoln county club folks in two automobiles began their trip to the northwestern corner of Mitchell county, where the meeting place was appointed, and it was about 8:30 a. m.

But how were the folks in the party from Lincoln to know that sturdy boys and girls in other counties were plowing mud at about the same time? Why, folks who read, there is pep away out in Trego county. Pep, why there's more of it there than you can cram under a hatband. And it did not take folks from near at hand counties long to learn about the Trego county enthusiasm. Thru mud from Ogallah to Cawker City, a distance of more than 108 miles, these Trego pepsters came. I guess they were tired after they reached Lincoln Park, west of Cawker City, and they were a little later than some other folks who drove lesser dis-



Seven County Clubs Are Represented by Either Actual Members and Leaders or by Visitors From Jewell, Smith, Osborne, Mitchell, Russell, Trego and Lincoln Counties. Ethel May Blazer, Who Promoted the Meeting, is Eighteenth From the Left of the Picture, Counting Those Standing

"It's up to us to help cut this enormous fire waste"



That was the substance of a talk made by a well known farm leader to a gathering of farm owners. He was referring to the annual fire loss of more than 150 million dollars, which every farmer helps to pay, whether he has a fire or not.

He emphasized the fact that the cost of insurance has to be in proportion to the losses sustained, and that the way to get premium costs down is to cut losses down.

LEGAL RESERVE INSURANCE

Fire and Lightning—Windstorm—Tornado—Cyclone

The first consideration of the Legal Reserve companies named below is to help the farmer reduce his fire losses by properly safeguarding his property. The second is to provide the farmer with good insurance so that if a loss occurs, he will be properly reimbursed.

The companies named below are agency companies, dealing with the public through agents only. Through any of them you can get the right insurance for your farm.

Continental Insurance Company
Aetna Insurance Company
Home Insurance Company, New York
Fidelity-Phenix Fire Insurance Co.
American Insurance Company
National Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford
Hartford Fire Insurance Company
Insurance Company of North America

Springfield Fire & Marine Ins. Co.
Columbia Fire Underwriters Agency
United States Fire Insurance Co.
Liverpool & London & Globe Ins. Co., Ltd.
Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd.
Security Insurance Company, New Haven
Great American Insurance Company
Iowa National Fire Insurance Company

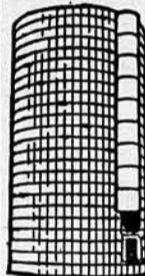
FARM INSURANCE COMMITTEE

Room 1029 Insurance Exchange, 175 W. Jackson Blvd.
CHICAGO ILLINOIS



You can easily get in touch with an agent in your locality. Write for free copy of booklet—"Fire Prevention on the Farm."

CONCRETE STAVE SILOS



Erected complete on your farm before we ask you for money. Ask for circular and price list.

CONCORDIA CONCRETE PRODUCTS COMPANY

W. A. Dehner, Mgr.
Concordia, Kansas

New Idea in Selling Windmills

Dempster windmills for over forty years have been the leaders in the windmill field. Now we are coming forward with a new idea for selling windmills. This plan, to say the least, is unique. It is causing great interest among windmill buyers everywhere, and the Dempster dealer near you will be glad to give you full and complete details.

No obligation to buy. Do not hesitate to ask the Dempster Dealer for full and complete information. It will be interesting, and it will surprise you. If there is no Dempster dealer near you, write us.

Dempster Mill Mfg. Co.
719 So. 6th St.
Beatrice, Nebr.



DEMPSTER ANNU-OILED Windmill

Boys Like KEYS



—and so do mothers, because KEYS look well and wear well. Seams never rip. Plenty of big pockets. Guaranteed!

Save mending—put your boy in KEY Overalls. Ask your dealer today. If he cannot supply you write us direct.

The McKEY MFG. CO.
Ft. Scott, Kansas



TOWER'S FISH BRAND WATERPROOF OILED CLOTHING SLICKERS, SUITS AND HATS 90 Years the Best for Men, Women & Children AT YOUR DEALERS

A. J. TOWER CO. BOSTON, MASS.

The Untamed

(Continued from Page 13)



"Not dry a bit," he said cheerily. "Not five minutes ago I had a drink of water."

"All right," said Hardy, and settled back into his chair.

"Hardy, there's been crooked work around here."

"What in hell—"

"Get your hand away from that gun, friend."

"What the devil's the meaning of all this?"

"That's very well done," said Calder. "But this isn't the stage. Are we going to talk business like friends?"

"I've got nothing agin you," said Hardy testily, and his eyes followed Calder's right hand as if fascinated. "What do you want to say? I'll listen. I'm not very busy."

"That's exactly it," smiled Tex Calder, "I want you to get busier."

"Thanks."

"In the first place I'll be straight with you. Wells Fargo hasn't sent me here."

"Who has?"

"My conscience."

"I don't get your drift."

A Drink of Water

Thru a moment of pause Calder's eyes searched the face of Hardy.

"You've been pretty flush for some time."

"I ain't been starvin'."

"There are several easy ways for you to pick up extra money."

"Yes?"

"For instance, you know all about the Wells Fargo money shipments, and there are men around here who'd pay big for what you could tell them."

The prominent Adam's apple rose and fell in Hardy's throat.

"You're quite a joker, ain't you, Calder? Who, for instance?"

"Jim Silent."

"This is like a story in a book," grinned Hardy. "Go on. I suppose I've been takin' Silent's money?"

The answer came like the click of a cocked revolver.

"You have!"

"Calder—"

"Steady! I have some promising evidence, partner. Would you like to hear part of it?"

"This country has its share of the world's greatest liars," said Hardy, "I don't care what you've heard."

"That saves my time. Understand me straight. I can slap you into a lock-up, if I want to, and then bring in that evidence. I'm not going to do it. I'm going to use you as a trap and thru you get some of the worst of the lone riders."

"There's nothin' like puttin' your hand on the table."

"No, there isn't. I'll tell you what you're to do."

"Thanks."

The marshal drove straight on.

"I've got four good men in this town. Two of them will always be hanging around your office. Maybe you can get a job for them here, eh? I'll pay the salaries. You simply tip them off when your visitors are riders the government wants, see? You don't have to lift a hand. You just go to the door as the visitor leaves, and if he's all right you say: 'So long, we'll be meeting again before long.' But if he's a man I want, you say 'Good-bye.' That's all. My boys will see that it is good-bye."

"Go on," said the agent, "and tell the rest of the story. It starts well."

"Doesn't it?" agreed Calder, "and the way it concludes is with you reaching over and shaking hands with me and saying 'yes!'"

He leaned forward. The twinkle was gone from his eyes and he extended his hand to Hardy. The latter reached out with an impulsive gesture, wrung the proffered hand, and then slipping back into his chair broke into hysterical laughter.

"The real laugh," said Calder, watching his man narrowly, "will be on the lone riders."

"Tex," said the agent, "I guess you have the dope. I won't say anything except that I'm glad as hell to be out of the rotten business at last. Once started I couldn't stop. I did one 'favor' for these devils, and after that they had me in their power. I haven't slept for months as I'm going to sleep tonight!"

He wiped his face with an agitated hand.

"A week ago," he went on, "I knew

you were detailed on this work. I've been sweating ever since. Now that you've come—why, I'm glad of it!"

A faint sneer touched Calder's mouth and was gone.

"You're a wise man," he said. "Have you seen much of Jim Silent lately?"

A Wise Man?

Hardy hesitated. The role of informer was new.

"Not directly."

"Now put me right if I go off the track. The way I understand it, Jim Silent has about twenty gun fighters and long riders working in gangs under him and combining for big jobs."

"That's about it."

"The inside circle consists of Silent; Lee Haines, a man who went wrong because the law did him wrong; Hal Purvis, a cunning devil; and Bill Kilduff, a born fighter who loves blood for its own sake."

"Right."

"Here's something more. For Jim Silent, dead or alive, the government will pay ten thousand dollars. For each of the other three it pays five thousand. The notices aren't out yet, but they will be in a few days. Hardy, if you help me bag these men, you'll get fifty per cent of the profits. Are you on?"

The hesitancy of Hardy changed to downright enthusiasm.

"Easy money, Tex. I'm your man, hand and glove."

"Don't get optimistic. This game isn't played yet, and unless I make the biggest mistake of my life we'll be guessing again before we land Silent. I've trailed some fast gunmen in my day, and I have an idea that Silent will be the hardest of the lot; but if you play your end of the game we may land him. I have a tip that he's lying out in the country near Elkhead. I'm riding out alone to get track of him. As I go out I'll tell my men that you're O. K. for this business."

He hesitated a moment with his hand on the door knob.

"Just one thing more, Hardy. I heard a queer tale this morning about a fight in a saloon run by a man named Morgan. Do you know anything about it?"

"No."

"I was told of a fellow who chipped four dollars thrown into the air at twenty yards."

"That's a lie."

"The man who talked to me had a nicked dollar to prove his yarn."

"The devil he did!"

"And after the shooting this chap got into a fight with a tall man twice his size and fairly mopped up the floor with him. They say it wasn't a nice thing to watch. He is a frail man, but when the fight started he turned into a tiger."

"Wish I'd seen it."

"The tall man tallies to a hair with my description of Silent."

"You're wrong. I know what Silent can do with his hands. No one could beat him up. What's the name of the other?"

"Barry. Whistling Dan Barry."

Calder hesitated.

"Right or wrong, I'd like to have this Barry with me. So long."

He was gone as he had come, with a nod and a flash of the keen, black eyes. Lee Hardy stared at the door for some moments, and then went outside. The warm light of the sun had never been more welcome to him. Under that cheering influence he began to feel that with Tex Calder behind him he could safely defy the world.

His confidence received a shock that afternoon when a heavy step crossed the outside room, and his door opening without a preliminary knock, he looked up into the solemn eyes of Jim Silent. The outlaw shook his head when Hardy offered him a chair.

"What's the main idea of them two new men out in your front room, Lee?" he asked.

"Two cowpunchers that was down on their luck. I got to stand in with the boys now and then."

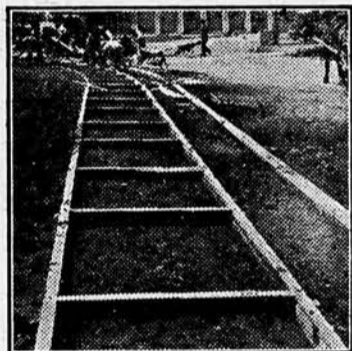
"I s'pose so. Shorty Rhinehart in here to see you, Lee?"

"Yep."

"You told him that the town was gettin' pretty hot."

"It is."

(Continued on Page 20)



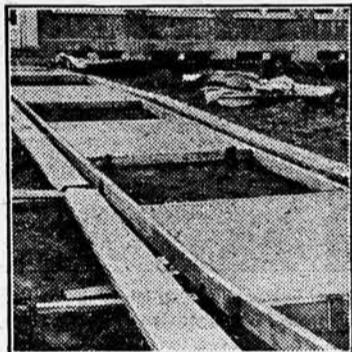
Sturdy forms for sidewalk construction can be made with 2x4 lumber. Note the division between each block.



Leveling concrete with a board, known as a screed. The surface is then finished with a wood float, which provides a gritty, non-skid surface. The walk should be cured for a week. As soon as concrete sets, cover with straw and sprinkle with water.



Use water sparingly in mixing concrete. Within reasonable limits, the less water used, the better the concrete.



Alternate blocks are poured, using a 1:2 1/2:4 concrete mixture. Division forms then removed, edges of finished blocks greased, and the remaining blocks poured.

Before you begin your fall construction Study these helpful Structographs



Concrete walks save many hours of labor for the women on the farm. They present a smooth, even, non-slip surface.

START this month to improve the appearance, value, and productivity of your farm by building of concrete. Concrete construction will provide better quarters for your stock, improve sanitary conditions, reduce fire hazards, and end for all time the need for repairs. The cost is moderate.

But before you start actual construction, by all means read the new Lehigh Farm Book of Structographs. Farmers now using this book tell us it is the ideal guide for all kinds of concrete work. It is unlike any previous book on this subject.

The idea back of the book is that pictures can tell a story much plainer than words. Instead of lengthy descriptions 280 pictures are shown with brief, non-technical explanations. The important steps in 18 building jobs are illustrated from start to finish.

Start at the top of the list of these improvements shown at the right and see how many of them you can profitably make to your farm this fall. Then send us the coupon for a free copy of this unusual book.

Just as this book of Structographs will make your construction work easier, so Lehigh Cement will insure more satisfactory results. Engineers and contractors know Lehigh Cement to be uniformly high in quality—"Lehigh" means dependability. Buy from the dealer who displays the Blue-and-White "Lehigh Cement" Sign. Known from coast to coast.

Lehigh Portland Cement Company Chicago, Ill.; Kansas City, Mo.; Mason City, Ia.; Omaha, Nebr.; Allentown, Pa. Other offices in principal cities throughout the United States.

WHATEVER YOU BUILD—"LEHIGH" MEANS DEPENDABILITY



21 MILLS FROM COAST TO COAST

FREE!

Structographs on the following subjects are included in this new book:

- Foundations and walls
- Dairy barn floors
- Hog houses
- Storage cellars
- Concrete walks and steps and cellar entrances
- Fence posts
- Manure pits
- Septic tanks
- Water troughs



Lehigh Portland Cement Company Box 19-I, Allentown, Pa.

Please send me without cost or obligation a copy of "The Lehigh Farm Book of Structographs."

Name.....

Route.....

P. O.....State.....

A Layette for Modest Means

Soft Old Materials Lend Themselves to Making the New Comer's Wardrobe.

IT IS easy to plan a layette when you have \$25 or \$50 to spend, but the problem is different when there is almost no money available, for a baby needs such warm clothes and so many, that temporary makeshifts are impossible.

If you can sew at all, there are lots of things around the house that can be used up in making the layette. Little ends of lace for instance, sometimes a few inches of bias binding, or even short ends of silkateen may be put to some very good use on baby clothes if they have been saved.

It would be a good plan to get a set of reliable commercial patterns to start with. All the patterns necessary come in one envelope so these will be quite inexpensive. And so much of comfort and wearing quality depends on the shape of a garment that they surely must be cut correctly.

First of all the baby will have to have soft warm clothes. Much warmer than a larger child, because there is so much surface to a child's body in proportion to its weight that there is an opportunity for a very rapid heat loss. The underclothes should be fairly absorbent so they will take up perspiration and waste in order to keep the skin in its normal condition. All the clothes should be rather open in mesh so that air can pass thru easily to ventilate the body. It is especially necessary that the clothes be roomy and comfortable so that the baby is not restricted in any way. It is obviously important that the clothes should be easily laundered.

Some Practical Suggestions

For the binders you will want something soft, all cotton, or wool and cotton mixed. You might use part of an old outing flannel gown or an old thin blanket that is still a bit elastic. You will need about four of these binders cut 4 by 20 inches. They are best cut on the bias if possible as they fit more snugly. There should not be a seam in them. In order to keep the edges from raveling a row of machine stitching may be taken just inside the cut edge, or the edge may be notched with the scissors or might be blanket-stitched. No hem should be turned in as this would be uncomfortable. The bands are cut long enough to go across the front twice, and are pinned with small safety pins under one arm.

The three or four undershirts necessary might be cut from the strongest parts of old wool and cotton underwear. If there is no shirt pattern you can get a very satisfactory shape on the shirt if you adapt the petticoat or dress pattern. Remember that the shirt should come up well to the neck, should have long sleeves, and be open in the front. It is well to cut it with tabs in the front and back to which the diapers may be pinned.

For the two dozen diapers which are cut 18 by 36 inches, any soft cotton materials may be used.

Three or four petticoats are necessary. These are cut from 20 to 24 inches long according to the length the dresses are to be. Petticoats which close on the shoulders with buttons and loops or button holes are very convenient to fasten. For use in the summer time these may be made of any soft cotton material, but for winter wear some

wool is advisable. Just because you are using second hand muslin for the petticoat is no reason why it shouldn't be dainty and attractive. A row of feather-stitching or diagonal chain-stitching with number ten spool thread would be pretty around the hem or on the binding or facing of the neck and armholes. If a warmer petticoat is needed it could be made of a thin old cashmere shawl or an old flannelette work shirt or night gown. Very good results as to warmth have been secured by placing a very thin layer of cotton batting between two layers of thin old muslin, and quilting them together on the machine. This stitching holds the cotton in place and the air spaces between the fibers hold much still air in the meshes. This keeps the body warmth from being carried away.

Six dresses will be needed, and these may be made simply enough so that another set of silps for night wear is not necessary. The kimono pattern is especially good for ease in laundering, but the dress with raglan or set in sleeves may be cut better from what you have on hand. Be sure to have the neck 10 inches around. And for convenience in dressing the baby, cut the placket 10 inches long and make the wrist bands 7 inches. Some people prefer dresses which open all the way down the back so the dress can be laid apart when the baby is put down.

The baby will need a few wraps of different weights. At least one of some heavy soft cotton material and one of wool. The nightingale pattern which makes a circular wrap takes only a 24-inch circle, and if the sleeves are fastened with loops and buttons this wrap is very easily ironed as it will open out flat on the board. The best parts of

an old pique, poplin or cotton gabardine skirt could be used for this. If it is necessary to piece it have a flat seam in the center back. This sort of wrap may be left unlined, binding the edges with bias binding. Buttons and loops are better to fasten this with than ties, as ties never stay neat. If you can knit you might make a warm little sweater out of the wool in old army socks if you happen to have any white ones. First ravel out the yarn and make it into hanks. Then squeeze it slightly in lukewarm soapy water to get out the kink before knitting it up. A nice long wrap could be made of an old white serge skirt, or an old flannel petticoat. You may have an old silk poplin dress perhaps, or a white sateen petticoat that could be used for a lining.

Two or three bonnets will be enough. One thin one, and the others a bit thicker.

Some little stockings may be knitted or crocheted out of scraps of soft yarn or silkateen, or they might be cut from your own old white lisle or silk stockings. These should come well up over the knee for a tiny baby. You will want at least two pairs of bootees. The pattern which buttons over like a little slipper stays on well, and takes only small pieces of material. The tops of old long white gloves are good for these or even a face chamols washed soft and clean could be used. Of course materials like the wraps are also suitable, as are knitted and crocheted bootees.

Note: We have a layette pattern, No. 2773, similar to the one described here except that the bonnet is not included, which we will send you on receipt of 15 cents. Send your letters to Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.



Layette Made From Old Materials. Petticoat is From an Old Nightgown. The Nightingale Wrap and Bootees Were Once an Old Pique Skirt. The Dress Was Cut From an Old Chemise and the Hood is of the Better Parts of an old Shirt Waist

Baking Dishes Have Many Uses

BY FLORENCE MILLER JOHNSON

IF ONE'S family is small or if certain members of the firm are possessed of finicky appetites, left-over food presents quite a problem—that is, if the mistress of the household is of an economical turn of mind and at the same time wishes to set an attractive, tempting table. I have found individual glass baking dishes my greatest left-over culinary friends. There's something appealing about this individual service that the ordinary methods do not have. Then the freshness which a bit of crisp parsley adds to any meat or vegetable dish is indeed welcome.

The contents of the refrigerator suggest various combinations but almost any vegetable added to left-over potatoes and chopped left-over meat makes an appetizing dish, and a tempting one if it is baked in these individual containers and dressed up with a bit of parsley. Puddings made from left-over cereal to which an egg, sugar, seasoning and fruit are added and baked in individual baking dishes, are relished, whereas the men folks would be inclined to scoff at them served in any other way.

I find various other uses for these clever-looking little dishes. If I am baking a cake that I don't want to cut until the next day, I put a spoonful of batter into each of a few of these dishes and we have tempting hot cakes with our dessert that noon—and the cake will go untouched without comment. If more food to be baked—such as macaroni and cheese, spaghetti or baked beans—is prepared than will fill my large baking dish—I fill several of these containers expressly for serving, reheated, at another meal.

Where some member of the family must carry a noon lunch, try baking cakes as well as custards or vegetables in individual glass baking dishes and send them this way, instead of putting a portion

into the customary small jar. Last but not least, more attractive pastry shells can be baked over inverted individual baking dishes than over muffin tins. I always make several of these shells when baking pie, to be filled with a creamed fish or vegetable, or a fresh fruit dessert.

This Week's Recipes are Pickles

7 pounds fruit	2 teaspoons broken stick
3½ pounds sugar	cinnamon
1½ pints vinegar	2 blades mace
1 teaspoon whole cloves	

Steam the fruit until it may be pierced with a straw, then pack in jars. Boil the vinegar, sugar and spices together and pour over the fruit. Seal while hot.

Ripe Tomato Pickle

7 pounds ripe, medium sized tomatoes	1 ounce stick cinnamon
3 pounds light brown sugar	½ ounce cloves
4 cups vinegar	½ ounce white mustard seed

Mix sugar and vinegar together, add spices, bring to the boiling point, add tomatoes and cook gently 15 minutes. Skim out tomatoes and boil the sirup 15 minutes longer. Pour over tomatoes, previously put into jars, and seal.

Vegetable Fritters

½ cup carrots	4 tablespoons flour
1 cup turnips	1 cup bread crumbs
1½ cups potatoes	2 eggs
1 ounce onions	

Wash the vegetables, and boil in slightly salted water. Drain, then rub thru a sieve, or mash well. Add the flour with 1 egg well beaten, and half the crumbs. Mix into a thick paste with the water in which the vegetables were cooked or a little milk. Form into fritters, dip in the crumbs then in the egg, then in the crumbs again and fry a deep, golden brown on both sides.

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.

Vinegar Prevents Burns

IN MAKING soap, always keep a cup of vinegar close at hand. In case of accidentally getting lye on the face or hands, bathe with vinegar and there will be no bad effect. It is a good plan to bathe hands and wrists with vinegar before emptying lye, and the dust from the lye will not burn.

Lane County.

Mrs. R. E. McGaugh.

Baked Beans at a Moment's Notice

ANYONE liking beans can have them ready for any meal by cooking a goodly supply and packing them in jars. Give them a hot water bath by boiling jars in a boiler of water about one hour. Keep it in a cool place. Beans may be baked before canning.

Lane County.

Mrs. R. E. McGaugh.

An Easier Way in Cleaning

FEW people know the value of light-bread as a cleanser for woolens and silks. It removes spots of almost any kind, dust, and especially oil and grease. Place material to be cleaned on flat, hard surface, then rub briskly with a small piece of light-bread. I have used this method of removing car grease from rugs. It is really worth trying.

Deaf Smith Co., Texas.

Mrs. A. Weber.

If Clothes Are a Problem

In Buying Buy Carefully and Sparingly—In Sewing Beware of Fancy Trimmings

BY MRS. J. NELSON

ONE of the greatest problems of the country women is clothes. We like to be well dressed but we have little money or time to spend on clothes. I found it easy to learn to sew. The patterns are so simple and the directions so complete that you can make clothes much cheaper than you can buy them ready made. The big problem is what to buy and how to make it. I have learned from experience and observation a few facts that will help those interested in buying material for dresses.

The first is to choose the color that is most becoming to you and will harmonize with the clothes you will wear with it. Brown and tan are my colors. I have a tan hat, tan hose and dresses that have tan or brown as the main color. We country women cannot wear the bright flashing colors that fashion dictates for the women with flawless complexions, and I would rather be becomingly dressed than fashionably yet unbecomingly dressed.

Always buy good material. I get more satisfaction out of a dress of good material if I have to wear it two seasons than I would get out of several dresses of shoddy material. Wash materials that do not fade are always nice looking.

Do not attempt fancy trimmings and lines. An amateur dressmaker cannot achieve success with them. For example I know of a beautiful piece of tan crepe made into a wedding dress. It would have been a lovely dress made on straight lines with simple trimmings but instead it was made with a panel front and side flounces all piped with blue. The panel pulled up on one side and sagged on the other. Some of the piping was a fourth inch wide and part was an eighth inch wide. It was a tragedy too, for I know the owner will have to wear it as a best dress for several years.

I buy one new pattern a season, a good reliable one that brings out the new lines I want. Then I make an everyday dress by it. After it has been fitted I alter the pattern if it needs to be altered and cut my best dress by it. In this way I am sure of a fit before I cut the more expensive material. By changing the collar and trimmings I can make several dresses from the same pattern.

It is just as important to have some suitable, pretty work clothes as it is good ones. It takes only a few yards of cloth to make a dainty, attractive work dress. Everyone can afford a few so do not wear out last year's "Sunday" dress in the kitchen and garden.

Women's Service Corner

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

When Face Powder Doesn't Suit

The face powder I have been using doesn't seem to suit my complexion very well. I would like very much to know the names of some good face powders.—Golda.

I have a leaflet entitled "Care of the Face" which lists a number of face powders, cleansing creams, vanishing creams and soaps that are made by reliable companies. I believe you would find this leaflet quite helpful in selecting your face powder, creams or soap. I will be very glad to send you the leaflet if you will send me a stamped self-addressed envelope with your request. Address your letters to Helen Lake, Beauty Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Black is Fall Favorite

Each week I read the helps which you give to others and now I am going to ask you to help me, too. What colors and materials would you suggest for an all winter dress for best wear?—Mrs. C. S.

Judging from the shop windows black will be this season's favored color. However not everyone can wear black next to the face so if you choose this color you must decide whether or not it needs to be relieved with an-

other color and what color is best to use. There are also greens, wines, tans and blues for those who prefer colors. Fall gowns are very simple in line with hidden plaits, flares and godets to give freedom to the skirt. The silk crepes are very popular materials this fall.

Virginia Chow Chow

My mother used to have a recipe for a relish that she called Virginia Chow Chow. I thought the relish was delicious but I have never been able to get the recipe. Do you have the recipe?—Mrs. Stevens.

Here is a recipe for Virginia Chow Chow. I hope it is the one you are looking for:

3 pecks ripe tomatoes And the following with
3 pecks green tomatoes seeds removed:
5 large heads cabbage 12 ripe peppers
1 bunch celery 12 green peppers
12 large onions

Chop all fine. Sprinkle with salt and soak 24 hours. Drain and cover with cider vinegar and 6 cups sugar. Bring to the scalding point but do not

boil. Add 1 cup grated horseradish, 2 teaspoons white mustard, 2 teaspoons allspice, 2 teaspoons ginger, 1 teaspoon cloves, 1 teaspoon ground mustard. Cover tightly or can and seal. This will be ready to use in one week.

Extravagant Economy

BY MRS. H. E. BARBER

LIKE most people on the farm, we have always felt that we had to economize but we began after a while to realize that our economy was sometimes expensive. For instance our family is especially fond of light bread and consumes large quantities of it. On an average I bake bread twice a week and the baking is always large. It takes a great deal of time and energy to stand and knead it but I felt that I could not afford a bread mixer.

After a while we began to see that we were working at the wrong angle. It was hard to find money sometimes for labor savers so we began by using money that came in unexpectedly. That is, if we made a little more profit than we figured, we put it into something much needed. That is the way I obtained a long wished for bread mixer and a self-wringing mop, both of which save muscle and time. I save a half hour twice a week when making bread, or 52 hours a year.

With care a mixer will last for years. I figure that it costs about 2 cents an hour or 1 cent each time I make bread. Then too, the bread is always good for everything is weighed and measured.

We have other things too, for the house, the shop and for the work outside, all of which are paying their way, for we always figure out the saving of time before we make a purchase and the time we save is used for something that will make a profit.

Utilizing Closet Space

BY MRS. C. W. SHUMAKER

GARMENTS that are hung against the walls of a closet soon look more or less mussed, as if they had just come out of an ill-packed trunk, from contact with the wall and the other clothing.

A long curtain pole extending the entire length of the closet will save both time and space. The garments can be placed closely together but will not come in contact enough to wrinkle. If the closet is small the rod can extend across it.

If the door is in one side of the closet, a long shelf extending from end to end at the back, affords a fine place for storing hats while just under the front edge can be arranged a row of double wardrobe hooks which will answer the same purpose.



SAVING MILLIONS ON THE NATION'S SHOE BILL through co-operative purchasing

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

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

IMAGINE 885 Stores, comprising a Nation-wide shopping service, pooling their orders for the Shoes required by over 3,000,000 families—and then buying that enormous quantity of footwear as one transaction! Imagine the demands we can make for quality, for high-grade leathers and skilled workmanship,



No. 1640—A sturdy, long-wearing men's shoe of Tan Elk with leather sole and half rubber heel. \$3.49

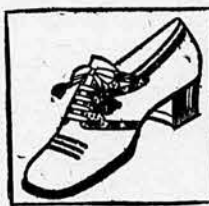
the reason why J. C. Penney Company footwear is favored by millions of families—Quality Shoes—plus Personal Selection through our Conveniently Located Stores—plus price-savings that are possible only thru our extensive co-operative purchasing resources.



No. 5228—Don't wear clumsy shoes. These stylish All Patent Oxfords have comfortable built-in arch supports. \$4.98

when we place such orders. Imagine the low prices we can secure. And, finally consider the great economical service we render our customers by giving these important savings to them! There, in brief, is

by your family, whether tiny sandals for your youngest, extra strong footwear for work and growing children, or dress shoes in the newest styles, your nearest J. C. Penney Company Department Store offers you many exceptional advantages.



No. 5372—Both fashionable and practical for the Growing Girl. Brown calf Oxford with fancy trim. Specially priced. \$2.98

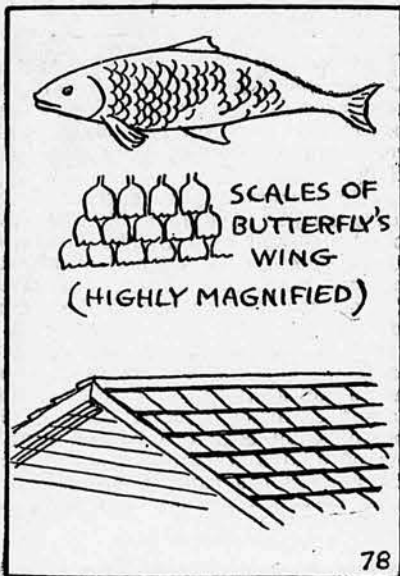
Goods may be ordered by mail if desired. Send check with order to nearest store.



Write today for our illustrated "Store News Fall Catalog." It will save you money.

Here's Fun for Every Boy and Girl

Living Inventions by Gaylord Johnson



Nature's "Shingled Roofs"

If man did not have overlapping tiles and shingles on his roofs very early in his civilization, he must have been blind to Nature, for her structures gave many patterns of shingles for his imitation.

One has only to glance at the regular rows of a fish's scales to see the striking resemblance to the arrangement of the shingles on a roof. But what is the purpose of "shingles" on a fish? He lives immersed in water, so it can not run off his "roof." It must be for protection; we soon discover that many of Nature's shingled roofs are intended to ward off possible injuries rather than showers of rain. The fish's scales, the armadillo's horny bands, the snake's scaly skin—all are "armor," worn for protection against enemies.

But there is one place where Nature has made a true shingled roof for protection against rain. This roof is laid upon the wings of the butterfly. The tiny "shingles" that cover their surfaces are too small to be seen with the unaided eye, but a microscope reveals them, fastened to the wings in regular, overlapping rows. Try to wet a butter-

fly's wings by dropping water on them, and you will see at once how well the minute, beautifully colored shingles shed water. If they became wet in a shower, the weight of the water probably would drag the butterfly to the ground. So Nature invented for him the first real shingled roof.

Will You Write to Me?

I am 11 years old. I have blue eyes and light hair. I am 4 feet 5 inches tall. I go to a rural school. My teacher's name this year will be Miss Warden. I have two brothers and three sisters. Their names are Carl, James, Faye, Goldie and Pysl. I enjoy reading the puzzle page. I would like to hear from some of the boys and girls my age. I like to play in the play house.

Albert, Kan.

My Dog's Name is Bingo

I am 12 years old and will be in the seventh grade next year. I live 2 miles from school. My teachers' names last year were Miss Morris and Miss Phillips. For pets I have a dog named Bingo. I would like to hear from some of the boys and girls my age.

Reeds, Mo. Dorothy Howe.

ASK PUP. HE KNOWS

My master leads a dog's life, I've often heard him say. I know he lays around the house And grows the liveliest day.



Edna Likes to Cook

For a pet I have a dog named Lady. I am 11 years old and in the seventh grade. My teacher's name is Miss Lincoln. I like to go to school. We live on a 320-acre farm. We live 1/2 mile from school. I have three brothers

and two sisters. I like to help cook. I cook dinner for myself sometimes.

Burns, Kan.

Edna Davis.



Old Maid Wingles' Prize Winning Pekinese Pooch Turned Out to be a Bum Fighter

My Rabbit's Name is Flopsy

I am 12 years old and in the seventh grade. I go 2 miles to school. The name of my school is the Zion Lutheran. I have a white pet rabbit. Its name is Flopsy. I have been enjoying the boys' and girls' letters in the Kansas Farmer for some time. I wish some of you boys and girls would write to me.

Pittsburg, Kan.

Try to Guess These

What gives more milk than a cow? A milk cart.

Why is a vain young lady like a confirmed drunkard? Because neither of them are satisfied with a moderate use of the glass.

Why do pianos bear the noblest characters? Because they are grand, upright and square.

Why are your nose and chin always at variance? Because words are constantly passing between them.

I seldom speak, but in my sleep; I never cry, but sometimes weep; Chameleon-like I live on air, And dust to me is dainty fare.

(The nose.)

When is water most likely to escape? When it is only half-tide.

Why is a windy orator like a whale? Because he often rises to spout.

What is a man that eats his father and mother? An orphan.

Why are pawnbrokers pioneers of progress? They are always ready to make an advance.

What is the difference between perseverance and obstinacy? One arises from a strong "will", and the other from a strong "won't."

A man remarks, looking at a portrait, "Uncles and brothers have I

none, but that man's father is my father's son." What relation is the original of the portrait to the speaker? His son.

Why is a pig a paradox? Because it is killed first and cured afterward.

What is the policy of religion? Insurance against fire in the other world.

What is the greatest riddle? Life, for we all have to give it up.

What roof covers the most noisy tenant? The roof of the mouth.

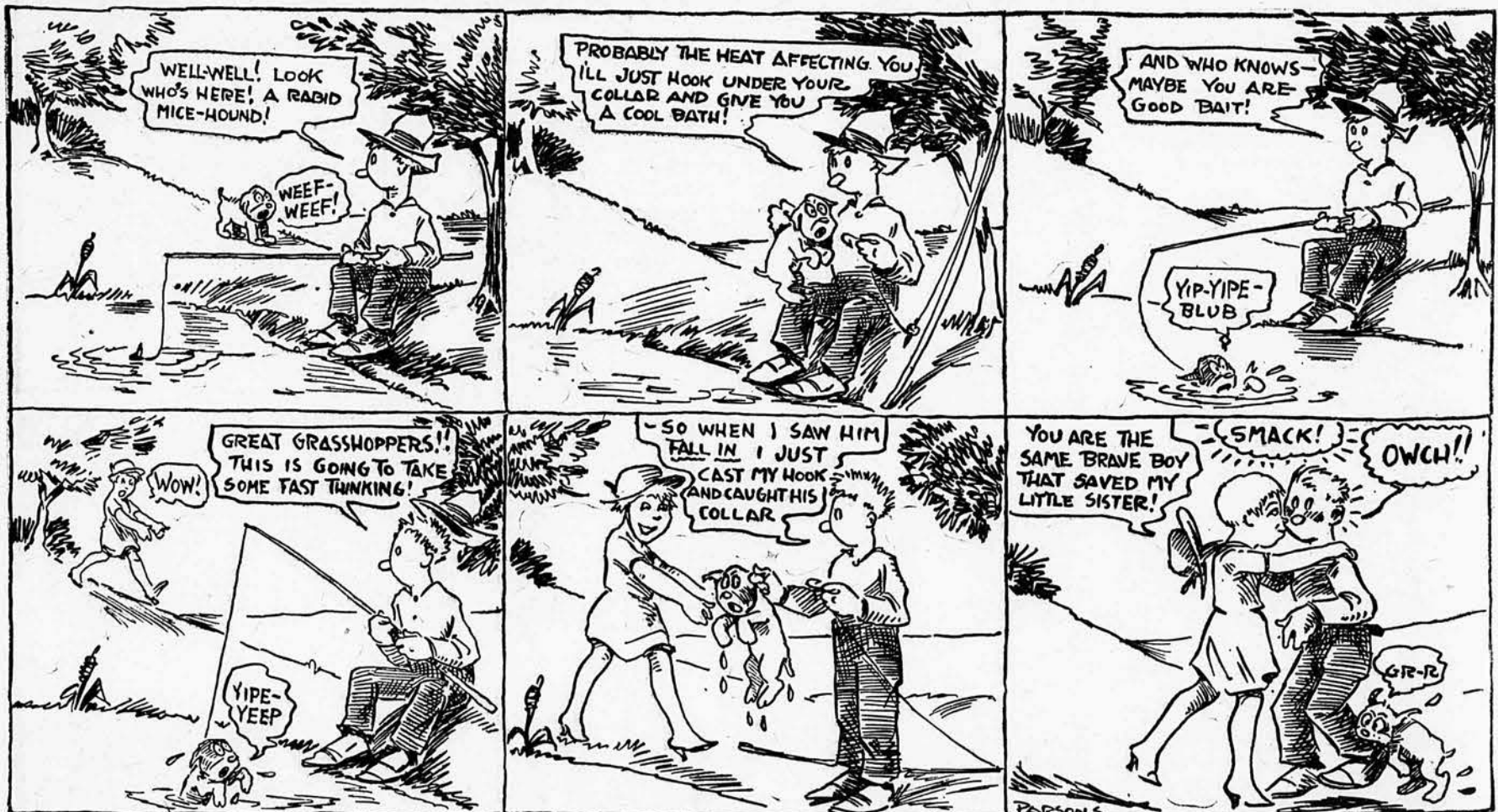
What is the favorite word with girls?

The last

7	8
6	9
5	10
4	11
3	12
2	13
1	14
15	16
17	18
19	20



If you will begin with No. 1 and follow with your pencil to the last number you will find the answer to this puzzle. Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.



The Hoovers—But Applesauce Doesn't "Go" With a Dog

Sunday School Lesson

BY N. A. McCUNE

Is common sense a Christian virtue? Can one be a Christian without it? Can he be any good without it? Did you ever know a good person who aimed high but who had no sense? It seems as if it is about as indispensable as honesty, altho perhaps not quite. The main figure in the lesson for this week was not blest with sense, common, uncommon or horse. He was so conceited, so filled up with the idea of his own importance that he could not see anyone but himself. Maybe the proverb-maker had Rehoboam in mind when he wrote "Seest thou a man wise in his own eyes? There is more hope of a fool than of him."

I don't know what we should expect any more of Rehoboam. He was a king's son, and kings' sons have been noted for their want of sense and of a knowledge of men and affairs. His father was the most luxurious monarch of his day, who spent more money for pleasures than David spent on the upkeep of the government. A man who has 700 wives cannot be said to set an example of economy and self-restraint before his sons. Men like Saul and David had come up from the ranks. They knew men. Danger, hard circumstances, rough men, furious storms and personal combat had all been their teachers. But Rehoboam? No. Poor little king's son, he did not know life. He knew the soft furniture of the palace, the guardianship of tutors, the smiles and simperings of princesses who wanted their daughters to marry him. When the crisis came, Rehoboam was not there. He was ill-prepared, one-sided, top-heavy, impotent.

The taxes in the nation had been heavy. It takes money to support so many wives and so many cavalry horses, and all the other paraphernalia that Solomon had. The building program also had been heavy. The people endured it under the old king. But wait, said they. Some day he will die, and we will see if the young king will not make some needed reforms. So when Rehoboam was nicely seated on the throne, and his royal father was buried with pomp and ceremony, the canny Hebrews sent a delegation to see him, and suggest a letting-up of the taxes. The king consulted with the old men first. That was good. He had a bit of sense there. Some of the old men no doubt remembered David's reign. They knew the humble circumstances of the rank and file of the people. They knew, what was more, the temper of the people, something that Rehoboam seemed serenely unconscious of. Said the old men, as they stroked their beards and looked down their ample noses, "Better go easy, your majesty. The people have for a long time been restive under the burden of taxation." But this was not what the conceited royal youth desired. He wanted someone to tell him to go ahead, and spend money. What was the rabble for, anyway, if it wasn't to provide the money so their king could cut a swell figure? So Rehoboam called in his personal friends, the younger men, who wanted a gay court, and a monarch who would be a good spender. "What do you say?" the king asked. "Put it to them," said they. "Make the people pay. They've nothing else to do. Tell them your little finger is thicker than your father's thigh."

Oh, Rehoboam, are you not a bit regretful now? You didn't know, did you? You had had no experience with the masses of folk who make up the population, and you were not aware of the tons of dynamite that may be touched off by the most commonplace citizens. Your grandfather David never would have made this mistake. He knew his people. He knew that the most meek looking shepherd may be aroused to a pitch of fury that will not shrink from attacking wild beasts or savage men.

So, the kingdom was split in two, from that day, and never was reunited. For several centuries the two little kingdoms glared at each other, with no love lost, and often at war, using up their best man power, and making a tragic spectacle of waste. But to show still further how little judgment the king had, he sent to Israel as special ambassador Adoram, the superintendent of public works, who was hated as a hard taskmaster. He was about the last man on earth to send to the aroused men of the North, to treat with them at this critical moment. The men of Israel promptly responded by stoning him to death.

America had her time, also, with an attempted split. The Hebrews had no Lincoln to save them, and to hold them steady, in their hour of peril. America had. What if the South had succeeded, and had split off, and left two republics facing each other? Then some other states in the South would very likely have separated from the rest, and soon there would have been half a dozen republics, each with its president and its own money system and its tariff and its border patrol. No, said Lincoln and Stanton and Grant and Seward and millions of other folks in the North, this must never be. We will go to arms to save the Union and keep all the stars in the flag. Today our boys and girls stand up in school and repeat the salute to the flag, "I pledge allegiance to my flag, and the republic for which it stands; one nation indivisible, with liberty and justice for all." If you ever think you haven't anything to thank God for, get down and thank Him for Lincoln and the leaders who saw the hour of peril and struck blows in time to save the nation. I wish we had time to tell about Jeroboam, who became king of the new nation of Israel. A most interesting man, who, like David and Lincoln, came up from the ranks.

Lesson for Sept. 18—The Kingdom Divided. I Kings 12:12 to 20. Golden Text. Proverbs 16:18.

Doctors are Human Beings

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

Constantly I read nice tributes to doctors. Being a doctor myself I like to take in such paragraphs as the one lying before me in which a clever writer says: "I have a great respect for doctors. There is not a more unselfish, hard-working group of men to be found in all the many professions." Yes, I like that fine. But, being a doctor, I am not in the least surprised that his very next sentence points out a lot of weak points in the doctor's make-up.

We may as well get down to the fact that a doctor is just a human being. If you can prove for a certainty that 90 per cent of all men are angels and 10 per cent devils, it will be perfectly safe to assume that the percentages apply equally to doctors; for they have just the same virtues and just the same failings as other individuals. If 10 per cent of all men are fools, 10 per cent of doctors are fools. If 30 per cent of all men are grabbing for the almighty dollar, 30 per cent of doctors are doing it. I know there is a very common saying that the doctor is the one man who is always trying to work himself out of a job. It is a nice saying, and I've used it myself, but unfortunately I also happen to know that there exists a certain percentage of doctors who find the chief delight of their souls in making their jobs fat and full so that many rich fees shall come rolling in to them.

What do you mean—slamming your own profession? I am not, I am simply stating the fact that being a doctor will not make an angel out of a fiend, but only gives the fiend more opportunities for working his purposes. I am reminding you of this because I get somewhat weary of the letters of my good friends who waken with a sudden start from a dream that all doctors are fine, splendid men. A lot of them are. The best men I know are doctors. But don't take too much for granted. These good doctors are good because that is what is in them. They would have been equally good had they been tax assessors. If you want to be sure to have a good doctor, find out about him before you engage him. Find out what he likes to do, whether he pays his bills, how he treats his family, what the poor people of his town think of him; investigate him just as carefully as you would a prospective son-in-law or anyone else that demanded admittance to the sacred intimacy of your home. Find these things out while you are well, and you will have no bitter complaints because you picked the wrong doctor.

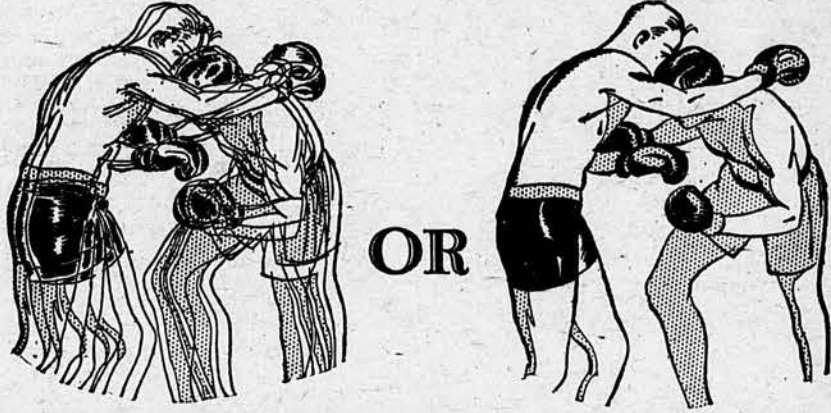
Bottle Must Be Sound

Is there any harm in an old person taking a hot water bottle to bed with her every night? I have heard it was weakening.

In cold or damp weather artificial heat is very acceptable to old people and will often be the very thing to give them comfortable sleep. Usually the heat is most needed at the knees and feet. Be very sure that the water bottle is sound and the heat not enough to burn.

FADA Radio

Which do you want?



The old-time blurred resemblance or the new-day clear reality

"HERE they come now . . . the champion in a purple bathrobe . . . the challenger in white sweater . . . cheers . . . announcing the fighters . . . referee instructing . . . the bell . . . they're at it, folks . . . the supermen of pugilism . . ."

If you listen in via Fada Harmonated Reception—which always means a Fada set with a Fada speaker—you will get every syllable clear as a bell. Hear Fada. Note how far radio has advanced. You will be amazed at the unusual realism of Fada tone. You would not sit out a moving picture that slurred and blurred. Now there is no more need to suffer the slipshod and half-way in the radio sound picture. Any Fada dealer will prove it to you in five minutes.

F. A. D. ANDREA, INC., Long Island City, N. Y.

Licensed under Hazeltine, Latour, R. O. A., Gen. Elec. Co., Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co., Amer. Tel. & Tel. Co., patents only for Radio Amateur, Experimental and Broadcast Reception

There are five Fada models priced from \$95. to \$400.

The Fada Special
6 tube—3 radio frequency stages—detector—2 audio amplification stages. Individual stage shielding. Equalized amplification.

\$95 (For battery or A. C. operation direct from light socket.)

The Fada 17" Cone
17-in. free-floating cone—permanent Parkersized magnet. Cone of Grecian design. Antique bronze finished tri-foot.

\$25

LOOK FOR THE NAME FADA

LUMBER

25% or More Saving

to you. Don't even consider buying until you have our estimate by return mail. Send us complete list of your needs. No money down. We ship quick and pay the freight.

FARMERS LUMBER CO.
24th and Boyd Streets OMAHA, NEBRASKA

INTERLOCKING FENCE

Buy better galvanized Fence. Save a third. Direct to User. We Pay the Freight. Free Catalog of Farm, Poultry, Lawn Fence, Barbed Wire, Posts, Roofing and Paint. Interlocking Fence Co. Box 525 Morton, Illinois

Buy Direct

and SAVE MONEY on your saddle by getting manufacturer's prices. Send for our FREE illustrated catalog.

THE WESTERN SADDLE MFG. CO.
1651 Larimer St., Denver, Colo.

Save \$10 to \$20

on every saddle or harness. Buy direct from the factory. No middleman's profit. Send for free catalog—maker to consumer. Justin's Boots at Lowest Prices

The FRED MUELLER SADDLE & HARNESS CO.
402 Mueller Bldg. DENVER, COLO.

10 BIG WEEKLY MAGAZINES 10¢

Most unusual offer! Ten weekly issues of America's liveliest illustrated magazine for 10¢. Highest quality fiction; unusual articles; sparkling wit and humor. Send name, address and 10¢ without delay.

The Pathfinder, Dept. D-173 Washington, D. C.

SPECIALISTS in Attractive Farm Letterheads

Write for Samples

Capper Engraving

Artists Engravers Dept. M TOPEKA-WICHITA

Will Europe Buy More Food

(Continued from Page 7)

ular, the number of unemployed having fallen from 1,700,000 in June, 1926, to 541,000 in June, 1927. The decline in France during recent months has been at the rate of 2,000 a week. Strikes have decreased in almost every important industry and manufacturing center; thruout Central Europe the number of industrial disturbances has fallen off nearly 60 per cent below 1925 figures. Industrial production generally has risen steadily. Steel exports of Europe for 1927 will show for the first time a substantial gain—probably about 20 per cent—in volume—over 1913.

All of this betterment will undoubtedly mean improved buying power on the part not only of our leading customer (Europe took 48 per cent of our exports in the last 12 months) but also in the oversea European dominions and other sources of her foods and raw materials. Nevertheless, the possible implications in this recovery in terms of more intensive competition should not be overlooked by American industry. Each of our leading trans-Atlantic rivals is making preparations for active drives in Latin American and Far Eastern markets. For this purpose they are rapidly marshalling the aid of new governmental trade promotive offices (such as that of Italy) better transportation and communication facilities (among others, the new Berlin-Buenos Aires radio-phone service, and the British radio beam control to Australia), and various governmental credit insurance schemes, export subsidies and cartels under official patronage. The time for watchful, aggressive initiative for American exporters is at hand.

Tourists Spent 1/2 Billion Dollars

An equally significant factor in this economic repaissance has been the recovery of numerous so-called invisible items in international transactions. For instance, the value of middlemen's services performed by the United Kingdom for the trade of other nations, including interest on commercial and industrial loans, probably, will exceed 2 billion dollars this year. Secondly, American tourist expenditures in Europe, which have contributed conspicuously to the rehabilitation of several countries, will this year exceed 1/2 billion dollars; in fact, in some countries—France, for example—the amount thus expended by our tourists for services is more than that paid by America for merchandise imports from those countries. And the rates of profit on the retail transactions and services that go to make up this substantial item of tourist traffic are far higher than those made on exports of merchandise on a wholesale basis. Thirdly, the control by European capital of lucrative raw material and enterprises overseas is still evident, especially in rubber, tin, nitrates, gold, petroleum and vegetable oils. British capital still owns a billion dollars' worth of railroads in Argentina, a good portion of whose traffic is in the wool, hides, quebracho and other merchandise which makes up the 83 million dollars of annual imports of the United States from Argentina. Belgian exploitation of Congo copper promises to be of major importance in that trade. Dutch operations in rubber are assuming major proportions.

The import trade of the United States in many of these commodities is providing a large portion of the support for such overseas European properties. If we select 10 countries in the Far East and Latin America in which there are notable European investments, it is found that the exports of those countries to the United States have increased 362 per cent since 1913, whereas their exports to other countries have increased by 87 per cent. Every carload of wool shipped from the ranches of Australia and Argentina enroute to the United States contributes its share of dividends to thousands of British railway stock owners.

Too Many Frontiers

It must not be inferred, of course, that there is no room for further improvement in the European economic situation. Business leaders thruout the old world complain that trade barriers are still retarding commercial development all over the Continent. They point out, for example, that 8,000 miles of new frontiers were set up in Europe

by the Treaty of Versailles, and several of these, as well as the older ones, have been decorated with strands of barbed wire in the shape of cumbersome customs procedure, multiplicity of tariff classifications, and in general an all too widely prevalent excessive economic nationalism.

Those trans-Atlantic observers who have been studying American business conditions have commented on the entire absence of any comparable barriers in our inter-state commerce. They have been fascinated by the picturesque details of large scale manufacturing made possible by such an unimpeded domestic market, but in the main they seem to have underestimated the value of the stimulation of mass consumption—rather than mass production, of endeavors for better distribution methods and improvements in wages, working conditions and buying power.

Indeed, much has been said of late in continental circles regarding the possibility of customs unions and other economic groupings into a "United States of Europe," the inference being that there is need for a massing of business resources and particularly of markets somewhat comparable to the vast unhampered trade area within this country. This proposal seems to have distracted attention from the possibilities of demand expansion within various countries. In the case of Germany, for instance, the rapid improvement in buying power, which is increasingly evident, would seem to suggest

that it might be possible to raise the present low consumption rate of automobiles, which is one for every 200 inhabitants, as compared with one for 46 in the United Kingdom and one for five in the United States.

A Call for Government Aid

There still is a prevalent inclination in Europe to call for government intervention, control or manipulation whenever a trade is in momentary distress—outright subsidies of public funds, credit insurance devices, export bonuses, and in several countries complete monopolization of given trades by the government. In the main, however, the sober opinion of responsible European leaders seems to be mobilizing against these rather costly devices; certainly the views expressed at the Geneva Economic Conference and the International Chamber of Commerce meeting at Stockholm were emphatically against all such intrusions of political agencies into business. Every proposal at these gatherings to set up bureaucratic policing agencies to enforce international regulations regarding industry and labor was promptly voted down, and the resolutions adopted condemning government controls of trade in raw material were unequivocal.

It is gratifying to note in European business circles practically complete absence of any bitterness or hostility toward the United States. There is, in fact, on the contrary a steadily increas-

ing appreciation of the need for mutual trans-Atlantic good-will for the facilitation of capital advances and the steady increase of merchandise movements, which have been growing regularly in both directions. The value of American loans has been all too keenly appreciated to permit of any serious interference thru impulsive, superficial hostility. Since 1924 over 800 million dollars have been advanced to Germany, which has been responsible for at least a substantial portion of the industrial and commercial recovery of that country, with consequent helpful reactions to its neighbors.

Life of Fence Posts

What is the average life of a cedar fence post as compared with one of pine?—A. J.

In regard to the life of fence posts, Bulletin No. 321 of the United States Department of Agriculture, gives the average life of posts as follows:

Kind	Years
Osage orange.....	39.9
Locust.....	33.8
Red cedar.....	20.5
Mulberry.....	17.4
Catalpa.....	15.5
White cedar.....	14.3
Walnut.....	11.5
White oak.....	11.4
Pine.....	11.2
Cherry.....	10.3
Hemlock.....	9.1
Sassafras.....	8.9
Elm.....	8.8
Ash.....	8.6
Red Oak.....	7.0
Willow.....	6.2
Concrete (estimated).....	48.0
Stone.....	36.3
Steel (estimated).....	29.9

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR QUALITY



Poor Oil Destroys Your Ford

When your Ford shakes and "shimmies" the bands are not being properly lubricated. POOR OIL breaks down, destroys your Ford. A new ingredient, GRUMOL, eliminates chatter without adding "lardy" animal fat. TAGOLENE is the last word in Ford oils . . . the perfected Ford oil.



TAGOLENE

FORD OIL

MADE BY THE REFINERS OF THE NEW ADVANCED SKELLY REFRACTIONATED GASOLINE



Protective Service



Claims From Pigs' Pedigrees to Refunds on Remedies Handled by Protective Service

FARM folks in Kansas used to have much difficulty in getting honest adjustments on claims they had against transportation companies, commission firms and others. The Protective Service is now assisting members in handling these claims and in addition to getting satisfactory adjustments, we are saving members much time, trouble, worry and money.

Many claims are due to misunderstanding. A few are results of deliberate attempts on the part of some firms to cheat or defraud the customer. Space will not permit us to tell you about all the claims we have settled within the last several months for members of the Protective Service, but here are some that probably will interest you.

Orders Given to Peddlers

The hardest complaints we have to handle are those from members who have ordered merchandise or poultry remedies from some traveling peddler they have never seen before, and who claims to be representing some unknown company. We have warned our folks often about doing business with such people. But in spite of these warnings some continue to fall for the peddler's flowery promises. Then when they have given him an order with an advance payment for the goods and he pockets the money and fails to send the order to his company, the member writes asking us to help get the money back. Of course we take the claim up with the company and do our best to get a settlement.

Recently one woman gave a large order to an unknown traveling agent for poultry remedies. The woman told

us she never had heard of the man or his company. All she knew about him, his company and his remedies was what he told her. Yet she gave him a check for more than \$20. She waited six weeks and did not receive the goods. Others in the community who had given the agent orders had them sent C. O. D. They received their goods promptly.

Refused to Send Goods

The woman wrote the company about the remedies she had ordered. They replied the agent had not reported receiving an order from her, and therefore they could not ship the remedies. She wrote them again demanding that they fill her order. In reply she received a letter similar to the one they had sent in reply to her first letter. The woman and her husband were members of the Protective Service so they asked us to help them get the remedies or their money.

Protective Service Got Settlement

We went to work on the case and soon the company shipped the remedies to the woman and as usual wrote us explaining that the whole transaction was a mistake. They claimed they regretted the woman had not received her remedies soon after she ordered them. What had happened was that the salesman had pocketed the money after cashing the check and had failed to turn in the woman's order. That is an old trick that has been used by dishonest agents for years. This is only one of many similar cases we have settled for members of the Protective Service.

You, no doubt, have often ordered

Our Master Farmer Project

SOME weeks ago Kansas Farmer announced a Master Farmer Award project in which an attempt would be made this year to select the best 10 farmers in Kansas. A nomination blank was printed in Kansas Farmer along with an invitation that it be used in naming a candidate. Anyone was allowed to make a nomination with the exception of the nominee himself. The response was excellent.

Nominations came in from 72 counties naming 268 outstanding men and two outstanding women as candidates for the honor. Each candidate received a questionnaire to fill out and return for the judges to consider. The response here was unusual as most of the candidates already have complied with the rules of the project.

It was arranged so that each candidate would be visited by a member of the editorial staff of Kansas Farmer, and good progress is being made in this work. About half of the candidates already have been visited and the others will be looked up in the near future.

It would do the heart of any farmer good to visit the homes and broad acres of the Master Farmer candidates. They have wonderful farms. Under their direction the finest crops are produced, and in their pastures and lots the utmost in livestock production is to be found. In the story of each Master Farmer candidate one finds struggles, but always there is a determination to win out—and they have won. It is from such men as these a younger generation may gather strength and courage.

Some of the stories date back to the days when the soil of Kansas was broken for the first time. Those Master Farmer candidates have watched the progress of the state. Do they fear for the future? No, not they. They glory in the speed and efficiency of a power farming age. They don't begrudge the younger generation's easier and more profitable life. Indeed, they have made changes in their individual farming operations to keep in step with modern progress.

And the younger generation of Master Farmer candidates! They, too, have swung into the line of progress with business methods, record keeping, power farming and diversification. They live and live well. That seems to be the first function of the farming operations. And shouldn't it be so?

In the homes of Master Farmer candidates one finds comfort and happiness. There are modern conveniences to take the drudgery out of homemaking. Radios bring in the ethereal offerings, musical instruments fill evenings with enjoyment. There is time for play and good books for quiet hours.

Isn't it possible for a larger majority of Kansas farm families to enjoy just such success? It's luck, you say? But is it? Dig into the methods these Master Farmer candidates use and there you will find an answer much more convincing than just luck. And Kansas Farmer will give its readers the stories of the successful Master Farmer candidates soon after the judges make the final decisions. And if their methods fit in your scheme they are yours for the using.

One thing seems certain. There have been so many nominations for the honor of being named a Master Farmer that it will be impossible to limit the number to 10. The increased number, therefore, will depend upon the decision of the judges.

Fence Posts that Endure

THESE sturdy Long-Bell Posts Everlasting are creosoted full length under pressure. They resist decay year after year. Ordinary grass fires do not damage them.

Long-Bell Posts stand firm. They have plenty of ground bearing surface. They assure a strong, good looking fence for years to come. Staples hold securely.

Ask Your Lumberman!

The Long-Bell Lumber Company
306 R. A. Long Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

The Long-Bell
Post Everlasting
Creosoted Full Length Under Pressure

An Interesting Booklet FREE!

Write for "Serving Through the Years", which gives further information on the efficiency and economy of these Long-Bell Posts. Send postcard.



Unseen Opportunities

Opportunities for sales are often unrealized. Used household goods of all kinds which have become useless to you may have value for others. Find buyers for this type of goods through a classified ad.

4,000 Kansans Used Classifieds in 1926

Daily Paper Bargain!

Club No. 11-B

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

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

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

Kansas Farmer-Mail & Breeze

Topeka, Kan.

goods and were told they were guaranteed. One of our members ordered a radio set thru an agent. He was told it was guaranteed. The set was not satisfactory. He sent it back and asked the company to refund his money as he had bought the set on a guarantee. It was then he learned that the company's idea of a guarantee was that an unsatisfactory set would be replaced with another set of the same make and type. That was not the member's idea of a guarantee. It looked to him like a promise to keep his money and ship him new sets until he got tired of the affair and gave up in disgust. And that is about what the company did. They shipped six or eight different sets. The man was about to give up. Then he wrote us all the facts in the case and asked us to see if we could get his money back. It took us some time to convince the company that they should return the customer's money. They finally saw the justice of the claim and took back the set and refunded the amount the man had paid for it.

Facts Better Than Arguments

Another similar case was where a member ordered a radio set and a misunderstanding arose over the terms of the order. Also, the set was damaged in shipping. The member and the company exchanged several letters and with each letter matters got worse. At last the member took the matter up with us and asked us to get the whole difficulty settled for him. We made an investigation of the case; got the facts on both sides and soon had the matter settled to the complete satisfaction of the company and the customer. Arguments never settled a dispute with much satisfaction.

One member returned some merchandise to a company. They sent him a refund check. The check never reached the member. After considerable correspondence with the company he was unable to get the error corrected. He wrote us about his difficulty. We looked into the case and learned that another man had got the check and cashed it. The company sent another check to the right man and the case was settled satisfactorily. But the fellow who cashed the check is going to have a hard time explaining where he got it and why he cashed it.

Could Not Use Brooder

A woman ordered chicks, brooder, and feeders from a hatchery. They shipped the wrong size brooder and it was refused. She had to buy another brooder at a local store to take care of the chicks when they arrived. The company refused to make adjustment on the brooder which, of course, was of no use to the woman. It took us more than two months to get an adjustment, but the woman finally received a check from the hatchery in full settlement of her claim.

One member wrote eight letters to a breeder trying to get pedigrees of pigs he had purchased from the breeder. He had about given up all hope of ever getting them when he told us about the case. We didn't have to write eight letters, but we got the pedigrees for him.

Would Not Send Calf

Sometimes complaints arise because of neglect. One member ordered some calves from a dairy calf company. One of the calves died soon after it was received. The member wrote the calf company and asked them to send him another calf, but he could not get a reply to his letters. We took the matter up with the company and they shipped another calf at once. They stated they had been so busy filling orders they had neglected to ship another calf to the customer.

It took more than three months to get one claim settled, but we finally got results. The member had been trying for about five months to get the claim settled before he took it up with us. He had sent a hide to a tanning company with his check and an order to make the hide into a coat. When the coat arrived it did not fit. It had not been made from the hide the member had sent. At first the company evaded a direct reply to our inquiries and then they refused to settle on any basis except an exchange of garments. They could not explain what had become of the hide the member had sent them. But we kept working on the case persistently until they settled with the

member for cash. Here is what he said about our help in getting the claim settled: "I want to tell you that I have at last settled with the tanning company for the cash amount I claimed. I can't thank you enough for helping me out in this case. I am sure I never would have received anything from them without your help." Many other members have written us similar letters when we have helped on claims.

Many Other Cases Settled

We have helped members get just and fair settlements in cases where valuable animals have been killed by railroad trains and where produce and goods have been lost or stolen while in possession of transportation companies. We have helped members get their money for eggs and other produce they have sold to people who thought they could keep the produce and not pay for it. Also, we have helped adjust cases where merchandise, plants, and other goods were ordered and paid for, but never received. And we have helped adjust cases where orders have been taken by untruthful, fraudulent means.

The above are only a few of the many cases the Protective Service has helped settle for members. Some cases come to us which we cannot help settle. We cannot help collect notes. We cannot help settle claims against private individuals or claims against merchants in the same community

where the member lives. We do not collect wages. Those are things the member should be able to do himself. We do not undertake to help settle a claim that is more than six months old. Sometimes we find that the person making the claim is in the wrong. We have had two cases where we learned, after making investigations, that the persons making the claims were deliberately trying to defraud the companies against whom they made the claims. We refused to handle the claims and told the persons making the claims we believed they knew they were doing wrong. We make an effort to settle all legitimate claims on a basis of what is just and fair to everyone concerned, but we have nothing but contempt for any person who will ask us to help him settle a dishonest claim.

Send Us Complete Information

When members have just claims, which they have first tried to settle and cannot, then the Protective Service will gladly give them whatever assistance is possible. We do not guarantee to get all claims settled, but we will do our best. We ask that members in presenting claims to the Protective Service state all the facts in their first letter, give correct names and addresses and send us all correspondence.

O.C. Thompson

Pure Pine Tar for head and hands

GRANDPA'S WONDER SOAP gives handfuls of rich pine tar lather, even in hardest water. Gets the dirt. Chases odors. Soothes and heals. Big cake lasts a long time.



Since '78

At your dealers' or send 10 cents for big cake.

Beaver-Remmers-Graham Co. Dept. KF-92 Dayton, Ohio

GRANDPA'S WONDER PINE TAR SOAP

Do You Know That—

You can find almost anything you need in the Classified Section. Poultry, Cattle, Honey, Dogs, Hogs, Lumber, Machinery, Farms.

Read the Classified Advertisements.

AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE COMPANY

Banner R. R. Rail Design Steel Posts

The Post With a Backbone

Good Fences Reduce Farm Production Costs

Banner Posts drive easily. Man or boy can drive them with sledge or Banner Post driver. No holes to dig. The large slit-wing anchor makes them firm as a rock, as soon as they are driven into the ground.

Weather proof—long lived; steel posts permit burning the fence line every year to help you fight the corn borer and other pests.

You can erect any fence on Banner posts, but for best results, ask for American, Royal, Anthony, U. S., National, Monitor, or Prairie Brand Fence—all made by the American Steel & Wire Co. Our dealer in your community can give you quick delivery.

Banner Steel Fence Post GUARANTEE

All Banner Steel Fence Posts are made of railroad rail design with heavy backbone reinforcing. They are GUARANTEED to give the equal of or longer service than any other steel fence post of same weight which is used under similar conditions.

Any buyer who will show that Banner Posts, purchased through his dealer, have failed to give this service will be supplied by us with new posts, free of charge and without delay.

Dealers Everywhere

AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE COMPANY

Other Sales Offices: Chicago - New York - Boston - Cleveland - Worcester - Philadelphia - Pittsburgh - Buffalo - Detroit - Cincinnati - Baltimore - Wilkes-Barre - St. Louis - Kansas City - Minneapolis - St. Paul - Oklahoma City - Birmingham - Atlanta - Memphis - Dallas - Denver - Salt Lake City - UNITED STATES STEEL PRODUCTS CO. - San Francisco - Los Angeles - Portland - Seattle

1 Railroad rail design—extra strong—resists strains in all directions.

2 Frequent notches. Each and every line wire can be fastened—7 clamps, free with every post.

3 PAINT High quality battleship gray paint—pure linseed oil base—baked on under high temperature.

4 Large slit-wing anchor—anchors post like a rock as soon as driven—allows immediate fence construction.

Farm Crops and Markets

Encouraged by Warmer Weather, Farm Crops Are Making Considerable Progress

THE warmer weather recently has been of great help in maturing farm crops, especially corn and the sorghums. But still frost isn't needed for a considerable time yet! Rapid progress is being made in getting wheat land in condition for planting—despite the trouble encountered from the excessive growth of the weeds and the volunteer plants—and a considerable acreage already has been sown, especially in Northwestern Kansas.

Improving prices for hogs and a steady market for cattle has made livestock producers very optimistic. The quality of cattle marketings has been running high, due to excellent pasturage all summer. The heavy run of Flint Hill cattle is still to come, but present prospect is that there is not likely to be any market rush and glut such as occurs in some seasons.

The general cattle price outlook during the next year appears favorable. With fewer cattle fed because of smaller numbers available for feeding, and with generally smaller market supplies of slaughter cattle in prospect, the gradual upward trend in prices that has characterized the market during the last three years probably will be fully maintained during the next year. The present level of slaughter steer prices and the generally satisfactory returns from feeding operations may increase the tendency toward short feeding and result in relatively large market supplies of warmed-up cattle during the late fall and winter.

Business Outlook Improves

The business outlook appears more favorable than it was a month ago. Even the pessimistic bird who writes the review of conditions for the Cleveland Plain Dealer is a little more optimistic. In his most recent review he says:

"Business reports suggest mild improvement in the industrial situation. It is not, however, sufficiently pronounced to indicate anything more than the usual fall recovery, which is already retarded as compared with several years past. Labor Day is accepted in business as marking the turn from summer to fall. Developments of the next week or two accordingly are likely to indicate whether business in the last quarter will afford favorable comparisons with the corresponding period last year or the year before, or whether a continuation of the reactionary tendencies of the last four months may be expected.

"The advance in commodity prices to the highest point of the year may be interpreted as a favorable sign. Or it may be regarded as the effect of a recent Federal Reserve discount reduction, and the beginnings of a period of commodity inflation and of doubtful permanent advantage. Or finally, and most probably, it may prove to be nothing but the effect of the recent advance in cotton and other farm products on the general level of prices, and of no great significance from the point of view of price movements in general.

"An increase in the operations of the United States Steel Corporation to 71 per cent of capacity as against 69 per cent a week ago and 65 per cent two weeks ago is reported, and a gain for the industry as a whole for the week of about 2 per cent. These increases, along with increased bookings in the last week or two and the firmness displayed by steel product prices have combined to improve the outlook in that industry even though operating conditions remain close to the low level of the year.

"In much the same fashion the outlook for the motor car industry shows improvement in the face of curtailed production schedules. According to Automotive Industries production of motor cars and trucks in August was at least 10 per cent greater than in July, with four producers reporting the best August in their histories. In spite, however, of these favorable reports and of figures showing increased employment in leading automobile centers, operations for the industry as a whole remain well below capacity.

Plenty of Cheap Money

"Bituminous coal production is slowly increasing with the re-opening of scattered mines in the central competitive field. The last week of August showed the largest production since the beginning of the strike. Ten mines in Central Pennsylvania which operated under the Jacksonville scale until the middle of July and then closed down have re-opened on the open shop basis. Other mines in that territory are expected to re-open this week. In the Ohio field, where violence has been reported repeatedly, operations are being slowly resumed, but the volume of production is still small.

"In spite of continued over-production little progress has been made in restoring order in the petroleum industry. Figures compiled by the bureau of mines point to increased production thruout July and show more wells drilling at the end of the month in the rich Seminole field than at the beginning. Record consumption of gasoline thruout the summer touring season has prevented a sharp decline in the price of petroleum products. With the season of diminished consumption approaching measures of control, heretofore ineffective, should have a better chance of success.

"Building operations though remaining at high levels, show a decline from the corresponding period in 1926 and 1925. The shrinkage in contracts awarded in August thus eliminates some of the inconsistency between contract and permit figures to which attention has previously been called and points to the latter as the more reliable indicator of future trends in the industry.

"Despite the continued advance in stock prices and a further increase in brokers' loans money continues unseasonably cheap. A year ago call money was commanding

5 per cent as against 3 1/2 per cent rate which prevailed thruout the last week, while time funds were commanding a full 1 per cent more a year ago than they command now. And as is usually the case, this ease in money is open to two interpretations. On the one hand it is accepted as a sure sign, if not a basic cause, of industrial revival. On the other it is regarded as a consequence of comparative inactivity in business.

"In its September bulletin the Federal Reserve Board subscribes rather to the latter idea, but allows the inference to be drawn that a further reduction in rates such as a lowering in the rediscount rate encourages may serve as a business stimulant. It may be indicative of divided counsel in the reserve system on that issue that the Chicago and Philadelphia federal banks have not followed other leading banks down to the 3 1/2 per cent rate."

Real Estate Values Declined

Farm real estate values declined sharply during the crop year just ended, being placed at 119 per cent of the pre-war level, against 124 in 1926, in the Department of Agriculture's new index of farm real estate values. The decline is part of a continued depreciation during the last seven years from the peak of 169 per cent of pre-war in 1920. Present values are at about the 1917 level.

The decline during the last year was not to be wholly unexpected, on account of the marked decrease during the year in the price of certain of our major farm products, the sharp drop in farmers' incomes, and a generally inactive farm real estate market. There are plenty of farms for sale, with buyers few and cautious. In a number of areas there are still many foreclosed and other distress farms hanging over the market to keep values down.

The largest decline last year was in the South Atlantic states for which the department's index is 137, compared with 148 in 1926. The index for the East North Central states is placed at 103, against 110 in 1926; West North Central states 115, against 121; East South Central states 133, against 139; West South Central 139, against 144; Middle Atlantic states 111, against 113; Mountain states 101, against 103; New England 127, against 128, and Pacific states 143, against 144.

The greatest depreciation in values since the 1920 peak has occurred in the West North Central states, where the index is now 115 per cent of pre-war, against 184 per cent in 1920. The East South Central group runs a close second with a decline

from 199 in 1920 to 133 at present; followed by the South Atlantic states, the index for which was 198 in 1920 against 137 now; East North Central 159 in 1920 against 103 for 1927; Mountain states, 151 against 101; West South Central 177 against 139; Middle Atlantic 136 against 111; New England 140 against 127, and Pacific 156 against 143. Values for the United States as a whole have gone down 50 points, from 169 in 1920 to 119 for 1927.

Farm Price Level is Higher

The general level of farm prices advanced during August from 130 per cent to 132 per cent of pre-war level, says the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. At 132 the index is 1 point below a year ago. The continued advance in corn, cotton, flaxseed, hogs, beef cattle, veal calves, eggs and wool accounted for the two point rise in the farm price index.

The advance in corn prices was insufficient to offset the declines in all other grains, and the grains index declined 1 point. Advances in most of the meat animals accounted for a five-point rise in this index, which is still eight points below a year ago. The decline in the fruits and vegetables index of 23 points is compared to a drop from July to August, 1926, of 29 points. At 172 this index is still 6 points above August, 1926. The dairy and poultry index increased two points, due to the 10-point rise in poultry products. The cotton and cottonseed index gained 11 points, the largest gain in any group.

The farm price of corn from July 15 to August 15 advanced about 6 per cent over the previous month. Corn prices are now higher than they have been since September, 1925. While the rise from July 15 to August 15 is little more than the seasonal gain, the increase which has occurred since the winter months is more than would normally be expected. The condition points to a crop of 2,885 million bushels, which is about 16 per cent less than the five-year (1922-26) average, and 11 per cent below last year.

Kansas September Crop Report

The Kansas corn crop promises to make the best production record since 1915, should the crop of 171,694,000 bushels indicated as the conservative possibility from the condition of 91 per cent of normal on September first be realized. Only 10 times in the history of Kansas agriculture has the state exceeded this forecast in actual accomplishment. Only 12 times previous to this year has Kansas ever exceeded 170 million bushels in production of corn. Those good corn years have been 1883, 1889, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1902, 1903, 1905, 1906, 1910, 1912 and 1915. The record corn production in Kansas was 1896 with 247,734,000 bushels.

Seldom has the Kansas corn production been so well distributed as this year. It is reasonably good in every county of the state. There is much speculation as to whether all of the corn will have time to mature as merchantable grain. Indications are that with even normally late frost dates some corn in all the north half of the state will be soft and probably unfit for market except on the hoof. Any speculation on how

GLASS CLOTH
Est. 1916—Pat'd
Admits Ultra-Violet Rays
Brings Winter Eggs

Hens quit laying in winter because glass windows stop the sun's ultra-violet rays. Give them a GLASS CLOTH scratch shed and they start laying like it was June. GLASS CLOTH admits ultra-violet light freely. The hens exercise. Egg paralysis disappears. Egg glands function. It is common for 400 hens to lay \$1000 worth of eggs in the cold months. A \$5.00 roll of GLASS CLOTH makes you tremendous profits. Half a million successful users. Try it this winter. Make big egg money. Order a roll at once. It will pay you.

New super-strength material just out. "Tough as boot leather." Strongest material of its kind on earth. Transparent, waterproof, weatherproof. No additional cost. \$5.00 brings big roll 45 feet long and 36 inches wide. Samples and Book, "Feeding for Eggs," free. Catalog showing uses, on request. If your dealer does not have it, order direct from us.

Bladen, Nebr. Turner Bros., Wellington, Ohio Dept. 391

K-R-O
Kills Rats Only

Kill rats wholesale

Get rid of them safely. Here's a new sure way. K-R-O, a fine, non-poisonous powder, kills 'em off in a hurry. Made from squill bulbs, the new safe way urged by government experts.

Safe for poultry and pets

Actual tests proved that it killed rats and mice every time, but other animals and poultry were not injured by the largest doses. Think what that means to farmers and merchants.

Not a poison

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

There's the Fence That Makes Money for Me

R. M. Frame, Canton, S. D., kept 21 brood sows for more than two months without feeding a bit of grain except the corn shelled and knocked off by his corn husking machine.

Six separate fields fenced hog-tight allows hogging down and gets the brood sows out on new ground for C. F. Hewitt, Morning Sun, Ia. Mr. Hewitt claims this produces 30% more pork at a minimum cost.

RED BRAND FENCE
"Galvannealed"—Copper Bearing

used for hog-tight fences around 20 acre fields will bring enough extra profits in from 1 to 3 years to pay for itself through crop rotations, hogging-down, saving green feed, roughage, etc.

Claude F. Huskin, Pekin Gap, Texas, put 500 lbs. of pork on 10 pigs by turning them into a hog-tight 1 1/4 acre field of dough stage corn that would go 30 bu. to the acre. He got \$10.63 a hundred or \$53.15, and \$3.15 is all he spent for extra feed.

J. E. Hickman, Carbon, Ind., claims that a well fenced farm is worth \$25 per acre more than a poorly fenced one, other things being equal.

J. H. Fuhrmann, Hennessey, Okla.; lost a yearling filly and ruined the udder of a pure blooded Holstein. Then he rebuilt every line of fence.

We have thousands of other letters on file from good farmers telling how they hogged down corn; saved fallen grain, green feed and missed corn; rotated crops and made extra profits in many other ways with hog-tight fence.

RED BRAND FENCE, "Galvannealed" and copper bearing, is the good old Square Deal except better, longer lasting now than ever before. Full length, picket-like stays keep it straight; wavy strands keep it firm; can't-slip knots keep it tight; full gauge, honest weight—but protected now with copper mixed into the steel and by an extra heavy zinc "Galvannealed" coating. These two vital things keep rust out and give longer life at lower cost.

Always look for the Red Brand (top wire)

KEYSTONE STEEL & WIRE COMPANY
2122 Industrial Street, Peoria, Illinois

What has been your experience with or without good fence? We will pay \$5.00 or more for each letter that we use. Write for details, catalog and 3 interesting booklets that tell how others have made more money with hog-tight fences.

much will be soft would be very impracticable until killing frost dates are established by the outcome of the season. General comment is that fully 20 per cent of the corn in the north half of the state is so late as to make it highly susceptible to frost injury unless the season be quite prolonged.

This present forecast predicates a probable average yield of about 32.5 bushels an acre on 5,285,000 acres. This is a small acreage compared with the Kansas average for corn. From 1895 to 1913 Kansas harvested annually never less than 6,440,000 acres, and in most years during that period the acreage was well over 7 million. The Kansas record crop of 247,734,000 bushels was produced on 8,848,000 acres. The present indicated average yield an acre is the highest since 1889, when an average of 35.3 bushels was recorded.

With a corn crop of only 2,456,561,000 bushels recorded as probable for the United States, as compared with 2,647 million last year and a five-year annual average of 2,767 million bushels, Kansas is indeed fortunate to be so favored in corn production this year. There also is promise of much soft corn in the northern corn belt, and less than the usual percentage of this year's total corn crop promises to be of marketable quality.

The September outlook is for a crop of 33,647,000 bushels of kafir, milo and teteria in the state. This would be the largest crop of grain sorghums ever produced in Kansas. The next size was that of 1923, with 28,868,000 bushels. Last year's crop was estimated at 20,175,000 bushels and that of 1925 at 23,296,000 bushels. The 1924 crop was 24,891,000 bushels. There is still much danger of damage to the sorghum crops should the state experience an early killing frost. Most of the crop is now well headed and frost dates well into October would certainly allow most of it to mature properly.

This year shows one of the largest hay crops ever recorded in Kansas. The September outlook is for 4,081,000 tons of all varieties of tame hay this year, as compared with 2,707,000 tons in 1926. This year's crop of alfalfa alone is estimated at 2,786,000 tons, which is more tame hay than was produced of all varieties in the state last year. Last year's crop of alfalfa was estimated at only 1,786,000 tons. The 1927 wild hay crop is placed at 1,128,000 tons on preliminary estimate, as compared with last year's 640,000 tons. This will be very close to establishing a record for wild hay production in Kansas. The September first condition of millet is 86 per cent of normal and of Sudan is 92 per cent of normal, compared with last September estimate of 39 per cent for millet and 48 per cent for Sudan. Pastures continue the best and most consistent Kansas has experienced since 1915. They are rated at 95 per cent now compared with 50 per cent a year ago.

Other estimates on Kansas crops indicate: Winter wheat, 111,694,000 bushels this year and 150,057,000 bushels last year; oats, 32,692,000 bushels and 35,122,000 bushels; barley, 6,387,000 bushels and 3,032,000 bushels; rye, 702,000 bushels and 480,000 bushels; flaxseed, 126,000 bushels and 262,000 bushels; Irish potatoes, 4,810,000 bushels and 3,913,000 bushels; sweet potatoes, 373,000 bushels and 516,000 bushels; broomcorn, 5,140 tons and 5,100 tons; apples, 1,870,000 barrels and 1,428,000 barrels; peaches, 273,000 bushels and 266,000 bushels; pears, 250,000 bushels and 186,000 bushels; and grapes, 3,369 tons and 3,700 tons.

Allen—Corn probably will mature before frost comes. Cows sell very well; hens are cheap. Baled prairie hay is \$8 on track. Corn, 85c.—T. E. Whitlow.

Achison—We have had plenty of rain, but the weather has been warm enough so that corn is making considerable progress toward maturity. Farmers are threshing Red and Sweet clover and alfalfa; the yield and quality are satisfactory most places. A few public sales are being held; there is an excellent demand for milk cows; other stock also brings fairly high prices.—Mrs. A. Lange.

Barber—Some wheat has been sown for pasture—seeding will not be general, however, until next week. Kafir and cane likely will give good yields, and probably will reach full maturity.—J. W. Bibb.

Bourbon—We have been having fine weather for haying and also for the corn. Silo filling will start soon. Many silos were built here this year; the number almost doubles every year. There also has been a great increase in the milk business, as farmers have found that dairying is profitable. There is an increase in interest here in hog raising, and even the number of colts has grown. The production of hay in this section has been the largest this season that I have ever seen.—G. A. Van Dyke.

Brown—On account of the wet summer and late threshing farmers are still plowing for wheat. Pastures are fine. Early corn is beginning to ripen—we will have an excellent corn crop if frost holds off long enough. Wheat, \$1.15; corn, \$1; oats, 45c; eggs, 27c.—A. C. Dannenberg.

Clay—Corn is doing well, but it needs more warm, dry weather to bring it to maturity. The yield will be the largest since 1889, but the acreage unfortunately is the smallest since that time. Farmers are much behind with their field work. Wheat seeding will be late, with a decreased acreage. Alfalfa is making a fine fall growth. Wheat, \$1.18; eggs, 22c; corn, \$1; butterfat, 34c.—P. R. Forslund.

Cloud—Farmers have prepared most of the land for fall seeding that they expect to use for this purpose. Corn and pastures are doing well. Livestock is in excellent condition despite the flies.—W. H. Plumly.

Cowley—The Eastern Cowley County Fair held recently at Burden was a considerable success; most of the visitors said it was the best held in the 34 years this fair had been conducted. Row crops are taking advantage of the warm days, and are making rapid progress toward maturity. Farmers are plowing wheat ground and haying.—E. A. Millard.

Crawford—The weather has been fine for maturing corn and the crop is beginning to ripen. Plowing for wheat is finished; the acreage seeded will be small. Forage crops are doing well. A few public sales are being held; prices are satisfactory, except for horses. Pastures are good and livestock is doing well. Farmers are busy plowing for spring crops.—H. F. Painter.

Douglas—Rapid progress is being made with the plowing, especially by the folks who have tractors. Some farmers are threshing Sweet clover seed. Hot, dry weather, which is very favorable for the corn, prevails.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Edwards—The county needs a good rain. The corn crop is practically assured, and we have a fine yield of kafir and other row crops, but they need several weeks more of sunshine. Farmers are cutting the fourth

crop of alfalfa. Wheat seeding has started. There is an excellent demand for mink cows at public sales; some animals bring more than \$100 a head.—W. E. Fravel.

Ellis—We have been having plenty of moisture. The land is ready for wheat seeding—many farmers already have started this work. Row crops are in excellent condition; there will be plenty of rough feed this year. Threshing is practically completed. Wheat, \$1.25; corn, 90c; oats, 50c; barley, 50c; eggs, 22c.—C. F. Erbert.

Finney—The weather is hot and dry. Some farmers are sowing wheat, and others are getting the ground ready. Row crops are spotted; a part of the acreage is in excellent condition, but it is all late. Roads are good.—Dan A. Ohmes.

Gove and Sheridan—The weather is dry and warm. Farmers are putting up feed crops and drilling wheat. The Farmers' Co-operative Business Association held a very successful meeting recently at Grainfield. Some grain dealers are offering to contract for this year's corn crop at 80c and 90c a bushel, without much success.—John I. Aldrich.

Gray—Wheat seeding is underway, and if the weather continues favorable for that work this will be the earliest sown crop this section has ever seen. Corn and kafir are maturing nicely, but they need more sunshine. Wheat, \$1.37; old corn, 95c.—Forest Luther.

Harvey—Most farmers are quite busy making hay and plowing for wheat. Corn is doing fine, and the forage crops will make a big yield. Wheat, \$1.18; butter, 40c; eggs, 25c; milk cows, \$60 to \$100; good feeders, 9c to 10c.—H. W. Prouty.

Johnson—We had considerable rain last week, which delayed haying, potato digging, fall plowing and threshing. Flies are numerous, and are causing great annoyance to livestock. Pastures are good. Corn and kafir are making considerable progress toward maturity. Shorts, \$2.10; bran, \$1.50; kafir, \$2.15 a cwt.; eggs, 29c; hens, 16c; apples, \$1.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Lane—Considerable seed wheat is being shipped into the county. Part of the crop already is drilled. There is plenty of moisture to start the plants. Grasshoppers are numerous in some places. Labor is scarce. There is a big demand for cattle. Seed wheat, \$1.43.—A. R. Bentley.

Marshall—We have had plenty of rain for the corn; the crop needs sunshine now. Flies have been causing considerable annoyance to livestock. Grapes, 2c; hogs, \$10; corn, \$1; eggs, 25c; cream, 38c; oats, 50c.—J. D. Stosz.

Neosho—The weather has been very favorable for crops recently. Most of the wheat land is in good condition, and many farmers have started sowing. The rainy season reduced the yields of watermelons and cantaloupes; these crops are raised quite extensively here, and blight did more damage than usual. There is an excellent attendance at farm sales. Livestock sells especially well. Wheat, \$1.20; corn, 90c; oats, 45c; flax, \$1.75; shorts, \$2.25; bran, \$1.45; springs, 17c.—James D. McHenry.

Osage—We had another heavy rain last week, which was bad for the hay maker and for the sweet and Irish potatoes, but helpful to the corn, kafir and pastures—if

we can have a warm September. Eggs are bringing a good price now, but the production here is not very great.—H. L. Ferris.

Pratt—Another big rain recently kept the farmers out of their fields for a few days. Some of the fields are very weedy, and it is difficult to get them into condition for seeding. Considerable wheat has been planted already. Corn and the feed crops are doing fine.—A. P. Barrett.

Rush—Soil conditions have allowed farmers to do considerable field work recently. Spring crops and pastures are in excellent condition. Flies are numerous. The Rush County Fair was held recently; the attendance was good and the exhibits were splendid. Wheat, \$1.28; eggs, 22c; butterfat, 34c.—William Crotinger.

Sedgwick—Field work is again at a standstill, owing to a 3-inch rain. All wheat that has not been threshed is now in the stack. Flies cause much annoyance to livestock. Very few silos will be filled, on account of the excellent growth which the corn is making. Wheat, \$1.22; oats, 55c; corn, 98c; butterfat, 34c; eggs, 26c.—W. J. Roof.

Stanton—Parts of the county are getting dry; some farmers are sowing wheat where rain fell recently. Quite a few of the felks are pulling broomcorn; the crop did fairly well this year. The largest acreage of wheat in history will be sown this year if the moisture conditions are favorable. Seed wheat, \$1.50; milo, \$1.70 a cwt.; eggs, 20c; cream, 33c.—R. L. Creamer.

Wabaunsee—We have had some warm, dry weather recently which was fine for the crops. We had an abundance of rainfall before that, with some terrific electrical storms, that killed several head of stock on the Sheridan Ranch. Very few potatoes have been dug, on account of the wet soil. Many farmers are leasing their places for oil; two test wells are being drilled near Alma.—G. W. Hartner.

Washington—Everyone is busy haying and preparing the wheat ground. There still is some plowing to be done. Good prices are being paid at public sales. Corn needs more dry weather, to encourage it to reach a proper maturity. Butterfat, 35c; eggs, 24c; springs, 17c; hens, 17c.—Ralph B. Cole.

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.

Hogs Weighed 248 Pounds

The average weight of the hogs received at St. Joseph in August was 248 pounds, as compared with 256 pounds in August of 1926.

KC

BAKING POWDER

Same Price for over 35 Years

25 ounces for 25 cents

Guaranteed Pure and Healthful

Our Government used millions of pounds

Send for Catalog



FARM WAGONS

High or low wheels—steel or wood—wide or narrow tires. Wagon parts of all kinds. Wheels to fit any running gear. Catalog illustrated in colors free.

Electric Wheel Co., 30 E. St., Quincy, Ill.



Diavolo COALS

Branded
Diavolo Coals
—positively last longer!

Now You Can Be Sure You Get the GENUINE!

THIS entirely new and exclusive process of BRANDING Diavolo Lump insures a generous sprinkling of the DIAVOLO trade-mark thru every ton. NOT a paper label—but a colored painted BRAND that won't rub off.

You are careful to see that other high-grade merchandise you buy carries the trade-mark of the producer. Be equally careful that the coal you buy carries the DIAVOLO brand.

It is put there for your protection—so that you may be sure you get the genuine. LOOK FOR IT! The brand appears on Diavolo Walsen, Canon and Giant Lump. DIAVOLO Nut size has the trade-mark "bottle stopper" cardboards scattered thru the coal.

For Heat, Health, Comfort and Economy—Use DIAVOLO Coals

There is a DIAVOLO Dealer in Nearly Every Town

LOOK FOR THIS SIGN ON HIS COAL HEADQUARTERS

Or Write Us for His Name

THE COLORADO FUEL AND IRON CO., Fuel Division, Denver

DIAVOLO COALS are produced by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. Celebrated for their cleanliness, heat value and storing qualities. More DIAVOLO Coals are used thruout the West than any other 2 brands combined. **INSIST** on them!

DIAVOLO DEALERS Display this Sign

Diavolo Coals



ACCREDITED BY THE COLORADO FUEL AND IRON COMPANY

SOLD HERE



Your Last Chance

to fill your empty jars with the West's most delicious and practical canning fruit. The season is short and its peak has been reached already. There will only be a few more days left for you to get this wholesome, economical fruit.



come to you from the famous prune districts of Southern Idaho and Eastern Washington and Oregon, where they attain unequalled perfection. They are firm-fleshed and with high sugar content, so that they can with no waste and require little sugar.

Use these prunes fresh now—serve them in sauce or pies. Can a bountiful supply for the rest of the year.

Here are some ways to serve canned fresh prunes. Ask your grocer for the folder "How to Can and Serve Fresh Italian Prunes," containing other recipes.

SWEET PICKLED PRUNES
Pick over and wash four pounds of large prunes. Boil together for 10 minutes 2 cups of vinegar, 2 pounds of sugar, 1 T. cinnamon, 1 T. cloves and 1 T. allspice. Add prunes and simmer gently until tender, then put into cans and seal.

PRUNE WHIP
1 cup canned prunes 1 cup sugar
1 egg white Pinch of salt
Remove the stones from the fruit and mash to a fine pulp. Add the sugar. Beat the white of one egg stiff and dry, add salt and gradually beat in the prune pulp. Serve plain or with whipped cream.

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.

Adventures of the Brown Family

BY JOHN FRANCIS CASE

COMING from a tryst with Jack Miller, Beth Brown encountered Juanita Fernandez, whom she believes has spied on her. After a bitter quarrel Juanita goes home, asserting that she never will speak to Beth again. As a further test of Beth's faith in Jack Miller, Hal comes to tell her that Big Judd had found Black Neb, old Captain Pettibone's servant who had disappeared, but Hal's jubilant announcement that he had "got the goods on Jack Miller" fills Beth with apprehension.

"Tell me quick, Hal," cried Beth. "Just what have you found out? Was anyone with Black Neb? Has he got the gold?"

"No," said Hal with chagrin in answer to both questions. "There wasn't anyone with Black Neb and so far as we know he hasn't even got a dime. But Big Judd found him living in a shack in the little town of Wymore and folks there who know Jack Miller said he'd been bringing food."

"That doesn't prove anything," said Beth indignantly. "Perhaps Jack is just being kind to the old black man. You said you knew Jack is guilty."

"Of course he's guilty," insisted Hal, for he wouldn't have kept that old reprobate in hiding. They had the gold in that cave, I'd stake my life on that. The thing now is to arrest the old negro and Jack Miller and make 'em tell where it's hidden."

"Arrest them!" cried Beth. "On what charge, I'd like to know? You can't arrest a man for taking food to another man."

"There you go again," cried Hal furiously, "standing up for that traitor. You'll soon find out whether we can't arrest 'em. Dad's swearing out a warrant charging both Black Neb and Jack Miller with removing valuable property from this farm. We saw the chest which held the gold, we believe it was taken from the steel-walled room out thru the secret tunnel. And don't forget that someone came thru the tunnel into the basement that night I shot at him. I believe that was Jack Miller. There was something left that he wanted. We'll make him talk, I tell you."

"Hal," said Beth earnestly, "don't do something that you'll regret all your life. You can't force anyone to talk. Let us go to Black Neb kindly and try and get him to tell us what he knows. He may not be bound by any promise as Jack is."

"I think Beth may be right," observed Father Brown who had joined them. "After all, Hal, suspicion is not proof, and no actual injury has been done us. The brass bound box may be Black Neb's personal property. It may never have belonged to the old Captain. Remember that Black Neb was a seafaring man also. Let us go slowly until we are sure of our ground."

With all the impatience of youth, Hal fought to carry his point. The time had come to use force, he insisted, the guilt of Jack Miller should be evident to any sane person. But Henry Brown, once his mind was made up, could not

be swayed. "We'll all hop into the flivver and go over to Wymore," announced Father Brown. "Big Judd is on guard there and certainly we are in no danger from a poor old darkey. Perhaps kindness, not force, is the weapon we need. By George," concluded Father Brown with sudden inspiration, "we'll let Beth talk to him. Beth has a way with her."

Only a score of miles away from the House of the Lone Oak, Wymore nestled in the hills, a little town of mixed population where the advent of one more black man would cause little comment. Big Judd was parading before a little shack, a curious crowd of negroes watching him, when the Browns' car came to a stop and Hal stepped out to greet the giant woodsman. "He's right in heah," announced Big Judd, swelling with his own importance. "Nobody cain't get away from me once I catch 'em. Get back from thar!" A black boy who had stepped up to peep thru a window scuttled back in alarm.

"I cain't get nary word outen him," complained Big Judd. "Just keeps on sayin' that he's got to see Jack Miller. Wait till I get my hands on that varmint. He'll talk."

"Well," said Father Brown, "we'll call on the old fellow, anyway. Hal, you're too impulsive. You stay out here with Big Judd. Mother and Beth can go in with me." As they entered the door Beth's heart beat rapidly.

On a cot lay an old, old black man his white wool scanty, his few remaining teeth mere snags. Certainly not a formidable enemy, and Black Neb smiled ingratiatingly as Father Brown spoke to him.

"Set down," said the old man, "I reckon you is the folks who lives whar me an' old marse lived. Big Judd, he tole me you was a comin'."

"You don't mean that you've never seen us before?" exclaimed Mother Brown.

"Never, ma'am," answered the old negro, and his words had the ring of truth, "I left thar after old marse died and I ain't never been back."

Won't you tell us what you know of the pirates who attacked you and Captain Pettibone and the chest of gold which according to the will would belong to us if found on the farm?" asked Father Brown.

Into the eyes of Black Neb crept a crafty look. "I ain't got much to tell," he answered, "an' all that I tell will be to this young lady here. She's a friend of my young Marse Jack."

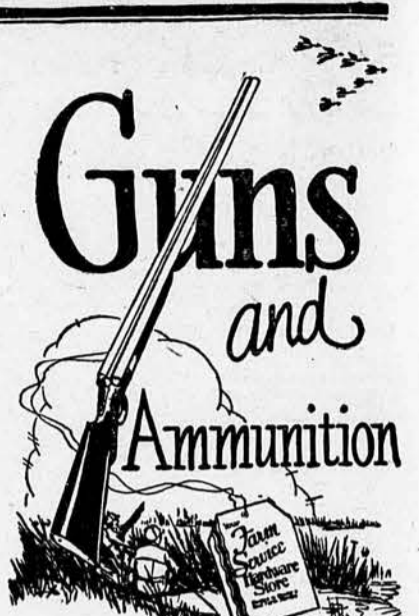
"Why not tell us?" asked Mother Brown, but Black Neb shook his head stubbornly and lay back on his pillow. The Brown seniors exchanged glances then started for the door. "It's all up to you, daughter," whispered Mother Brown and Beth felt that she bore a great responsibility.

Black Neb opened his eyes to find Beth sitting by his bedside. A wan smile brightened his black face. "Young Marse Jack has done told me about you," said Black Neb, "and I'm gwine to tell you what I know."

(TO BE CONTINUED)



Black Neb, the Mysterious Servant of Old Captain Pettibone and the Friend of Jack Miller, Begins to Tell Beth a Strange Story



Go to your local "Farm Service" Hardware Store for your shooting equipment and supplies.

He can show you the kinds that you can depend upon and help you in the selection of shot guns or rifles that will give you real satisfaction. A gun is something that you must see and handle before you buy and there is no place where you are more welcome than at a "tag" store.

Don't pass up the hunting this fall. It is great sport and one of the things that farmers have a greater opportunity of enjoying than their city neighbors. Consult your "Farm Service" Hardware Man for correct information about ammunition as well as hunting knives, flashlights, camping supplies and other things you will want to get the most fun out of the woods.

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men



Farm Poultry

There is an Increasing Demand in the Cities for Eggs Which Have Real Quality

BY MRS. HENRY FARNSWORTH

QUANTITY of eggs as graded for the city markets is determined by size, cleanliness, freedom from cracks, and freshness. All of these qualities can be determined by the outside appearance excepting that of freshness, which is determined by candling.

Eggs direct from farm flocks are not usually candled on the farm before being marketed. By keeping clean nests, gathering eggs often, at least twice each day, storing in a cool place, and marketing often they should reach the consumer in good condition.

White Shells for New York

New York City has always shown a preference for white shelled eggs. The price for white eggs is several cents above the price paid for the same grade of brown eggs. This is due possibly to the fact that there are many commercial egg farms near the city stocked with Leghorns. Boston, on the other hand, pays a premium for brown shelled eggs. This section has always been noted for the heavier breeds of fowls that produce brown eggs.

A simple home made egg candle can be constructed by placing a small box over a lighted lamp and cutting a small round hole in the box opposite the lamp flame. This must be used in a dark room to give best results.

The West Virginia Experiment Station made some experiments in regard to relation of the ration upon the weight of eggs. They found (a) The heavier the eggs, the heavier the yolk. (b) When the hen laid seven or eight days in succession, the first egg in the cycle was the heaviest, others decreasing slightly each day. (c) That eggs from hens that were fed a wheat diet were heavier than from corn-fed hens. Also that a well balanced diet of mashes and grains produced heavier and better quality eggs than grain fed hens. This experiment did not take into consideration such factors as excitement, digestive troubles, and extremes of heat or cold, all of which influence the number of eggs laid as well as the weight.

And Then the Pullets Lay

One winter egg is worth four or five summer ones. Pullets should be housed comfortably and properly fed in order to get fall and winter eggs. A comfortable and convenient house does not necessarily mean an expensive one. A few simple rules for poultry houses include (1) Face the building south on well drained land, the ground sloping to the south if possible. (2) The north, east and west sides should be wind and water proof. (3) The south side should admit plenty of sunlight and ventilation without creating drafts. (4) Allow 2½ to 3 square feet of floor space to the hen, depending on the breed of fowls kept, and taking into consideration whether the fowls will be confined to the house or whether they will have free range the year round. Construct the building with a view to economy, simplicity, and convenience. Make it dry, comfortable and sanitary with plenty of ventilation and sunlight. Too many window panes cause too much extremeness of high and low temperature. Glass cloth has proved more satisfactory as it has been found to admit the ultra violet rays of the sun, which is an important factor in keeping the fowls in a healthful condition.

Hay for Happy Hens

Save about 6 pounds of good legume hay, such as alfalfa, for each bird in your poultry flock this year, say poultry experts at different college experiment stations. Leafy legume hay makes an excellent substitute for the succulent green feed which hens thrive on during the summer. Alfalfa, Red clover and soybean hays are about equally valuable, according to tests carried on at the Ohio Experiment Station. Regardless of the kind, the prime requisite is that the hay be leafy and of good quality and cut before the plant is too ripe.

The hay must be cured carefully without getting wet in order to hold its

bright green color. If raked with a side delivery rake and allowed to cure in the windrow, the hay dries out more evenly and is less likely to lose its leaves. Baling the hay in the field is gaining favor in many sections, as the bales are easy to handle and the loss of the valuable leaves thru extra handling of the loose hay is eliminated. It also is easier to judge the amount of hay fed from a bale than when the hay is loose.

Usually the second or third cutting of clover or alfalfa is best. Soybeans should be cut when the seeds are beginning to form in the pods. Perhaps the best way to feed the hay is to cut it in ½ inch lengths and put it in wire baskets or feeders. A roughage mill or grinder will prepare the hay in just the right way for the poultry, as well as converting corn fodder and other roughage into a more valuable form of feed for livestock.

Seven County Clubs There

(Continued from Page 14)

there with pep, and the fact that they did not reach the park cuts no ice whatever. They'll be there next time when the jitney goes.

The whole crowd was just tickled to have Ted Thompson and Elizabeth Thompson, his sister, present. That's because they are early birds in the Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs respectively. Ted and the club manager tried to figure up whether they were enrolled identically the same years. They were, as nearly as they could calculate, and they each have had courses in advanced algebra, so the solution undoubtedly is within a fraction of absolute accuracy. Elizabeth's Capper Poultry Club work was sometime previous to this year, but for good manners we will not mention the year. She looks as young as the best because truly she is just a maiden despite the fact that she was a pioneer.

Summing up the attendance, there were 125 folks or about that. There are nearly that many in the picture with this story, which was taken just after a big game. These are the folks who were playing. The counties represented by club members are Smith, Osborne, Mitchell, Lincoln and Trego. Two other counties are represented by guests. They are Jewell and Russell.

Now it is up to Morris, Dickinson, Lyon, Coffey and Riley to give us evidence that their pep does not lag behind that of the boys and girls out in the Solomon and Saline valleys. Margaret Hill McCarter wrote about some fine folks out there, and they haven't moved away. Remember what Rooks county did in 1921 and 1922 with the Capper Poultry Club pep contest? Alice Hansen captured the cup for the first mentioned, and Esther Evans the second. When Senator Capper presented the second cup to a Rooks county leader, both girls were present, and they sat one on either side of their hero, with the cups he had awarded, to get a group picture that tells a story. The story still is on record, folks, and the record has not been beaten.

We haven't forgotten the Capper Calf Club of 1920 and 1921, so you meet these members too, Kale Workman and Fred Helzer, formerly of Russell county, and big stockmen now, are exhibiting at the Kansas Free Fair. When I asked them whether I should meet them at the train, they suggested for my pleasure that I do. "We are bringing a load of fancy calves to the fair, and we would like you to be at the dock on the fair grounds to help us persuade the calves that they have reached the show. We believe you will come in handy," these former club boys replied.

Get into the Capper Pig Club, where boys grow into men, and where men look on with envy. Clip the coupon printed last week and mail it to Philip Ackerman, Capper Building, Topeka, Kan.



He'll Tell You How to Tell

Agricultural college agents are everywhere. One will be glad to teach you how to cull your flock.

Culling is highly important. Get rid of the birds that are eating up profits. Don't buy food for non-layers. They are a total loss.

One of the best services you can do your laying hens—and your pocketbook—is to keep Pilot Brand Oyster Shell-Flake before them all the time. With its over 98% content of pure Calcium Carbonate, it gives them the eggshell material they must have to produce a profitable lay. It builds bone and makes fowls meaty, and keeps them healthy.

Triple-screened in Adult and Chick Sizes.

Sold Everywhere



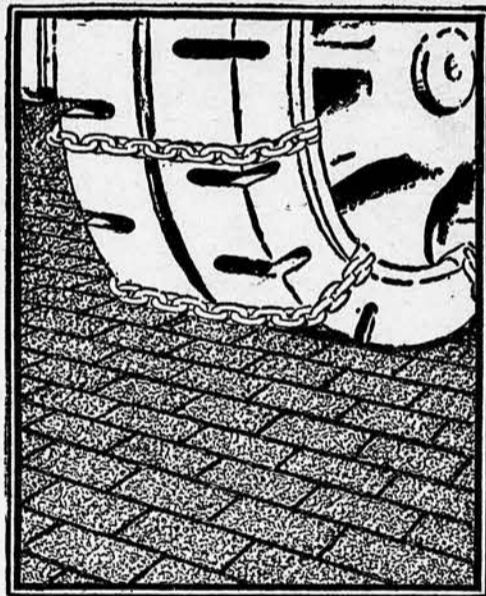
OYSTER SHELL PRODUCTS CORPORATION

Shell Building St. Louis, Mo.

FOR POULTRY

MAIN HIGHWAYS OF BRICK

Save Money



Thirty years severest punishment does not wear out modern highways surfaced with paving brick. Tire chains, tractors, heavy machinery do not scar it. Of all wearing surfaces, brick is the toughest man has ever made.

Laid over any good base, with sand cushion and bound with asphalt, paving brick makes a surface not only watertight, but resilient beneath the shocks of heavy traffic. It resists the two destroyers of roads—the weather and traffic.

Thus, year after year, brick roads cost little to maintain. They are the cheapest of good roads. Travel over them is permanently trouble-free. Records in many state and county highway departments will verify these facts.

"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.

VITRIFIED
BRICK PAVEMENTS
FACE THE FUTURE • PAVE WITH BRICK

Answers to Legal Questions

By T. A. McNeal

I should like to read your opinion of the Sacco-Vanzetti case. What were they supposed to die for? What nationality were these men and why is it they have so many followers? Did they start some kind of an organization?
E. P. N.

SACCO and Vanzetti were two Italians who were accused in 1920 of murdering the guard and the man who was taking the money for the payroll of workmen. They were tried and convicted of murder in the first degree, but thru various court proceedings the case was delayed for seven years. Finally, after having lost out on all the court proceedings, sentence was passed on them. They then appealed to the State Supreme Court, which refused to interfere with the sentence of the court below. They then took the matter up with the governor of Massachusetts, who issued a stay of execution for one month while he could investigate the facts in the case. He not only investigated the matter personally but called in to assist him an eminent Massachusetts judge and the president of Harvard University. In the course of this investigation they interviewed the members of the jury and reviewed the testimony and came to a unanimous decision that Sacco and Vanzetti were guilty of the crimes charged. A further stay of 10 days was then permitted by the governor in order that the Supreme Court with a full bench might pass on the question as to whether they were entitled to a new trial. This court refused to interfere and the men were executed.

Sacco and Vanzetti claimed their condemnation was not for a crime committed but on account of their political opinions. They proclaimed themselves anarchists. The matter got into the papers and excited a great deal of attention, some eminent lawyers taking the position that the evidence did not show beyond a reasonable doubt that these men were guilty of the crime. Mobs gathered all over this country and in other countries, made up of extreme radicals who took the position that it was political persecution.

Personally, I am opposed to capital punishment. I read the governor's report and am not entirely satisfied that there is no doubt of the guilt of these men. However, the greater part of the people who were denouncing their execution knew absolutely nothing about the facts in the case, nor did they care. They unquestionably by their demonstrations made the matter worse for the two condemned men. They put the courts of Massachusetts and the state of Massachusetts virtually in the position of either saying they must yield to the demands of a radical mob or they must carry out the decree of the court. There are in this country a certain number of extreme radicals, no one knows how many, who call themselves anarchists. An anarchist if he is sincere is necessarily the enemy of all kinds of government. His purpose is to overthrow government. In my judgment the man who says he is an anarchist is either insincere or else is mentally unbalanced, because if there is anything that has been completely demonstrated it is the necessity of orderly government.

Needs a Bridge, at Least

I wish to know if I am entitled to a substantial crossing from the township road into the pasture where there is a gate. The gate has been there for the last 20 years, and we have used it for cattle and in hauling feed. I have been farming 80 acres 2 miles east for the last 10 years, and am still farming the same, and use this driveway for hauling the feed to the stock in the pasture. On account of grading up the road and the rainfall the ditch is impassable. I have no other outlet to the pasture except up around by the barn, making it necessary to open two or three gates, besides the extra driving and trouble with the stock. I have asked the township to make a crossing, but the board refused, saying I can put in a gate by the graveyard. Until now the crossing has been no expense to the township. I.

Where a deep ditch is cut along side of a public road shutting a landowner off from his farming land or pasture it is the duty of the county authorities, if it is a county road, or the township authorities, if it is a township road, to make a bridge across this ditch to give the landowner access to his farm. This is as far as the township authorities could be compelled to go. They could not be compelled to make a road beyond the line of the township road leading into his pasture.

What the Law Says

We live just 3 miles from the town school, and are in the district. This is a consolidated school and the bus carries children in from the other districts, but does not come out on this road, as there are only two families over 2 miles out from town. Could we compel the bus to come after our children? If not, what could we collect a day for furnishing our own children with transportation 3 miles from school? We are on the main road, which is all graveled, and have always been in the district.
L. D. H.

Chapter 276 of the laws of 1917 distinctly provides that the district board of a consolidated school district shall provide for the comfortable transportation of the pupils of said district who live 2 or more miles from the school house by the usually traveled road, in a safe and enclosed conveyance or conveyances. Or, in lieu thereof, said district board may make such allowance or payment to parents or other custodians of pupils who furnish their own transportation as the district

board may deem just and proper, not to exceed 25 cents a day for each pupil so transported.

These children living in the district therefore, have a right to demand that transportation be furnished or that the parents or guardians of these children be paid for transporting them, at a rate not exceeding 25 cents a pupil a day.

Holds for Two Years

We owed a certain bank some money at the time it failed. The receivers of another bank want to collect it after nearly three years. What can be done about it? They had a mortgage on part of the stock but some of it died and the rest was sold, but they didn't come out to the sale and they must have known about it, as it was advertised all over. The things sold so cheap that they didn't get enough to pay all our debts, and we didn't get to pay the bank. What do you advise to do about such a matter? How long does a mortgage hold good when it is renewed?
J. C. W.

Chattel mortgages must be recorded every two years. That is to say, the mortgagee must within 30 days next preceding the expiration of the term



of two years from the filing of the mortgage and each two years thereafter make an affidavit exhibiting the interests of the mortgagee in the property at the time last aforesaid. If the bank failed to make any such renewal affidavit this mortgage became void as to subsequent creditors and purchasers.

See the Probate Court

A and B were husband and wife. To this union two sons, C and D, were born, C being the older of the two. B died and the sons were taken to another state. A remarried and C returned to his father. A then died and C was sent out of the state to his mother's relatives once more. In a few years D died. A made no will but had property in Omaha. So far as known no guardian was appointed for C. What is C's share of the property? C is still a minor living in Colorado. A and B were living in Omaha up to the time of their death. If C has a share in the property what course would you advise to gain possession of it?
C.

C would seem from your statement of the facts to be the only heir of A and B, and therefore entitled to inherit all the property. He should ask the probate court of the county in which the property is situated to appoint a guardian for him. He has a right to choose his own guardian if he is over 14 years old. Then thru this guardian the estate can be settled up.

No Title to the Wire

A year ago I bought a farm. I could not get possession of the place until last March. When the tenant moved he left some hog wire and never has come after it. How long can he leave it here? Can I claim it as my own? I also rent my pasture. If the party does not pay me can I keep some of his stock?
N. A.

The only way in which you could file claim on that hog wire would be for a charge for keeping the same or for any damage the same might do you by remaining on the place. The mere fact that the tenant left it there does not vest the title in you, and the title would not vest in any particular time.

If the person who rented your pasture does not pay you, you might bring an action against him and attach the stock to secure your claim, or a part thereof. You would, of course, have to give bond in attachment, and you would have to allege some one of the grounds for attachment.

Must Sleep Somewhere!

A and B are landlord and tenant. B harvested his wheat crop and moved to another farm the first of August. B's lease dates from March 1, 1927 to March 1, 1928. In exact words the lease states "The tenant of the first part cannot lease, sublet or permit any other person or persons to occupy the same." Can B hire a man and move on this farm to care for his standing crop of corn left on the farm? Can he hold the place by sleeping there nights?
J. W. R.

He would have an entire right to employ a man

to help him with his work, such as harvesting or moving his wheat. That would not be letting the place to a sub-tenant, which is forbidden by the state law unless with the express consent of the landlord. If he has this place rented until March 1, unless there is some condition in the lease itself that compels him to reside upon the place it would not make any difference as to his rights whether he slept there or not.

Would Hold One-Half

After seeing nearly all of our property lost thru poor investment, I persuaded my husband to let me invest half of what was left, he investing the other half. We both invested in town houses, having the deeds in our own name. We then used both pieces of property to buy and stock a small farm, the deed to be a joint deed. I worked besides keeping house to help lower the mortgage on the land. When the abstract came it was made to us with the clause added "not acting as man and wife," and the deed does not specify man and wife. We both thought it queer. I at least did not ask it to be that way, and husband said to let it go, that it made no difference. Now he says I insisted on a division of the property and in case of the death of either the remaining one gets only his half, the property of the deceased to pass directly to our two children. I was of the opinion that the one left held one-half of the other's property. Am I right?
E. T.

You are right.

Court Action is Necessary?

There is a public road running alongside of the place I farm. A stream flows thru the farm and keeps the dirt fill washed out all the time. I have to go 4 miles to get half a mile to my field. Is there any way to make them fix it up? All the roads around are kept up. The commissioners laugh when we speak to them about it.
M. P. W.

If this is a regularly laid out county road, it is the duty of the commissioners to keep it in repair. If it is a township road, it is the duty of the township authorities to do the same thing. If they refuse to do their duty, there is only one way that I know of in which they could be compelled to do it, and that would be by bringing a mandamus proceeding in the district court.

Mail Carrier is Ambitious

Is it lawful for an R. F. D. mail carrier to rent from 160 to 400 acres for wheat and own his combine tractor and truck and do cutting and hauling for the public when land is scarce and there are farmers who cannot get land enough to farm? The mail carrier's job is in civil service and the farmer cannot bother him on his job, but a 10-year-old boy could carry the mail and do just as well as the man who is protected by the Government. When I see the mail man farming it makes me think of the song, "Don't bite the hand that is feeding you." Mr. Farmer helps to keep the carrier and he turns around and takes the farmer's land from him. The mail man goes out in the morning and evening and farms after putting in about 2½ hours on the route.
S. O.

A mail carrier has the same right to rent a farm that any other citizen has, provided he attends to his official duties properly.

A Mandamus Action Needed?

Does the state pay a bounty on rabbit ears or does the county? In our county the commissioners quit paying.
H. F. T.

The state does not pay a bounty on rabbit ears or any bird or animal on which bounty is provided for. That must be paid by the county. The law is mandatory, but I find that in a good many counties the commissioners have simply refused to obey it. The only way in which they could be compelled to do so would be to bring a mandamus proceeding.

Can Purchase Clothes?

A father in poor health and poor circumstances is administrator for three minor children who were heirs to an estate. Can a part of this income be used to dress these children who otherwise would be scantily dressed?
M. H.

Unless there was some special provision in the will requiring that no part of this estate should be used for the support of these children until they reached a certain age, the administrator would have an entire right to use the income from their estate to clothe and feed them and pay their expenses at school.

But Do it Right!

What is the best way to get a patent thru the patent office? Is it necessary to hire a patent attorney or just send a model direct to the patent office?
S.

You may be able to take care of your own case at the patent office. There is no legal obligation to employ an attorney. If the patent, however, is of considerable importance it might be cheaper in the long run to hire a competent patent attorney to see that the papers are properly made out and the patent properly issued.

Not a Legal Will

If an individual owning property has a party write a letter telling what to do with the household goods at the death of this party (such a letter is signed by the owner but there are no witnesses to the letter and the signing), also in the same letter stating what to do with some money, no part of the estate but the owner's own money, and such letter is put in the bank addressed to the heirs, is the letter legal? Should the children do as the letter states or are they violating the law?
C. E. C.

Such a letter would not be a legal will under the Kansas statutes, but there would be no objection to the heirs following the instructions of the letter.



*“Nothing’s too good
for our daughter”* 99

JUNE . . . orange blossoms . . . and a radiant girl is ready for that glorious adventure. The happy day is here . . . the trousseau complete . . . months of joyful selection have made ready for the wonderful event.

Mother and daughter have used woman’s ability to compare, until only the finest is their choice. In life’s great events and in every day affairs, comparison is very helpful.

This is true in buying Coffee. Comparison helps you decide on the flavor you like best.

Folger’s Coffee is the supreme of the world’s Coffees. Its rich, marvelous flavor is unmatched. Enticing . . . appetizing . . . each steaming cup of this finest coffee is completely satisfying. And its high quality makes it economical. Compare Folger’s by making the famous Folger Coffee Test.

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

The first thought in the morning

FOLGER’S
Coffee
Established 1850



VACUUM
PACKED

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