

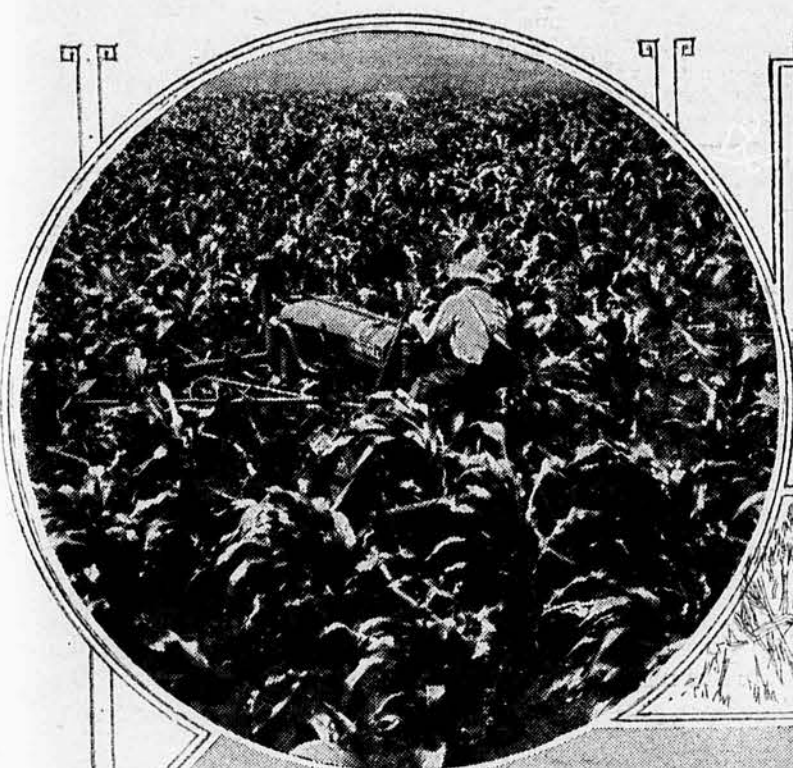
KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 65

September 24, 1927

Number 39

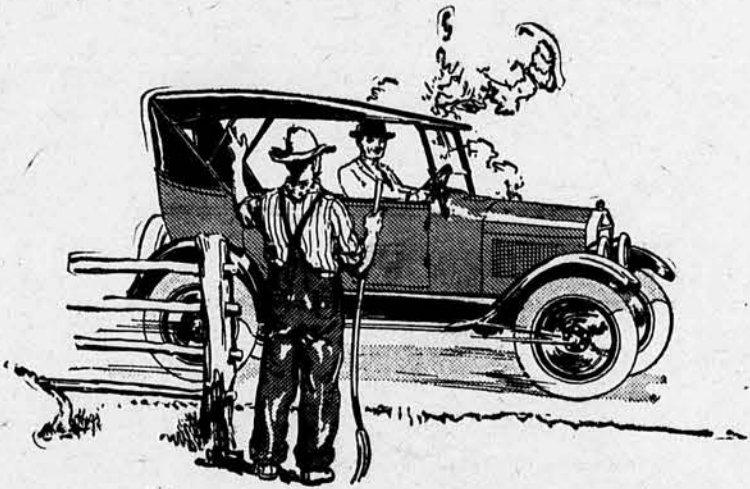


1927 Was a Good Crop Year



1927

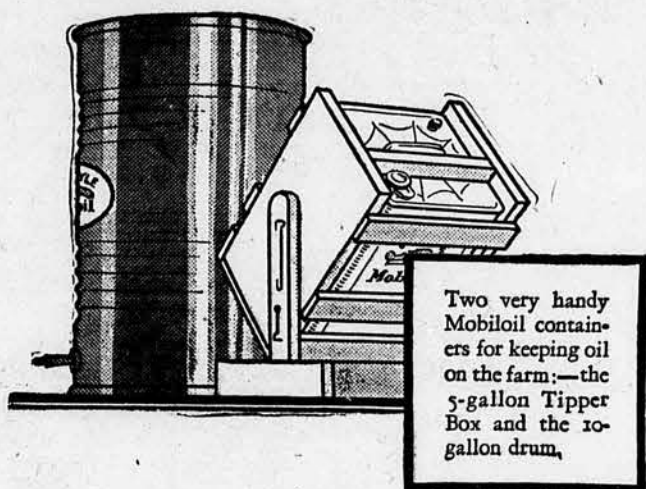
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Four quarts of the improved Mobiloil "E," when poured into your crankcase, will show you new smoothness in Ford starting and stopping.

As the mileage rolls up, the cash savings from the improved Mobiloil "E" will roll up, too. Fewer band replacements, fewer carbon removals, and fewer repairs to pay for. Have your Ford crankcase drained and refilled with one gallon of fresh Mobiloil "E," which can be obtained in original sealed one-gallon cans, or by the quart from reliable Mobiloil dealers. Also supplied in larger cans and drums for home supply.

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KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 65

September 24, 1927



Kansas Has Used Her Talents Well

The Free Fair Was a Panorama of What Agriculture Has Accomplished

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

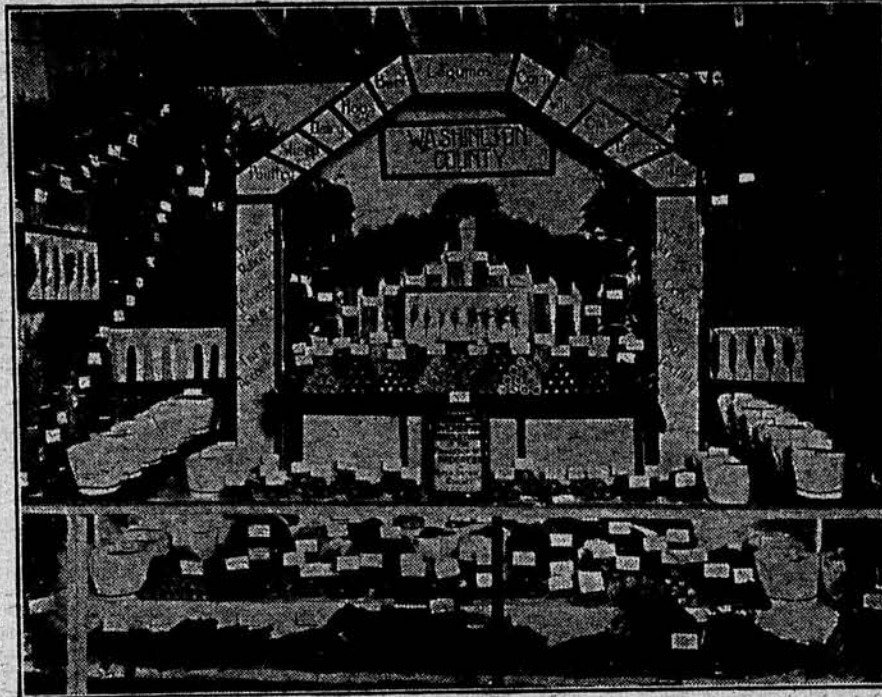
A MAGNIFICENT pageant of progress. A concentration of the utmost the state has to offer from her fertile fields, purebred herds and flocks. A time of recreation, entertainment and instruction for her people. That describes this year's Kansas Free Fair. But it was more than that when considered in its fullness. It was a time of reckoning as to how well our state has used her talents for the last year. And the public, sitting in final judgment, could but answer, "Well done."

There was something for everyone and not a hitch in the entire week's program. Fair officials exerted every effort to provide comfort and safety, plain clothes men combed the crowd for those of slippery tendencies, health guardians were keen on the job to see that every food vender made more than a pretense at sanitation, there were bigger crowds but less congestion and increases in the number of entries in various departments but a system of judging that went off more smoothly.

'Twas a Good Season

The last year has been good to Kansas folks. This was reflected in the activities of the crowd and in the displays. Fair visitors were a little more free in exchanging the results of their labor for drinks and eats, chances to throw the rings over the smiling lady's toes, or balls to make the bathing girls slide down the chutes with a box of bum candy. The amusement zone teemed with activity from early until late. Midsummer temperature with a corn maturing sun reminded farm folks that there is likely to be a prolonged husking job. It made them smile as they enjoyed the gurgle of another bottle of pop before going up into the grandstand to see the races. The amusements were better than ever, from the funny clowns that made eyes at small girls to the spectacular "Fall of Troy" at night when the earth seemed to open up and belch forth again the flames of jealousies, passions and hatreds of an ancient age.

Better grain, more luscious fruits, displays that were planned with greater care filled agricultural hall and made it one of the most popular attractions. It was a place that called for more than a single visit. The "Horn of Plenty" featuring the exhibit of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture's booth exemplified the possibilities of



The Washington County Booth in Agricultural Hall, First Prize Winner, Was an Example of What Such a Display Should Be. There Was Mass But the Arrangement Brought Out Clearly the Story It Was There to Tell. Crops Exhibits Were Arranged to Show Growth Characteristics

the state. A miniature railroad train added life to the display, and the cars represented the total in production and resources including minerals, coal, oil, gas, as well as agricultural products and livestock. And as one made the rounds at the fair he was bound to see excellent specimens of all of these things.

Folks just naturally stopped dead still at the corn show. There was row after row of well-filled Yellow Dent, Pride of Saline and the whole line of whites and yellows, to say nothing of the flapper types that seem to try to keep in "color" with a modern age with their complexions all speckled or calico or rouge red. L. E. Willoughby, from the agricultural college, was in charge. "What's the highest estimated yield you've heard about so far this year?" someone wanted to know. "Up to 115 bushels," Willoughby said, and

winked. And then the argument started. One innocent bystander set the Kansas average for the year at 70 bushels. His nearest neighbor viewed him with scornful eyes. "Why out where I live the corn in some fields will make . . ." but let's sign off of that. This particular individual got the yields so high that eventually he was talking "fish" stories instead of about corn.

Roy Brickley of Lyon county grasped the hand of a friend in the crowd and answered, "Better," to "How's things?" He had stopped off at Topeka on his way to Kansas City to mix in a bit of pleasure. Sight of the crops display made him think of a recent visitor he had on his farm, a derelict of nature known as the army worm. Perhaps some other farmer met up with him this year some place? "Found them in the crab grass first," Brickley said. "All around me they took the alfalfa to a cleaning. They ruined one field of 40 acres in two days for my neighbor." Brickley stopped them from taking 25 acres of alfalfa he had with poison bran. "You've got to catch them in time," he cautioned. "I put the poison out about 6 o'clock in the evening. Of course, you could spray with arsenate of lead, but that is dangerous if the alfalfa is about ready to cut. You can get all those things from the county agent," he told a couple of fellow farmers who had drifted into the conversation. "Excuse me now, I've got to see the machinery exhibits before I leave."

Neighboring with the corn in agricultural hall was the Kansas Legume Show. There these soil feeding agencies were on display in the embryonic stage as well as in full foliage. And it would have been a source of real encouragement to farm land, had it but ears to hear the testimonies of faith the farmers gave in support of a wider use of legumes. Crops have been increased to the acre, livestock benefited, overhead costs cut, and bank accounts swelled thru the use of legumes. They are part of the big an-

swer to a more substantial agriculture.

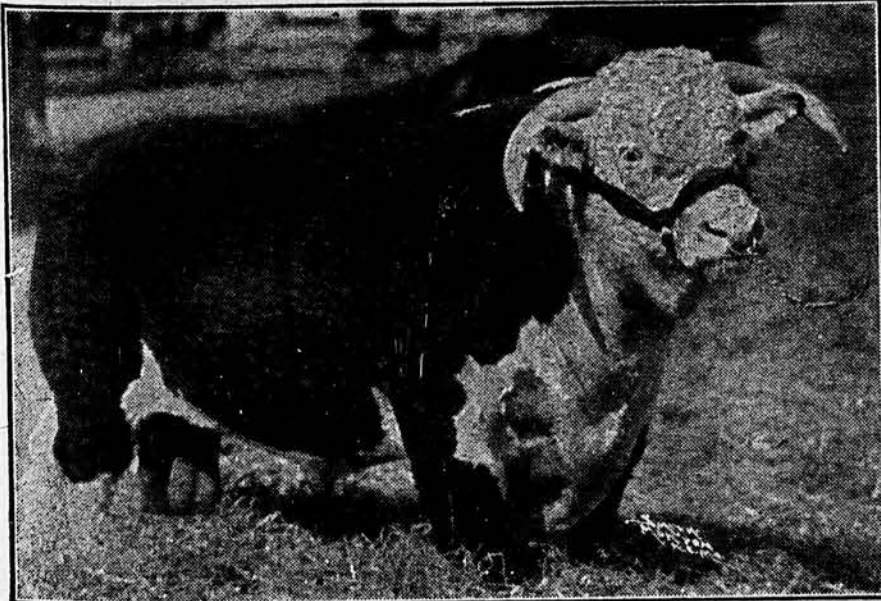
The small grain show was excellent and the potatoes never better. The 35 tuber exhibits represented 35 counties, and some of the best of them came from far west of the Kaw Valley. E. W. Cook, Shawnee county, leaned against the spud table to lament the absence of Blue Stem prairie grass in the Kansas Hay Show just across the aisle. "Too unearthly common to be noticed, I guess," he emitted as an extra large bunch of folks milled closer to see the baled prize winners.

"Well, look at that!" someone ejaculated, "the green hay gets the blue ribbon. I thought it had to be brown before it was at its best." E. A. Stokdyk, the college man in charge, cleared a chuckle from his throat. "Yes, indeed," he said. "That is some of the best prairie hay I ever laid my eyes on." His speech was made mostly in the direction of a quiet looking fellow near the railing, and Stokdyk's "don't you think?" got an answer from him. "I know it's the best," the quiet person responded. "I helped bale it on our farm." He was G. N. Boley, Shawnee county. "The college wants a carload of it for fitting show cattle," Stokdyk said, and two or three other folks inquired about the Boley supply. "We've got it," Boley said. "Of course, it may not be baled quite as square as this, but it will be in just as good condition. We took some special pains with these bales."

All in all the hay show was one of the best departments at the fair. There were 61 entries of prairie hay, alfalfa and timothy. It was only the second year for a hay show and a good many folks expressed surprise that it made such a fine display—an important product, neglected in the past



Looks As if Col. Brady Has Gone on a Liquid Diet. He's Seen Resting Behind a Liberal Section of a Melon Just After He Had Announced the Holstein Awards



Valiant Stanway, Senior and Grand Champion Hereford Bull, Owned by the Foster Farms, Rexford. He is Undeclared so Far This Year and Has Been Shown in Iowa, Nebraska and Missouri as Well as at the Free Fair

from the fair standpoint, but bound to come into its own from now on. And after hearing the remarks by E. O. Pollock, supervisor for Federal Hay Inspection, Kansas City, considerable pride in this Kansas product seems justified. "Kansas produces some of the very best hay in the United States," he said. "Alfalfa from the Garden City community brings the highest premiums on the Kansas City market. It excels in high green color and percentage of leafiness. Some of the biggest buyers from Chicago and over the United States who cater to hay buying dairy centers are coming out to Kansas for their supply of alfalfa this year."

The Kansas City office of the hay, feed and seed division had an exhibit

(Continued on Page 14)

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

IN THE issue of August 27 I printed a quotation from an article by Arthur Baum in which he severely criticized the conduct of the United States Forestry Service. Mr. Baum's contention is the service is overloaded with high priced officials while the men who do the actual work are underpaid; that on the whole the forest fires are destroying growing timber faster than it can be grown. I have a letter from Louis B. Bockhause of Monte Vista, Colo., who takes exception to the statements of Mr. Baum.

The headquarters of the Rio Grande National Forest is at Monte Vista. This forest reservation contains 1,050,056 acres. It was made a forest reserve in 1905. During the 22 years since then 92 fires have occurred on the reservation, 37 of which were caused by careless campers. These fires burned over a total area of 1,196 acres, 840 of which were timber land. The average area burned over by each of these fires was only 13 acres, which shows that the fire fighters must have been fairly efficient and onto their jobs.

During 1926 the Government Forest Reserve pastured 160,000 sheep and 17,000 horses and cattle. The Government during that year sold 1 1/2 million feet of saw timber and gave free use permits for 2,878,000 feet of timber. Mr. Bockhause does not say he is familiar with other forest reserves, but so far as the Rio Grande Forest reserve is concerned he knows that Mr. Baum's criticism is unjust.

I know nothing about the Forestry Service, but my impression has always been that the forest rangers are an exceptionally fine lot of men and generally efficient.

"Why do they want to commit suicide?" asks a worried reader, referring to the number of people who have already lost their lives trying to fly over either the Atlantic or Pacific ocean. Well, I cannot answer that question, sister, but it has always been a fact that a large number of people have been ready to undertake any feat no matter how dangerous, and notwithstanding the fact that nothing of any value would result even if they accomplished what they set out to do.

First and last several hundred people, and I think it would be no exaggeration to say several thousand people, have lost their lives trying to reach the North Pole. Finally Peary reached it by traveling on foot and by dog sled, and two adventurous air flyers have at different times reached the place where the Pole is supposed to be located. The discovery of the North Pole has, so far as I can learn, been of no benefit whatever either in a commercial or scientific way. No sensible person ever supposed it would be, but it was easy to find men who were crazy enough to want to go there. Just why I do not know.

Mountain climbing has long been a favorite sport for a good many people, and the more difficult the climb the more these mountain climbers wanted to undertake it. A great many climbers at different times have lost their lives, also it was perfectly apparent that no useful end could be accomplished. It is this same desire to take all kinds of risks that induces so many men and women to undertake these trips over the great oceans in airships. Personally I can see no sense in it, but there are a lot of folks who do. You would suppose that the recent record of fatalities would discourage them, but it does not. The more there are killed the more there are who want to try it. There are a great many things about the human animal I do not understand, and the older I get the less I understand him.

There is, in my opinion, quite a good deal of information being distributed that is of no particular value.

For example, somebody puts out a question, maybe a questionnaire, on the subject of large or small families. Is it better to have a large family or a small family? Do the men and women who come from large families get along better than those who come from small families? Then some college or university takes the matter up and proceeds to give a lot of figures gathered from alleged extended inquiries and proving certain conclusions. Some other investigator may reach just the opposite conclusion, which drives the ordinary citizen, who doesn't pretend to know, to the opinion that none of the supposed information gathered by these college professors on the subject of large

families and small families is of any particular value.

No doubt children in large families, everything else being equal, develop greater hustling qualities than the children of small families. Where there are six, eight, 10 or maybe 12 children in a family, the family income of the average citizen isn't sufficient to keep them in idleness. They just have to get out and take care of themselves as soon as they are able, at least as soon as the law will permit. On the other hand, it is a well-known fact that the most intellectual and best educated people as a rule have few children.

A recent article in The Outlook says that investigations made among Harvard and Yale graduates prove that two hoary beliefs, that the best people

Realizing the uncertainty of life, or some religious expression such as "In the name of God" are necessary. There also is an impression that a will must be drawn by a lawyer or acknowledged before a notary public.

Under the Kansas law there are, as a matter of fact, just two things absolutely required, the will must be signed by the maker and it must be witnessed by two witnesses.

You can write your own will, if you wish. If you know just what you wish done with your property and express your wish in plain language this is all that is necessary. There are certain limitations on the power of persons to dispose of their property by will; this varies in different states. In Kansas neither a husband nor wife can so will their estates as to deprive the surviving spouse of one-half of the estate unless such surviving husband or wife has by written instrument waived his or her right under the statute.

There also is a general impression that a parent cannot by will entirely disinherit a child. This is a mistake. It is not necessary in order to make a will valid that some sum such as \$1, shall be left to each child. The maker of a will may cut off any one or all of his children without any inheritance.

In making a will it is best to express the wishes of the maker in just as plain language as possible and in as few words as are necessary to say what the maker wants to be said. Any words used in excess of these necessary words simply weaken the will to that extent, and make it more difficult to understand and more likely to be broken.

If you intend that your property shall be divided half to your surviving wife or husband and the other half equally among your children there is no real need of making a will; the law provides for a speedy and rather inexpensive manner of division in that way.

I think there are a good many persons who are superstitious about making a will; they think somehow that making a will may hasten their death. Of course that is pure nonsense.

I know it is commonly advised that everybody with property should make a will. I do not give that advice. My experience is that more litigation, more family quarrels and more heartaches are occasioned by wills than accompany the division of estates where no will is made. If the testator wants to have his property divided in the way the statutes provide, then of course there is no need of a will; if the testator wants his estate divided some other way it means that he is discriminating against or in favor of some of his heirs. In that case there is almost certain to be bitterness on the part of the heir or heirs discriminated against. In my opinion not more than half of the people who leave estates have the requisite good judgment and fairness necessary to make a good will.

Of course if you wish to leave a part of your estate to some institution or to some person or persons not your natural heirs, you should make a will, and it often happens that persons who are not your natural heirs are more deserving of inheriting your property than are your natural heirs. In short, there is no hard and fast rule about the disposal of your property. It ought to be disposed of equitably, but the chances are at least even that it will not be, even if you make a will. However, I would give this general advice; if you want to make a will do not wait too long; make it while your mental faculties are unimpaired; try to free your mind from all passion and prejudice when you are making it; do not make it in a hurry; better draft it and then carefully study the first draft before you finally sign it and have your witnesses sign it. It may be a good idea to call in some level-headed friend who has no personal interest in what you do with your property and have him go over the will you have in mind and which has been drafted and get his opinion; you may find that it is better than your own. Even then you may make a mistake, but if you don't find that out while you are alive it will not worry you, I think, after you are dead.

I was talking the other day to a very intelligent farmer and ranchman who is a leader in one of the farm organizations. He also has been a leader in the fight for reduced freight rates on agricultural products. In the hearing before Interstate Commerce Commissioner Meyer the showing made certainly looked gloomy for agriculture, especially

The Ad on the Fence

BY ROBERT M. ADAMS

I love my country's rocks and rills
And feign would move from off her hills
The billboard ads for liver pills.
I love to gaze on some old barn
That stands by wood or rock or tarn.
I love its curves and graceful lines,
Its weathered boards from oaks and pines.
I love its silo, cribs and mows,
Its Plymouth Rocks and brindles cows:
My farm-born heart with pleasure swells
When I inhale its rich, ripe smells.
But, Oh, I hate to see its back,
Exposed to road or railway track,
In glaring paint give doubtful dope
On someone's double-action soap,
Or urge relief from human ills
By chewing sixteen-horsepower pills.
Around you curve the engine scoots,
And wayworn travelers press their snoots
Against the dusty window-panes,
While tired eyes and weary brains
Drink in the peace of hills and plains.
Forgetting cares and lack of cash,
They gaze on fields of succotash.
Green growing groves where dryads roost
And babbling brooks their spirits boost.
To keep these haunts for nymphs and Pan,
The bilious billboard let us ban.

have small families and that small families have the best people, are entirely false. If that is true then what becomes of the statistics which show that the descendants of several hundreds or maybe several thousands of college and university graduates of the third or fourth generation do not number as many as the original fathers and mothers, graduates, from whom they sprang? Also what becomes of the supposed reliable statistics showing that the people of the slums are breeding at a much more rapid rate than the educated or fairly well educated people?

My own opinion is that there is a very considerable percentage of bunce in all of these statistics. The fact is that if an industrious person undertakes to prove any proposition by statistics he can do it; all he has to do is to hunt up the statistics that seem to prove his point.

I have a good many inquiries about making wills. There seems to be a rather general impres-



for Kansas agriculture. In my talk I asked this ranchman and farmer if the Kansas farmers are not making money this year. He said that the enterprising farmers are doing very well, but added that no business can prosper with one good year out of four or five, when the business is conducted the other three or four years at a loss. Right there seems to me to be the trouble with the farming business. There is no way of averaging the losses or of preventing at least in part the losses that do occur. I receive every year thousands of personal letters, mostly from Kansas farmers or their wives. In nearly every case of hard luck and the hard luck stories are legion, I get this explanation. "Our crops failed and we could not meet our obligations."

Why did the crops fail? Because rains did not come at the right time. If there had been good crops every year for the last 10 years there would be very little if any complaint. If, in addition to raising good crops, the farmers could have held their crops until the best price of the year, there certainly would not have been any general complaint.

Now it is a fact that even during these bad years when crops failed over a large area of Kansas there was enough rain fell at some time during the year to have made a crop if it could have been saved and applied to the ground when needed. Here is a great unsolved problem, how to save excess moisture to be applied during times of lack of moisture. Another great unsolved problem is how to regulate the supply of products to the demand, not the local demand but the general demand. We have a great deal to learn yet.

Congress will be asked when it convenes again to grant a ship subsidy, sell the ships now owned and operated by the Government, turn them over to private individuals or privately owned corporations and then give these owners a subsidy. This measure will fail in Congress, as in my opinion it ought to fail. The fact seems to be that the Government owned ships are doing better all the time, and the annual loss is steadily diminishing. If the Government is to pay a subsidy let it pay the money to itself; let it own the ships and build new ones as they may be required. The very people who want the Government to sell its ships for a song and then subsidize the private owners insist that it would be entirely wrong to pay a bonus to farmers so that they may make a profit on their crops.

Bill's View of Life

I HEV been readin' these statistics provin' or at least tryin' to prove that people live longer than they used to live. I don't know, James, whether they do or not," remarked Bill Wilkins to his side partner, Truthful James, "and what is more I can't see that it makes a great deal uv difference. Mebby the average uv human life is longer than it used to be, but it doesn't necessarily foller that it's a good thing. My candid opinion, James, is that about 50 per cent uv the people who air on earth now could be spared without doin' any general and permanent damage. Every once in a while a good man or a good woman dies, who is a great loss; it is a pity they didn't live longer, because the real useful people are rather scarce and the world can't well spare 'em; but where one uv these useful citizens is cut off in the flower uv his days, so to speak, there air probably six or eight people hangin' on to life and spoilin' good air by breathin' it and consumin' food that is needed by people who hev'n't got it, who aren't wuth the powder that would be necessary to blow them into the kingdom come.

"It hev often seemed to me, James, that the orneryest, most no-account people I hev known were the healthiest. The good people nearly all seemed to hev to fight agin some sort uv disease and finally lost the fight just when they hed got to be most useful, but as a rule the no-accounts never wuz sick and continered to live on and on after everybody wuz plumb tired uv seein' them around. If one uv 'em happened to be in an accident where a lot uv people were either killed or wounded, the no-account would crawl out uv the wreck without a scratch. It seems to be the same with humans that it is with livestock; if a farmer hev a real high class animal he hev to watch it like he would a baby and then it is liable to die on his hands any time, but the runts git along with no care at all. The trouble is that the runts aren't wuth nothin' after they grow up. What feed they eat is just that much wasted.

"I could give any amount uv individual cases to prove what I say, but I will just single out the



case uv Job Wintergreen. I won't say that Job was the champion no-account uv the world, because there are a lot uv no-accounts that I hev never seen, but I wouldn't hev hesitated to enter him in a free fur all exhibition uv no-accounts uv all ages, races and complexions and hev been willin' to bet that he would take the prize as the most ornery, triffin' no-account in the bunch.

"To begin with, Job wuz the homeliest baby I ever saw, and that is goin' some, because I must say that notwithstandin' the way some women rave over them the average new born infant is no beauty. I might say it wuz just to please its mother, but I consider that a man is justified in lyin' to a mother under such circumstances.

"But in the case of Job Wintergreen he wuz so durned ugly that he made the average baby look by comparison like an American Beauty rose. He wasn't even a good-natured baby. He could cry longer and louder than any other infant I ever saw. He was wuss than a yowlin' tom cat and kept the neighbors awake durin' a good share uv the night. Mrs. Peasley, who wuz ultra-religious, used to say that she didn't want to question the ways uv a mysterious Providence, but she couldn't understand why God in his infinite wisdom didn't permit that little howler to choke to death.

"As Job growed he got worse in every way. He

wuz so cross-eyed that he could look at things behind him, and hed to turn round to see what wuz ahead. He wuz so bowlegged that when they measured him fur pants they cut them out around a barrel hoop. The general shape uv his face and assortment uv his features wuz such that when a bulldog looked him in the eye, or tried to, it dropped its tail in shame; seein' that it wuz entirely outclassed.

"But if he hed been any account people would hev forgot about his appearance; the trouble wuz that his general character corresponded to his physical appearance, only it wuz worse. He wuz the durnedest liar in 17 states; his word couldn't be depended on fur nothin'. He wuz so lazy that he would let a muskeeter feed on him till it wuz ready to bust, rather than take the trouble to knock it off. He never held a job fur more than one day, and generally whoever hired him wuz ready to let him go at noon and pay him fur the hull day just to git rid uv him. But his health wuz always first class. One uv his specialties wuz attendin' funerals. The only thing apparently that would make him stir himself wuz a funeral; he would walk quite a distance to see anybody buried.

"One time there wuz an excursion. Part uv the entertainment wuz a boat ride on the lake. Job somehow managed to git enough money to buy an excursion ticket; the tickets were a dollar and four bits. Well, when that boat wuz out 10 or 12 miles frum land the bilers busted. The hull boat wuz blowed into the air. There wuz a thousand people on that boat and some uv them wuz blowed 500 feet into the air.

"It wuz the wust accident that ever happened on that lake. The news come in that not a single person on the boat wuz saved. The accident happened along toward evenin', just a little before dark. Rescue boats were sent out as soon as possible, but not a man, woman or child could they find. But along about 8 or 9 o'clock the next mornin' some one sighted an object away out on the lake, and a boat went out to see what it wuz. When they come out to it they found it wuz Job Wintergreen floatin' on one uv the dinin' room tables uv the boat, with a hunk of bology in one hand, what wuz left uv a half pound uv cheese in the other, eatin' his breakfast. He wasn't even scratched. He said that he grabbed the table just as the explosion took place and hung on. He went higher than any other person on the boat, and by the time he finally come down to the water on his return trip there wasn't a person in sight. He drifted all night and wuz found about 15 miles frum where the boat blowed up, but he wuz as sound as a dollar. There wuz a lot uv good useful people on that boat, but they all wuz lost, and Job, the ornery no-account, wuz the only one saved."

See the Superintendent

Is it lawful to employ teachers who have not proved themselves worthy, and who ignore the parents and at any gathering call the parents ignorant without a cause, teachers of such character that they are unfit to teach our children? Whom do you see after you have seen the school board and they keep such teachers? One we have worried with 33 years. I think we need a change. Does the state stand for such? The teachers teach a part of the studies and part they don't and do not speak to some of the children. Does the board of education at Topeka stand for such actions?

If you have teachers who are not of good moral character and who do not teach the branches they are required to teach and who do not treat the parents of the children with due respect, that would seem to be sufficient cause for their dismissal, especially if you have borne with them for 33 years. You should take this matter up with your county superintendent, and if you can get no satisfaction there you might take it up with the State Superintendent of Public Instruction at Topeka.

Both Parties Will Toe the Mark on Prohibition in 1928

I HAVE not the slightest doubt that the Democratic National Convention of 1928 will demand the enforcement of the prohibition law. It is certain that the Republican National Convention will. The Republican party has been the unvarying champion of prohibition from the first. Its record of loyalty to law and to the Constitution is so complete that the suggestion it might palter with this great reform in its national assembly is preposterous.

Forty-five of the 48 states deliberately ratified national prohibition in the manner prescribed by law. And even the most contentious "wet" must admit that fully three-fourths of the states of the Union are uncompromisingly for the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act and its enforcement.

The West is overwhelmingly for prohibition. Prohibition is not a party issue in the West and cannot be made one. I doubt if it can be in the South. The sentiment of a comparatively few wet delegates from a few states will not influence the action of the Republican National Convention. Nor have I the slightest doubt that the Democratic National Convention will fail to demand the enforcement of the prohibition law.

It is not suggested, as I understand the matter, that repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, or its

modification, be made an issue, but only the modification or the repeal of its enforcement. That shows the insincerity of the wet objectors.

Modification of enforcement means no enforcement. The Eighteenth Amendment prohibits using intoxicants for beverages. The Volstead Act simply translates the Amendment into statutory law. The Volstead Act is the Eighteenth Amendment and the Eighteenth Amendment is the Volstead Act. They cannot be separated. Anybody opposed to the Volstead Act is necessarily opposed to the Amendment. The proposed modification of the Volstead Act is merely a subterfuge for nullification of the Amendment. This is perfectly well known to wet and dry leaders alike. The fact cannot be camouflaged.

Modificationists and compromisers on a question that is incapable of compromise or of modification will be in such a minority in the Republican National Convention that my prediction is they will not be heard from. If the issue should be raised on the floor of the convention, I do not anticipate it will arouse great interest among the delegates. It will simply be voted down without a roll call and by acclamation.

President Harding in his annual message to Congress on December 8, 1922, called for literal and vigorous enforcement of the prohibition law in these words: "Constitutional prohibition has been

adopted by the nation. It is the supreme law of the land. The day is unlikely to come when the Eighteenth Amendment will be repealed. The fact may as well be recognized and our course adapted accordingly."

President Coolidge has as strongly upheld the law. He holds that the Eighteenth Amendment not only invites but commands a combined jurisdiction of the Federal Government with the state governments in enforcing prohibition.

Liquor has never obeyed any modifying law. It will never obey any law but a bone-dry law honestly and vigorously enforced. Every one of the rock-ribbed prohibition states knows you cannot make terms with John Barleycorn.

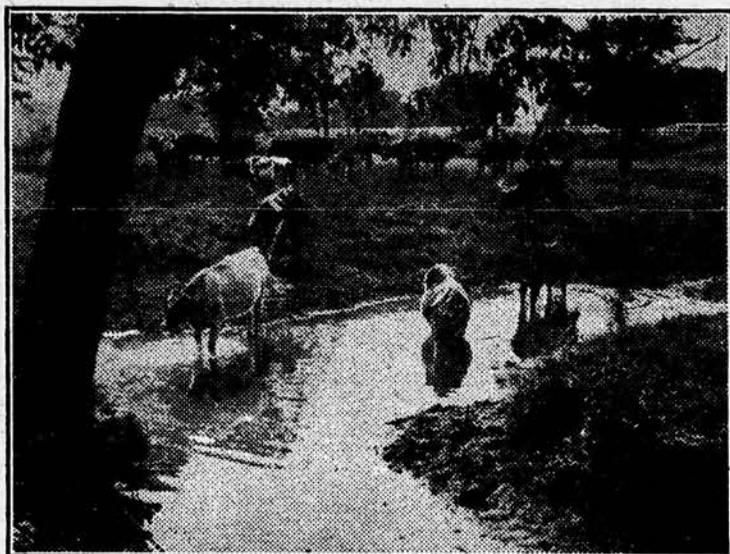
Whenever the liquor question is raised in an election the candidate who attempts to straddle it goes down to defeat. It is not an issue which may be juggled with. I am certain that neither party, certainly not the Republican party, will trifle with the people by favoring "modification" any more than it will favor the repeal of the Amendment.

Arthur Capper

World Events in Pictures



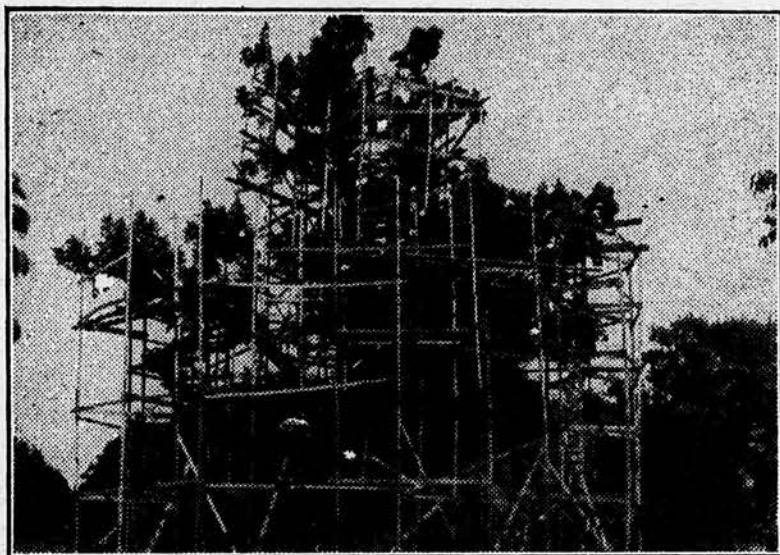
One of the Smartest Styles for Fall is This Elegant Coat of Brown Velvet, Richly Trimmed with Brown Fur. Chestnut Brown is a Definitely Prominent Color for Autumn



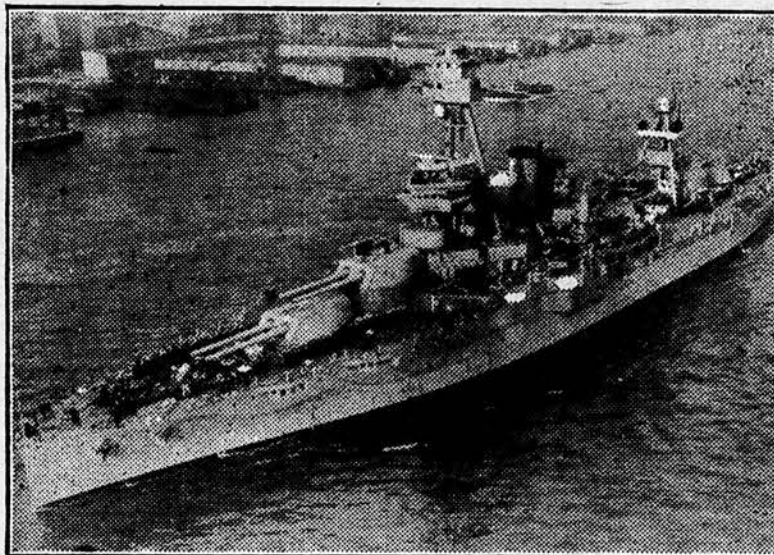
A Few Cattle Grazing Along Salt Creek, Near Brookfield, Ill., Which is a Suburb of Chicago. This is Part of the Ground Where the Largest Zoo in the World Will Be Located



Coaching Enthusiasts Who Wish to Appear in Correct Costume Probably Will Follow the Lead of W. H. Vanderbilt, Member of the Prominent New York Family



The Largest Black Walnut Tree in California, 105 Years Old. Having Been Planted in 1822. It Recently Was Grafted by the Great-Grandson of the Man Who Planted It. The Diameter of the Trunk is 5 1/2 Feet, and Its Height is 80 Feet, as Compared with 97 Feet Before Grafting



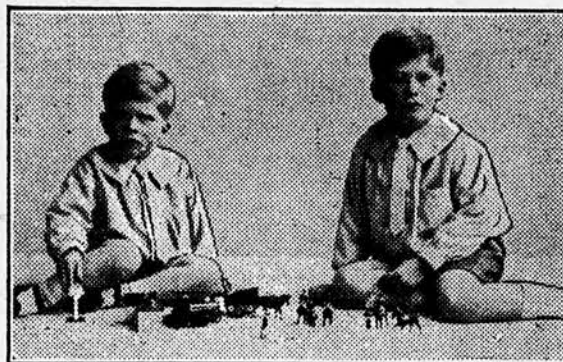
The U. S. S. Texas, Snapped From the Brooklyn Bridge, as She Steamed Out to Sea to Take Her Place as Flagship of the United States Fleet. She is Replacing the U. S. S. Seattle, Now in Drydock to be Dismantled. The "Texas" Has Just Passed Thru a Long Process of Reconditioning at a Cost of \$2,000,000



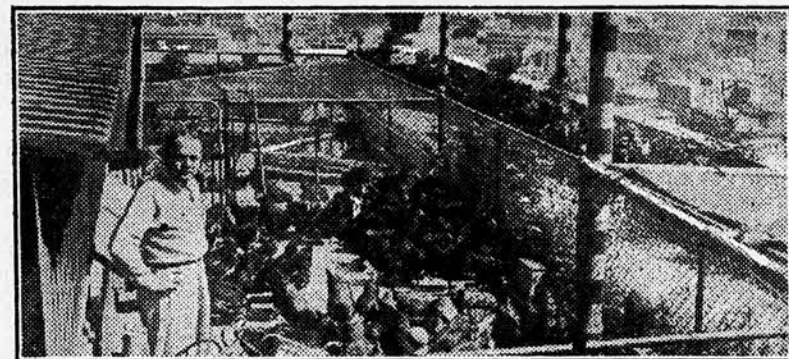
More Than 10,000 Spectators Witnessed W. T. Tilden's Spectacular Play in the Opening Round of the Davis Cup Challenge Match, Germantown, Pa., Which Resulted in the Defeat of Henri Cochet. Tilden and Cochet Are Congratulating Each Other While Secretary of War Dwight F. Davis Looks On



Photo Shows the Most Recent Portrait of President Plutarco Calles, of Mexico



The Hon. Gerald David Lascelles, 3, Left, and the Hon. George Henry Hubert Lascelles, 5, Two Young Sons of Princess Mary, Daughter of King George and Queen Mary, Are Growing Into Sturdy Young Britons. Their Father is Viscount Lascelles



Four Hundred Feet Above the City Street, on the Roof of the Baltimore Hotel, Providence, R. I., L. Duane Wallick, the Hotel Manager, Has a Farm with 1,000 Chickens, 275 Ducks and Vegetable and Flower Beds. He Sells the Products to His Guests. Photo Shows Mr. Wallick at the Left, on His Hotel Farm

Photographs Copyright 1927 and From Underwood & Underwood.



Fellow Officers Shown Taking the Body of Flying Officer Kelly from His Wrecked Plane. He Met His Death at Upavon, Wiltshire, England, Just After Passing His Flying Tests. He Was Seen to Nose Dive and After Apparently Righting His Plane, Went Into a Succession of Spins and Crashed

Effort to Get the Clubs Together Won

Folks Came and Conquered at the Capper Reunion for Boys and Girls

By Phil Ackerman

WHERE'S Senator Capper? I heard he is 'gonna' be here," and, "Have the others in our bunch registered, I mean the folks that came in the other car?" were queries that the club manager's assistants answered, sometimes with the crackling rapidity of machine gun fire, and at that it frequently was necessary for the club manager to break in with an explanation to some query. Of course, the secretaries were allowed to care for most of the office work of registering folks, and the club manager insisted that replying to the cries of the hordes was part of the office work.

Just as soon as these folks were registered, they made themselves busy setting up tents, and carrying suitcases and trunks to their rooms, rented here temporarily. The trunks, by the way, were not quite filled, at their arrival here. The reserve space was for name cards received from old time club friends in exchange, for such Free Fair Souvenirs as blue-eyed kewpies, and for treasures collected in Gage Park by club boys and girls who are interested in natural history.

Now the sun rose a second day with some folks up and chores done, others eating breakfast, some rubbing sleep from weary eyes, and tired feet still resting under the covers. Some weren't thinking about getting up, yet. Anyway the sun made the day start on schedule and sooner or later folks fell in line. The whole forenoon was spent with club folks making friends while they wandered where they liked, with the crowd or by themselves to take in whatever exhibit, be it a muddly alligator man at the Wortham carnival, or a painting of the impression of moonlight shadows on the dainty arms and flossy gown of a maiden, in a picture nearly real. Yes, these folks saw the fair in a way they never have before, and they saw as much in a half day, the club manager trusts, as any other group of educational and trained folks on the grounds in the same time spent.

Off to the Races

Then came the races for the afternoon. Club members were Senator Capper's guests at the grandstand for horse and whippet races, both harness and jockey—that is, the horse races were harness and jockey. But not the club members alone were guests of our benefactor. Their relatives, friends, and their relatives' friends were passed at the gate as club folks. Also this same crowd, and about half that many more with them attended the night show when big hippodrome acts and the night spectacle of fireworks lit up the hearts of little fellows at the first blast of the cracker-shell, and the old folks and half-way-betweeners when pictures of our wartime heroes were displayed in a color of lights and smoke, just as the experts know best how to make them fill our hearts with memories and our eyes with tears.

Then, Wednesday, the third day, our crowd was increased in size by more folks coming for the last day of the reunion to stay only the one day they could afford away from their herds and flocks at home. The third day was handled altogether by club folks thru their leaders, in their various counties. They handled the business meeting, and outlined a club for next year. Now the club manager who will make the rules and layout for the club of 1928 will have a model to follow.

At 1 o'clock nearly all the club folks had finished their dinners, so we boarded a special excursion car to Gage Park, for baseball, good times and surprises. The chief surprise for the boys was that they could not make the scores on the score board unbalanced. At the end of a prearranged four inning game, girls versus boys, the score was 6 to 6. The girls were so enthused that they wanted to play on and have 12 to 6 in nine innings, but the boys were so confused that they were satisfied apparently with the tied score. Inasmuch as there was an agreement between teams before the game started that it would stop at four innings, the umpire and ground manager called a halt. Folks got back from the park in time to rest awhile before



Cups Awarded to Club Members Last Spring for Excellent Records Made in 1926 with Chickens and Pigs, and the Tallest One for Club Leadership and Loyalty

the evening program—the feature of the whole reunion—the Capper Pig, Calf and Poultry Club banquet.

The affair started off with tables all set with spreads and cocktails, and folks swarming in at the door. The opening announcements were made even before silverware and china had ceased to tinkle. A certain amount, a 45-minute sector of the program I believe, heard by folks in the banquet hall, went on the air to those folks whose radio instruments are reached by radio station WIBW.

Speakers for the evening were John F. Case, John Shepard, Kale Workman, Mrs. Alma (Bailey) Gore, Philip Ackerman, T. A. McNeal and Senator Capper. The first five mentioned are club workers, and good old members of the C. P. C. They are respectively, first club manager, first club boy in Marshall County Pig Club, first Capper Calf Club boy of Russell county, a five-year member of Atchison County Capper Poultry Club, and the first Capper Pig Club pep leader of Lincoln county. The two principal addresses were given by Senator Capper and T. A. McNeal, Editor of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Senator Capper depicted a farm made right by a club boy and his aggressiveness in balancing livestock with crops, and his thoroughness in checking every unnecessary outlay, and providing all that is needed to bring in the "bacon." He spoke of the Government assisting club work, about the high ideals and important achievements of the National 4-H Clubs, and about their local work here. He greeted the club members old and new, cordially, and the writer of this account noticed that he met with much appreciation. Mr. McNeal's address did not seem to come from him. It wafted in, I believe, as by a special messenger. There it rested, a view of the sunrise we have at dawn and the rosy sunset. But they both were in one picture, a gorgeous thing, the one against the other, when club folks who have seen both the rise of the sun of club days and have watched year after year as it passed across the sky. How clear and vibrant is the squeal of a pig in this atmosphere brought in by Mr. McNeal's voice, and many boys' memories went back a few years, I'll tell you. And the picture did not collapse as the speaker retired, but for some faded slowly back to the scenes of the banquet hall. For some others they faded into another picture quite similar, but more in detail, a picture back at home in some memorable year when first the pig raising game took hold of its donor. Come again next year, folks, to the Capper Club annual pepfest.

The 1927 Kansas Free Fair

SECRETARY BURDICK of the Kansas Free Fair management is entitled to all the congratulations he is receiving for the success of his first fair, which was conducted without a hitch, entertained the largest crowds probably in the his-

tory of Kansas fairs and is universally spoken of as fulfilling all its promises to the public. Many of the features were secured by former Secretary Phil Eastman, whose services in bringing the Kansas Free Fair to its present popularity are by no means forgotten, but plans were carried out perfectly, making a finished, smooth-running exposition fully up to the standards of the last few years.

Where Science and Faith Unite

MALTHUSIANISM in its most pessimistic form seems to have a convinced believer in Prof. Edward A. Ross, the distinguished sociologist of the University of Wisconsin, who speaks rather hopelessly of the future of the race in an article in the Century Magazine, in view of the new rate of population increase the world over.

In its original form the doctrine of Malthus announced a little less than a century ago was that population tends to increase at a geometrical ratio, while food increases only at an arithmetical. Why the human race did not therefore become extinct long ago was explained by Malthus by the immense toll of life taken in every generation by wars, famines, plagues and natural calamities. The chief of these deterrents of population increase were plagues and wars, and if, as now may be the fact, wars are less frequent, or in fact less constant than in ages of the past, and plagues and human diseases coming under control, the threat of Malthusianism would seem to be serious for the not very remote future.

This appears to be the opinion of Doctor Ross. It is undoubtedly the fact that population is increasing at a heretofore unequalled rate. In fact, the population of the planet has grown in the last century of relatively infrequent wars and constant development of the natural sciences and of sanitation in a large part of the world, more than in a thousand years of the past, not thru any increase of the birth-rate but thru fewer deaths, especially in infancy, and the steady increase of average duration of human life. In many countries, as Professor Ross shows, pressure upon food resources has become severe. He gives reasons for believing that among the most advanced white races the food supply will shortly become a problem of general self-preservation.

An optimistic view of the food-and-population question would be that intelligence will meet the issue by a process of race improvement.

Others are less pessimistic than the Wisconsin sociologist concerning the ability of other sciences to meet the coming situation. Sanitary improvements will undoubtedly not be thrown overboard but will go steadily forward. The universal sentiment for abolishing war also will make headway. But meantime what will the food sciences themselves do to make food resources go further than they now do, and economic science to protect society against food wastes?

After all, most people are instinctive optimists and dismiss questions of this kind as academic. This is perhaps no more than to say that people as a rule have a profound faith in some forces at work, however obscure they may be and undefined, that take care of this world in the long run and for its own purposes, hidden as these may be. At bottom general human optimism, however it may be disguised, is a tacit faith in an overruling Providence or Creator. And in fact the sciences are busy with as many things to preserve the race as to destroy it, as in sanitation and abolishment of disease and war. The other day an inventive genius was reported to have found a method by electricity to make plant life, which is food, produce infallibly. This may prove as great a hoax as many other big-sounding inventions, yet it is easy to believe that before the Malthusian doctrine actually brings the world face to face with the food problem, some defensive discovery or invention will come to the rescue.



Sure Enough All These Folks Swarmed Past the Guide at the Pass Door to the Banquet Hall. They Were Guests of Senator Capper at the Reunion for Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs in Topeka, and They Looked Similar to This Just at the Instant the Photographer's Powder Flashed

Built His Home and All That's in It

Hellwig's Spare Time Has Been Profitably Utilized; and C. G. Uden's Farmstead Tells a Fine Story of Progress

APENCHANT for building and cabinet making coupled with the spare time he has had on the farm resulted in something worth while for H. F. Hellwig, Labette county. He built his home and just about everything in it. First of all he made the house attractive. A carefully laid brick veranda that some day will be flanked with flowers and vines on trellises that have been placed there, sets off the front of the house. Inside are four rooms, modern and comfortable. The Hellwigs haven't been married so long, you know. Just young folks. All the built-



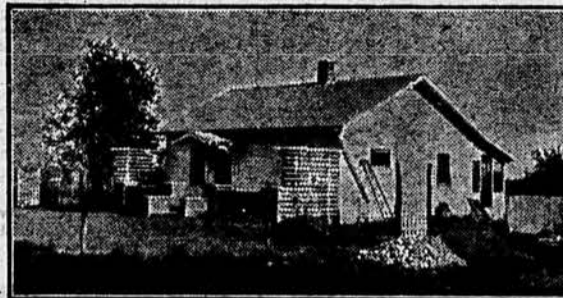
Adequate Shelter for the \$3,000 Worth of Machinery Owned by Harlan Deaver, Brown County. It Cost \$700 But Its Owner Says It Will Save That Much in Weather Damage in a Short Time

ins in the kitchen, and they are convenient, are the result of Mr. Hellwig's effort.

The home isn't quite finished yet but the end is in sight. One job that still remains is the matter of interior decoration. Mr. Hellwig is going to work out an oil painting design on the walls this winter when he has time. Such a job couldn't be touched for less than \$50 a room if the labor were hired, but he is doing the work himself, he enjoys it and certainly it will add greatly to the attractiveness of the home.

No visitor could see this fine little home without being impressed by its neatness, and by the fact that a very neat fence and lawn set it apart from the balance of the farmstead. But the most

By Raymond H. Gilkeson



The Very Attractive Home That H. F. Hellwig, Labette County, Built. He Also Made Most of the Furniture It Contains Out of Solid Walnut

interesting feature about the home, aside from the occupants, is the furniture. Mr. Hellwig made every piece of it with the exception of the bedroom suite. In the farm work shop he has turned out furniture of solid walnut—home grown lumber, incidentally—that would be rather rich for



The Old and the New Homes of C. G. Uden, Neosho County. The Contrast Between the Two Buildings Tells a Fine Story of Progress

the average purse if it had to be bought on the market. There is a library table that would grace any living room, a radio table, two floor lamps, footstools, a mirror, flower stand, smoking stand, tea wagon and trays. Out in the dining room is a very fine buffet, and now Mr. Hellwig is making a dining room table and chairs to match. This is a good example of how spare time can be utilized profitably, and pleasantly, if one enjoys the work.

And it is interesting to visit the homes of an older generation of farm folks. We select the home of C. G. Uden, Wilson county, as the example this time. On this farm you will notice two houses, one immediately in front of the other. One small and old fashioned, the other roomy and strictly



This Elevator on the J. J. Enns Farm, McPherson County, Makes a Simple Job of Handling the Wheat After It Leaves the Combine

modern. It is the contrast that strikes one along with the story of progress the two buildings tell.

Mr. Uden came to this country from Sweden when 23 years old. "My first desire," he said, "was to get citizenship papers." And folks who know him say that first of all he is a good American citizen. There is a sparkle in his eye as he claims this country as his own. Years of work for day's wages followed, then a branching out into renting and farming for himself, and a debt contracted for the ownership of the land he had been building up. "We could scoop cockleburrs off the land when we first came here," he said. "Why should we let someone else have this land after we have cleaned it up?" he asked his wife one day. He realized that

(Continued on Page 13)

The Wrong "Slant" on Poultry Housing

SEEMS to be less interest in poultry houses right now." Walter G. Ward, Extension Architect, K. S. A. C., mopped around his shirt collar as he straightened up to make that remark. He was helping set up the college exhibit at the Kansas Free Fair.

"Can't blame 'em any, can you?" an early fair visitor questioned.

"'Em. Who do you mean by 'em?" Ward smiled. The expression on his face made him look ready for an argument.

A news writer heard the outburst and sort of edged up to a shorter wave length so he wouldn't miss the broadcasting. That's how you happen to get in on it. Said newsy thought it might be worth a dollar or two to farm folks.

"It's the wrong attitude to take in the matter," Ward said, shoving extra hard on a long table to emphasize his remark. "The point is this," he said. "With the margin of profit so close now, it is only the careful poultryman who is going to be able to come out ahead. It is a settled fact that proper housing is one of the several essential factors in profitable egg production.

"At the present time in Kansas we have 50 per cent more poultry than can be properly housed, so we are trying to get folks to do one of two things; either sell off one-third of the flock or increase the housing facilities by one-half."

"Whoa, now," the other side of the argument

exclaimed. Thought he had Ward caught up. "How do you satisfy folks with those figures? What's the use of building 50 per cent more poultry room for only a third of the flock?"

Ward smiled—Ward is a patient man. "Like this," he diagrammed. "At present we have 150 hens for every house large enough for 100 hens. These figures are averages, mind you. Now, the person owning the 150 hens either should sell 50 of them, which is one-third of his flock, or else he should increase his housing facilities by half to take care of the extra 50 birds. Understand?"

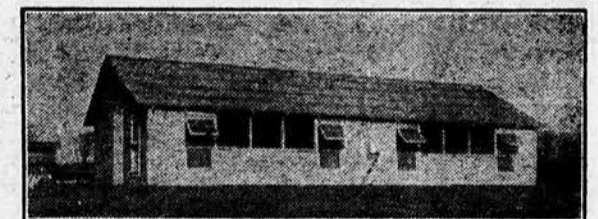
"Yeh!" But of course, he didn't. The face of the opposite side of the argument was a perfect blank. He understood Ward's reasoning about as thoroughly as why a Leghorn crosses the road or why a knot hole isn't a hole, or is it?

"F. S. Clover, Neosho county," Ward remembered, "stated that last winter was the first time his flock of about 200 birds had paid for the feed consumed. Mr. Clover had built a new house and he is very enthusiastic over the results he got from it. In the first place it was large enough to accommodate the birds—they should have from 3½ to 4 square feet of space, you know, depending on the size of the breed. Leghorns actually are smaller than the heavier breeds, and they don't require so much room. Another reason is because they are more active. Clover's house also had the proper lighting and ventilation.

"Generally speaking, folks who have used straw loft laying houses consider them superior to any others they have had. Two-thirds of the new houses built in 1926 were of this type and the per cent probably will be higher for 1927."

"Any other qualifications?" the news seeker inquired.

"Well, it's advisable to build poultry houses with plenty of depth," Ward advised. Perhaps 20 feet rather than anything less. It is more comfortable for the poultry with the open-front houses. They are



White Leghorns on the Englewood Egg Farm, Johnson County, Enjoy the Shelter of This Open-Front, Straw-Loft Laying House. Flock Comfort Boosts Egg Production, According to C. H. Laughlin, the Owner

back far enough to escape any draft. And it's more economical, too, from the standpoint of building. It will be remembered that a long, narrow building requires more wall for the space it encloses than the more nearly square building."

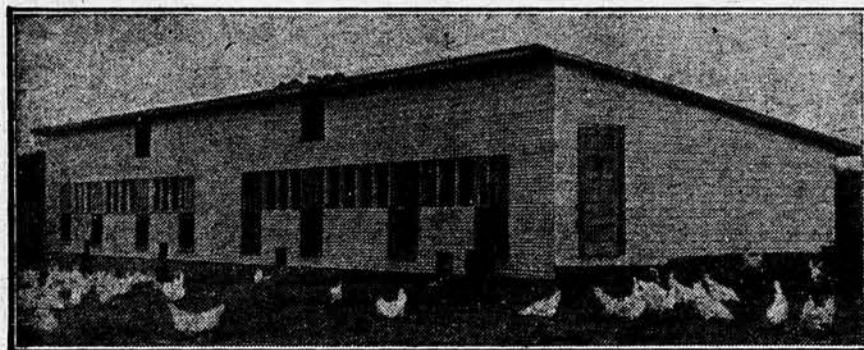
Where the building must be long to accommodate a large flock, Ward advises putting in a partition every 20 feet. This prevents drafts that occur in a long building and makes it possible to handle the flock in smaller units, or separate the old hens from the pullets. Ralph Upham, Geary county, has found this to be true with his poultry houses. C. H. Laughlin, Johnson county, you will remember, is a strong booster for the straw loft feature of his laying houses. Oh, there are hundreds like him, too.

"Anything else you've noticed in the building line over the state?" urged the news collector.

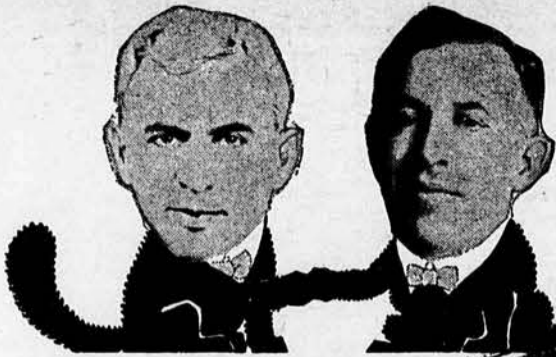
Ward was rested by this time and ready to get back to work. But he had time for, "It's gratifying to see a larger number of portable farrowing houses. I've seen as many as a dozen on a farm in several cases. It is a good indication that farmers in general are paying more attention to the worm-free ideas."

"What's your special for the fair?" the newsy put in. It wasn't set up yet, you see.

"Featuring the farrowing house," Ward returned. "Have a half-size model here soon as our car gets in. Call it the sun-shade type. It has vertical sides, a combination unequal span or gable roof, with a roof window. Each end is constructed of panels that swing upward, making a sun shade for summer. So you see it will serve very well in hot or cold weather. We recommend it along with the A type."



One of the Straw Loft Laying Houses on the Upham Poultry Farm, Geary County. It is Divided into Four Sections, Each One Accommodating 100 Birds. Upham Says This Division Stops Any Draft, and Also That He Can Give Each Hen Better Attention When the Flock is Divided into Small Units



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<p>Hat Box</p>  <p>16-inch size. New, oblong shape. Beautiful patent-leather finish. Flowered design. Side handle and clasps. Now only..... 98c</p>	<p>Baby Needs</p> <p>\$1.50 U. S. Wee-Tot Crib Sheeting..... 77c 27x36..... 77c 20c Hygeia Nursing Bottle..... 12c 20c Hygeia Nipples..... 12c 8c Anti-Colic Nipples..... 4c 75c Kleinert's Baby Pants..... 36c \$1.50 Baby Hot Water Bottle..... 77c</p>	<p>Fountain Pens</p>  <p>LARGE SIZE PEN. GUARANTEED</p> <p>Gold Point. New style and color. \$3.00 value, only..... 78c Parker \$3.50 Pen or Penell. Either ladies' or men's..... \$2.59 Sheaffer Pen. \$5.00 value. Now..... \$3.59</p>	<p>Complete Shaving Out-</p>  <p>5c Gillette razor blade, Palmolive Shaving Cream and Rubber-Soft Brush. Total regular price, \$1.60. All for only... 69c</p>	<p>Toilet Goods</p> <p>\$1.00 Perfume. Any odor. Oz. for... 69c 50c Woodbury's Cold Cream..... 36c 75c Compacts. Latest Styles. Each... 39c 35c Mary Garden Talcum Powder... 19c 50c Multisifed Coconut Oil Shampoo... 36c 25c Cuticura Soap. 3 bars 55c. Each... 19c</p>	<p>RADIO TUBES</p> <p>Cunningham & Radio-trex \$1.75 CX301A or UX201A..... \$1.23 \$2.25 CX 299 or UV199..... \$1.57 \$2.50 CX 12 or WD11..... \$1.87 \$4.00 CX 300A or UX200A. New Super Detector..... \$2.98 \$4.50 CX112 or UX171. Power Amplifiers \$3.27</p>
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The Untamed

BY MAX BRAND

NO GUN pointed at him this time, but Hardy jerked his hands once more above his head and cowered against the wall.

"So help me God he didn't, Jim."

"Get your hands down."

He lowered his hands slowly.

"I told him I didn't know nothin' about you."

"What about that train? What about that shipment?"

"It's jest the way I told you, except that it's on the eighteenth instead of the nineteenth."

"I'm goin' to believe you. If you double cross me I'll have your hide. Maybe they'll get me, but there'll be enough of my boys left to get you. You can lay to that. How much did they offer you, Lee? How much am I worth to the little old U. S. A.?"

"I—I—it wasn't the money. I was afraid to stick with my game any longer."

The long rider had already turned toward the door, making no effort to keep his face to the agent. The latter, flushing again, moved his hand toward his hip, but stopped the movement. The last threat of Silent carried a deep conviction with it. He knew that the faith of lone riders to each other was an inviolable bond. Accordingly he followed at the heels of the other man into the outside room.

"So long, old timer," he called, slapping Silent on the shoulder. "I'll be seen' you again before long."

Calder's men looked up with curious eyes. Hardy watched Silent swing on his horse and gallop down the street. Then he went hurriedly back to his office. Once inside he dropped into the big swivel-chair, buried his face in his arms, and wept like a child.

Out on the Prairie

Dust powdered his hat and clothes as Tex Calder trotted his horse north across the hills. His face was a sickly grey, and his black hair might have been an eighteenth century wig, so thoroly was it disguised. It had been a long ride. Many a long mile wound back behind him, and still the cattle pony, with hanging head, stuck to its task. Now he was drawing out on a highland, and below him stretched the light yellow-green of the willows of the

bottom land. He halted his pony and swung a leg over the horn of his saddle. Then he rolled a cigarette, and while he inhaled it in long puffs he scanned the trees narrowly. Miles across, and stretching east and west farther than his eye could reach, extended the willows. Somewhere in that wilderness was the gang of Jim Silent. An army corps might have been easily concealed there.

If he was not utterly discouraged in the beginning of his search, it was merely because the rangers of the hills and plains are taught patience almost as soon as they learn to ride a horse. He surveyed the yellow-green forest calmly. In the west the low hanging sun turned crimson and bulged at the sides into a clumsy ellipse. He started down the slope at the same dog-trot which the pony had kept up all day. Just before he reached the skirts of the trees he brought his horse to a sudden halt and threw back his head. It seemed to him that he heard a faint whistling.

He could not be sure. It was so far off and unlike any whistling he had ever heard before, that he half guessed it to be the movement of a breeze thru the willows, but the wind was hardly strong enough to make this sound. For a full five minutes he listened without moving his horse. Then came the thing for which he waited, a phrase of melody undoubtedly from human lips.

What puzzled him most was the nature of the music. As he rode closer to the trees it grew clearer. It was unlike any song he had ever heard. It was a strange improvisation with a touch of both melancholy and savage exultation running thru it. Calder found himself nodding in sympathy with the irregular rhythm.

It grew so clear at last that he marked with some accuracy the direction from which it came. If this was Silent's camp, it must be strongly guarded, and he should approach the place more cautiously than he could possibly do on a horse. Accordingly he dismounted, threw the reins over the pony's head, and started on thru the willows. The whistling became louder and louder. He moved stealthily from tree to tree, for he had not the least idea when he would run across a guard. The whistling ceased, but the marshal



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—From the Springfield Republican
Every Age Has Its Glory

was now so near that he could follow the original direction without much trouble. In a few moments he might distinguish the sound of voices. If there were two or three men in the camp he might be able to surprise them and make his arrest. If the outlaws were many, at least he could lie low near the camp and perhaps learn the plans of the gang. He worked his way forward more and more carefully. At one place he thought a shadowy figure slipped thru the brush a short distance away. He poised his gun, but lowered it again after a moment's thought. It must have been a stir of shadows. No human being could move so swiftly or so noiselessly.

Nevertheless the sight gave him such a start that he proceeded with even greater caution. He was crouched close to the ground. Every inch of it he scanned carefully before he set down a foot, fearful of the cracking of a fallen twig. Like most men when they hunt, he began to feel that something followed him. He tried to argue the thought out of his brain, but it persisted, and grew stronger. Half a dozen times he whirled suddenly with his revolver poised. At last he heard a stamp which could come from nothing but the hoof of a horse. The sound dispelled his fears. In another moment he would be in sight of the camp.

"Do you figger you'll find it?" asked a quiet voice behind him.

He turned and looked into the steady muzzle of a Colt. Behind that revolver was a thin, handsome face with a lock of jet black hair falling over the forehead. Calder knew men, and now he felt a strange absence of any desire to attempt a gun-play.

"I was just taking a stroll thru the willows," he said, with a mighty attempt at carelessness.

"On," said the other. "It appeared to me you was sort of huntin' for something. You was headed straight for my hoss."

No Way Out

Calder strove to find some way out. He could not. There was no waver in the hand that held that black gun. The brown eyes were decidedly discouraging to any attempt at a surprise. He felt helpless for the first time in his career.

"Go over to him, Bart," said the gentle voice of the stranger. "Stand fast!"

The last two words, directed to Calder, came with a metallic hardness, for the marshal started as a great black dog slipped from behind a tree and slunk towards him. This was the shadow which moved more swiftly and noiselessly than a human being.

"Keep back that damned wolf," he said desperately.

"He ain't goin' to hurt you," said the calm voice. "Jest toss your gun to the ground."

There was nothing else for it. Calder dropped his weapon with the butt toward Whistling Dan.

"Bring it here, Bart," said the latter.

The big animal lowered his head, still keeping his green eyes upon Calder, took up the revolver in his white fangs, and gilded back to his master.

"Jest turn your back to me, an' keep your hands clear of your body," said Dan.

Calder obeyed, sweating with shame. He felt a hand pat his pockets lightly in search for a hidden weapon, and then, with his head slightly turned, he sensed the fact that Dan was dropping his revolver into its holster. He whirled and drove his clenched fist straight at Dan's face.

What happened then he would never forget to the end of his life. Calder's weapon still hung in Dan's right hand, but the latter made no effort to use it. He dropped the gun and as Calder's right arm shot out, it was caught at the wrist, and jerked down with a force that jarred his whole body.

"Down, Bart!" shouted Dan. The great wolf checked in the midst of his leap and dropped, whining with eagerness, at Calder's feet. At the same time the marshal's left hand was seized and whipped across his body. He wrenched away with all his force. He might as well have struggled with steel manacles. He was helpless, staring into eyes which now glinted with a yellow light that sent a cold wave tingling thru his blood.

The yellow gleam died; his hands were loosed; but he made no move to spring at Dan's throat. Chill horror had taken the place of his shame, and the wolf-dog still whined at his feet with lips grinned back from the long white teeth.

"Who are you?" he gasped, and even

as he spoke the truth came to him—the whistling—the panther-like speed of hand—"Whistling Dan Barry."

The other frowned. "If you didn't know my name why were you trailin' me?"

"I wasn't after you," said Calder.

"You was crawlin' along like that jest for fun! Friend, I figger to know you. You been sent out by the tall man to lay for me."

"What tall man?" asked Calder, his wits groping.

"The one that swung the chair in Morgan's place," said Dan. "Now you're goin' to take me to your camp. I got something to say to him."

"You're trailing Silent," cried the marshal.

Dan watched him narrowly. It was hard to accuse those keen black eyes of deceit.

"I'm trailin' the man who sent you out after me," he asserted with a little less assurance.

Calder tore open the front of his shirt and pushed back one side of it. Pinned there next to his skin was his marshal's badge.

He said: "My name's Tex Calder."

It was a word to conjure with up and down the vast expanse of the mountain-desert. Dan smiled, and the change of expression made him seem ten years younger.

"Git down, Bart. Stand behind me!"

The dog obeyed sullenly. "I've heard a pile of men talk about you, Tex Calder." Their hands and their eyes met. There was a mutual respect in the glances. "An' I'm a pile sorry for this."

"He Ain't Wild!"

He picked up the gun from the ground and extended it butt first to the marshal, who restored it slowly to the holster. It was the first time it had ever been forced from his grasp.

"Who was it you talked about a while ago?" asked Dan.

"Jim Silent."

Dan instinctively dropped his hand back to his revolver.

"The tall man?"

"The one you fought with in Morgan's place."

The unpleasant gleam returned to Dan's eyes.

"I thought there was only one reason why he should die, but now I see there's a heap of 'em."

Calder was all business.

"How long have you been here?" he asked.

"About a day."

"Have you seen anything of Silent here among the willows?"

"No."

"Do you think he's still here?"

"Yes."

"Why?"

"I dunno. I'll stay here till I find him among the trees or he breaks away into the open."

"How'll you know when he leaves the willows?"

Whistling Dan was puzzled.

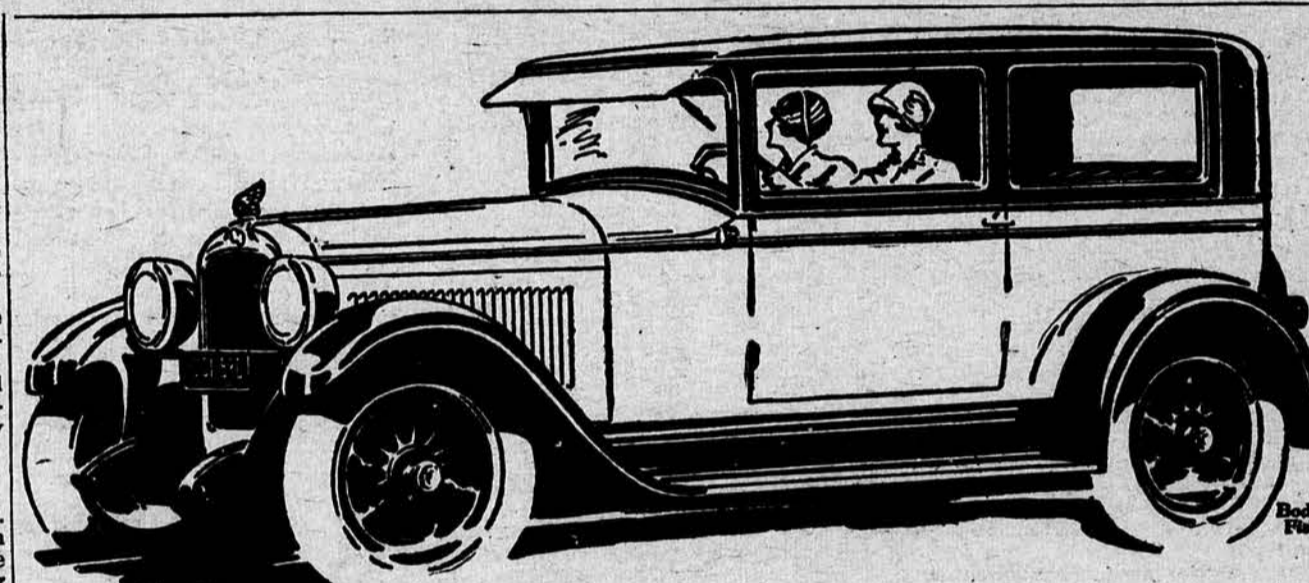
"I dunno," he answered. "Somethin' will tell me when he gets far away from me—he an' his men."

"It's an inner sense, eh? Like the smell of the bloodhound?" said Calder, but his eyes were strangely serious.

"This day's about done," he went on. "Have you any objections to me campin' with you here?"

Not a cowpuncher within five hun-

(Continued on Page 15)



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Protective Service



O.C. THOMPSON
MANAGER

More Kansas Teachers Tell How They Were Deceived by Book Agents

EXPOSURE by the Protective Service of book agents who are using misrepresentation to sell their books to Kansas teachers is getting results. Teachers are writing us telling how they were taken in on the scheme. They are also warning young teachers and those who have not heard of the scheme to keep their money and let the agents keep their books.

Not on Approved List

We have learned that Bufton's Universal Cyclopaedia and Loose-Leaf Service are not approved by the Kansas School Book Commission. Neither are they approved by George A. Allen, Jr., state superintendent of public instruction. We also are advised by school book authorities that the Bufton Universal Cyclopaedia is rather out of date and is not much use to present day Kansas teachers. If the books were acceptable to the state superintendent of public instruction they no doubt would be on the approved list.

What One Teacher Thinks

Here is what one teacher says about the way he was taken in by agents for the Bufton books:

"I have been reading your Protective Service column, and I wish to say that I appreciate it. I have just read about the Mutual Publishing Company's scheme. I say, ride them to the very gate of their destruction and then push them in.

"I am a victim of their deception. Also, a hundred and one other school teachers in our county. That was two years ago, tho. I took my medicine, but I am telling you I have not forgotten it. This sounds like the same scheme they worked on me.

"They talked fast. They said they were on a purely educational mission

and the county superintendent had recommended their books. Also, that they were seeing only a few of the teachers in this county and I happened to be one of them.

A Supposed Advertising Plan

"They claimed they would give me a set of the Cyclopaedia and all I had to do in order to keep them was to read them and after a reasonable length of time, or when I knew what was in them, I was to recommend them to the people in my community.



A Snare for Unwary Feet

Also I was to write the company a letter telling them how I liked the books. The agents claimed that was the company's method of advertising. Instead of spending a lot of money advertising in papers they were giving the books to a few teachers in each county and letting them do the adver-



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To Save School Children From Fire

KANSAS school children will now be protected against fire hazards. W. A. Elstun, state fire marshal, has issued orders that Kansas fire laws regulating school buildings must be strictly enforced.

Marshal Elstun recently sent a bulletin to all rural school boards calling attention to the Kansas laws regulating construction of school buildings for protection of pupils against fire. In this bulletin he said, "All schoolhouse doors shall open out, and not in. Also the matter of exits and fire escapes must be fully complied with as set out in the law. On many windows of schoolhouses heavy wire hail screening has been nailed or stapled onto the window casings. This must be removed from its fastening and hung on hinges to provide an additional means of escape in the event of fire.

"It is important that school board officials immediately make the changes required by law, as schools cannot open for the fall term of 1927 in buildings where doors open inward, where exits and fire escapes do not comply with the law, and where heavy wire screening is nailed onto the window casings."

It is said hundreds of Kansas school buildings have been undergoing changes within the last few weeks to make them meet the requirements of the law. But, it is believed some districts have not yet made the necessary changes in their buildings.

Where school boards fail to comply with the law the statutes provide: "A fine of not less than \$50 or more than \$500, or by imprisonment in jail not exceeding six months, or by both fine and imprisonment; Provided however, That this act shall not prevent the prosecution and punishment of an officer or other person under the ordinary provisions of the crimes act for death or injury to any child in a public or private school occasioned by the negligence of such officer or other person."

Marshal Elstun is determined to enforce the school fire laws in every school district in the state. Already he has brought action, thru the attorney general, against two boards which opened school this fall in buildings that did not meet the requirements of the law.

Often we wait until some great catastrophe has come upon us before we act. Marshal Elstun is to be congratulated on seeing that school buildings are properly constructed so children will have some chance of escape in case of fire. If the doors, windows, fire escapes and heating plants of your school building are not constructed in compliance with the law, it is your duty to call the matter to the attention of your board today. If they fail to act immediately you should report the matter to W. A. Elstun, State Fire Marshal, State House, Topeka, at once.

Every winter destructive school fires are reported in the press. Often these fires cost the lives of many helpless children. Usually such disasters can be prevented if parents and school officials make it their business to see that schoolhouse heating equipment is correctly installed and exits are properly constructed. See that your children have a chance to escape in case a fire breaks out in the schoolhouse!

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tising. Of course, they said the books would begin to get old right away, but to keep them up to date there was an extension service that ran for 10 years.

"Most of the teachers, they claimed, were taking the books and the loose-leaf service. However, there was a charge of \$4.50 a year for the 10 years and it was optional as to whether I wanted to keep it up or not.

"I asked two different times, 'Now if I decide after I have paid one or two years on this extension service that I do not want it any more, can I quit?' The agents assured me that I could.

He Signed the Paper

"They talked to me for fully half an hour. I told them half a dozen times I didn't want them. They then pulled out a list showing some of the other teachers who had taken them. One of them was my old teacher and another was a married woman who had taught for 30 years. I began to think maybe I didn't appreciate what they were offering me so I finally took the books. Then the agent got out a paper for me to sign—this was just a little slip so the company would know who got the books. I signed right on the line, to my grief afterwards. After I signed, the agents said they were mighty glad to have met me. They promised to deliver the books either that night or the first thing the next morning. I never saw them any more, but my books came by parcel post a few days later.

Learns Receipt Is Note

"The first chance I got I read my slip of paper and found it to be a contract in which I had agreed to pay \$4.50 a month from then until the books were paid for. If I didn't—well, no one needed to tell me I was stung. I knew it. Here those rascals had given me a set of books that I was to advertise. I could get the loose leaves afterwards for \$4.50 a year if I wanted them. That was the way I consented to take them. Then after I had said I would take them, they got me to sign that slip of paper which was really a note or contract in which I had to pay for them.

"It was pure deception and nothing else. The books are books and perhaps not entirely worthless, but of all the ways of getting rid of them. Also, you can get the loose leaves extra now by sending 18 cents a year."

Books Are Not Approved

We are told by county superintendents that agents for the Bufton books make every effort to get names of beginning teachers. Perhaps the agents know that older teachers cannot be sold books that are not up-to-date and that are not approved by the state school book commission. Of course, the agents claim the books are valuable to any teacher. They may be worth something, for any book intelligently written on a worthwhile subject has at least some merit.

Why School Authorities Object

Kansas school authorities object to agents using deception to sell books to teachers. They also dislike to have unapproved books used when there are many good books on the approved list that teachers can use for reference. Young and inexperienced teachers no doubt would do well to consult their county superintendent before signing orders for reference books and material to be used in school work. Such a plan will save young teachers much money, time and trouble. Agents who have books that are worthwhile and that are approved by school authorities do not have to resort to trickery to sell their books to either new or experienced teachers.

Teachers Are Warned

A copy of the recent Protective Service article, exposing the methods used by agents for the Bufton books, has been sent to every county superintendent in Kansas. With the article we sent a letter asking the superintendents to warn their teachers against the scheme.

Any book or other merchandise that is worth the money asked for it can be sold without misrepresentation. Kansas should be rid of schemers who take people's money without giving value received.

O.C. Thompson

Built His Home

(Continued from Page 8)

when renting one wasn't always sure of having the same place another year. And, too, he wanted to build a real home on a place of his own. And when that home is mentioned, Mr. Uden never forgets to give his wife full credit for her share in making it.

The old-fashioned house is to be moved away from its present location. It may be made over to serve as a feed house or the like. Attention will be given to the yard to make it set off the new home better. The new home is suitable from the standpoint of comfort and convenience. Running water, furnace heat, a lighting system—it is a real home standing as a beacon to a younger generation. It is material evidence that Kansas has agricultural possibilities.

Buildings play a big part in making it possible to realize a profit from the business end of farming as well as comfortable living. J. J. Enns, McPherson county, gave some of his dollar-a-minute time to explain how helpful his grain elevator has been. That price is placed on his time because it was during wheat harvest and J. Pluvius was driving up a bunch of clouds in the particular direction from which most of the rains come. And no one could blame Mr. Enns for wanting to make every possible round he could with his combine.

The grain elevator simply means efficiency from the word go. Albert, the 11-year-old son, handled all the wheat after it came from the combine. Load after load he hauled into the elevator, measured how many bushels he had, and then pulled the dump arm. No back-breaking hours on the business end of the shovel. How many extra men would it take to handle 400 acres of 20 bushel wheat if Mr. Enns didn't have his elevator? And the elevator makes it possible for the wheat to be held until the price is right—or at least better than on a flooded market. Jac, another son, had a friendly word for the combine.

"It saves us up to 4 bushels an acre in wheat and cuts the cost of harvest a great deal," was his comment. Several other farmers have said they could put their wheat on the market, since the advent of the combine, for the old time threshing bill.

And with the coming of a mechanical age with combines and tractors and the more efficient two-rows and three-rows, the need for adequate shelter is more evident. Hundreds of farmers already have storage space for the implements not in use, and every year finds more machine sheds being built. It just happens that mention is made this time of Harlan Deaver's implement shed, up in Brown county. It is 30 by 50 feet and all metal. Its nearness to other buildings, for one thing, made the fire-proof feature especially desirable. Doors at each end and at

the front make it convenient to store implements, or get them out, at any time. In other words, it isn't necessary to move all the implements out of the building to get at the mowing machine if it happens to be stored at the back of the shed. The structure is large enough so that Mr. Deaver can drive into it with loads of hay or grain to keep them out of the weather. He is going to have a good repair shop in one end of the shed. In all it cost \$700, but Mr. Deaver says it will save that much in weather damage to his \$3,000 worth of machinery in two or three years.

Might File the First Collar

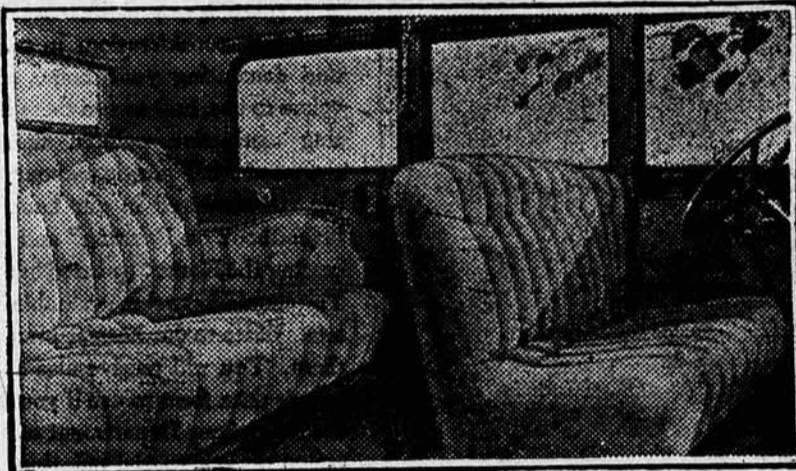
A monster laundry that is said to be the largest in the world is nearing completion in Chicago. We understand the officials of the company have invited President Coolidge to yank off the first button.

Capitol Camouflage

"What do you understand by the term 'Senatorial courtesy'?"

"It's a time-honored institution," answered Senator Sorghum, "designed to make polite sarcasm take the place of pugilism."

Our position is that we shouldn't cancel the French debt until the French give our tourists free board and lodging.



The One-Room Home Of Every Closed Car Owner

A closed car is virtually a one-room home—a home in which the average motorist spends more waking hours than in any room in his house. When the body is by Fisher, your one-room house on wheels is sure to possess not only many outstanding advantages in comfort, in convenience, and in beauty, but also an extreme degree of durability which assures that the interior of your Fisher Body, including the upholstery, will retain its charm of appearance during the long life of the car. When you select a new car be sure that it brings you the important superiorities which Fisher Bodies provide.

Interior Features of Body by Fisher

Upholstery Cloth—Fisher uses mohair, velour and broadcloth, carefully tested for long wear and color fastness, of pleasing and harmonious color design and pattern.

Cushions and Backs—Fisher designs seat cushions and backs with utmost attention to comfort and durability. Saddle-back type springs are used in order to fit the contours of the human body and thus provide the maximum in riding comfort. Seat cushions and the back cushions each contain 50 flexible, resilient springs.

Hardware—Fisher door handles, window regulator handles, dome lights, and other appointments are all of pleasing design, and lasting finish, constructed for long service.



CADILLAC • LASALLE • BUICK • CHEVROLET • OAKLAND • PONTIAC • OLDSMOBILE

FISHER BODIES

GENERAL MOTORS

Has Used Her Talents Well

(Continued from Page 3)

in the center of the hay display showing Federal classes and grades of alfalfa and prairie hay produced in Kansas. "Hay now can be purchased from several points in the state under Government inspection direct from the shipping point," Stokdyk advised. "Buying, and selling hay strictly on Federal grades is being encouraged."

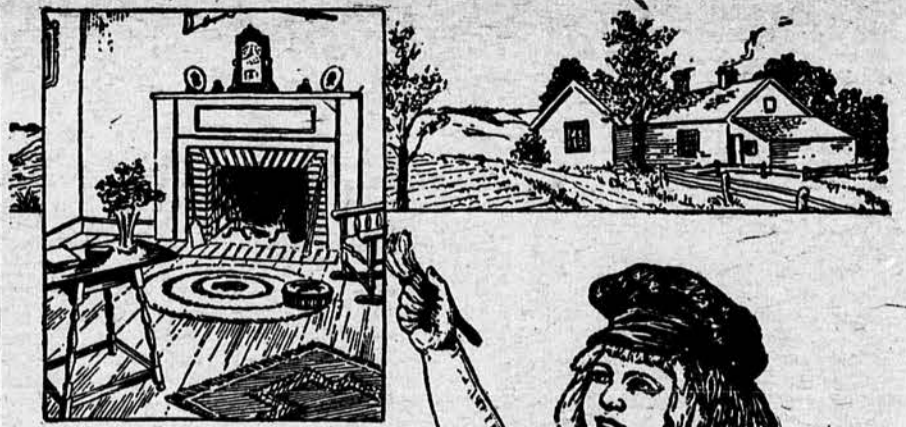
Three different divisions in the agricultural booth exhibits this year resulted in some tangible evidence that the elements co-operated in the interests of quality production. The individual displays, or in other words the booths exhibiting the produce from a single farm, showed how many farms one farmer can have in the fire in the crops line. Henry Bunck, Brown county, won first in the individual display group with a marvelous outlay of grain, fruits and vegetables. If there was a single profitable crop in this line not represented in Mr. Bunck's display one bunch of fair visitors, at least, failed to name it.

Another individual display of special interest was arranged by Fred Laptad,

and the highest was 84 bushels. Mr. Laptad specializes in oats, corn and wheat for seed. He hasn't sold on the open market for 10 years. "Here's our system," he said. "The livestock gets the culls from the grain and we eat the culls from the livestock." But the culls in either case are far from being inferior quality.

Roy W. Kimball was in charge of a very fine display sponsored by the Indian Creek Grange, Shawnee county. Twenty-four individuals contributed something of excellent quality from their farms, and in all it made a striking collection. "It's surprising," Mr. Kimball remarked, "what a number of varieties one can find in a given community. It would be a good education for any person just to canvass his neighborhood to see what he could find. We actually had to turn down some of the produce that was offered because we didn't have room for it."

In the county group, Washington showed up with a display of super-excellence. Out of what could have been a meaningless conglomeration, for



The world of colors is yours to choose from in decorating your farmhouse inside or out. With durable lead paint made of Dutch Boy white-lead, which can be mixed and colored on each job specially for that job, you get exactly the tint you want.



COLOR is one of the most important considerations in painting and decorating your home. What colors to use, how to use them in getting distinctive painted finishes—these and other questions about painting are answered in our booklets—"Handbook on Painting" and "Decorating the Home" (printed in color). You should have these valuable booklets. Write to our nearest branch for them. You will receive also a decorator's data form to use if you desire the help of our Department of Decoration on any special painting problem about the farm.

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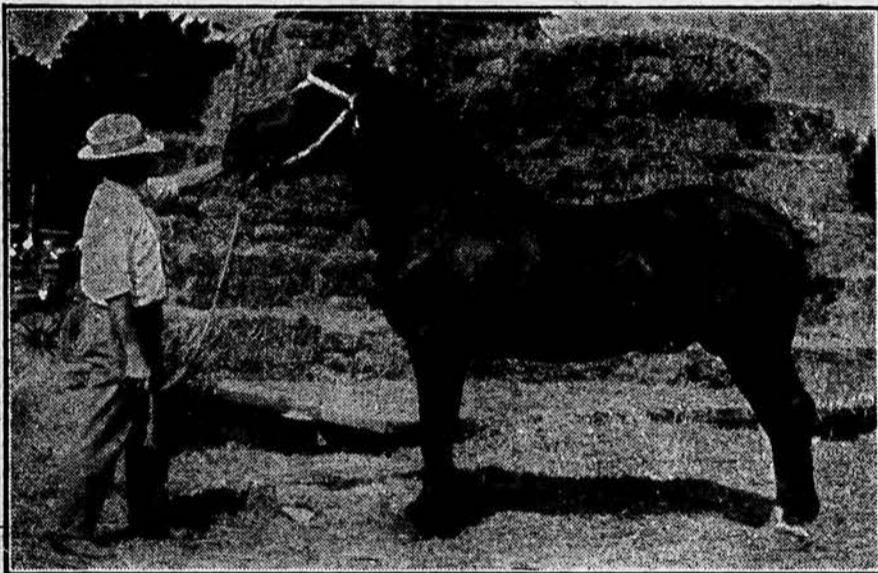
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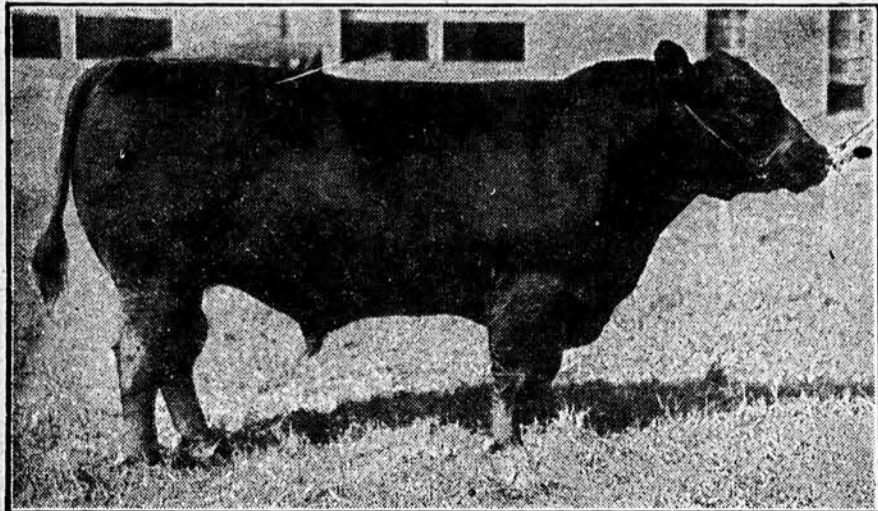
Kansan, Owned by J. J. Moxley, Now With the Extension Department at the Agricultural College, Walked Off With the Junior Championship for Percheron Stallions

Douglas county. He was boosting for 100 per cent pure fields for Kansas. "The average farmer doesn't think in terms of 100 per cent," Mr. Laptad said, "but he must come to that before he can hope to reach the top in efficient production." A big painting, fronted with actual grain, brought graphically to fair folks that it is possible to attain that 100 per cent in purity—it was a reproduction of Laptad's 100 per cent pure field of oats.

"For seven years since Kanota oats have been introduced," Mr. Laptad explained, "I have maintained field inspection by the Kansas Crop Improvement Association. Never have we found a trace of smut or obnoxious weeds. I have the same strain that I bought from the first distribution from the department at the college." He maintains a special plot of 4 acres for his seed for the next year and, of course, it gets every possible attention. The lowest yield he has obtained on his special field was 50 bushels an acre,

there were so many products represented, County Agent John V. Hepler and his able assistants worked out a display striking in neatness, clearness in presenting its facts and decidedly valuable from an educational standpoint. An arch represented the agricultural system most approved in the county. Legumes made up the keystone, with livestock, poultry and crops as important units, all supported on pillars representing balanced rations, purebred sires, farm accounts on one side, and standard varieties, crop rotation and soil fertility on the other. The county slogan was in evidence: "Diversified agriculture is the foundation of progress in Washington county." And the county is a living example of a well diversified agricultural program. Forage crops, corn stalks and small grains were arranged to show growth characteristics. Grain sorghums, forage sorghums, corn, wheat and oats were arranged on charts to

(Continued on Page 22)



A. J. Schuler, Dickinson County, Had 12 Head of Angus in the Ring at Different Times at the Free Fair. This is His 2-Year-Old Bull That Took a First. The String Now Goes on to Hutchinson and the American Royal

The Untamed

(Continued from Page 11)

dred miles but would be glad of such redoubted company. They went back to Calder's horse.

"We can start for my clearing," said Dan. "Bart'll bring the boss. Fetch him in."

The wolf took the dangling bridle reins and led on the cowpony. Calder observed his performance with starting eyes, but he was averse to asking questions. In a few moments they came out on a small open space. The ground was covered with a quantity of dried bunch grass which a glorious black stallion was cropping. Now he tossed up his head so that some of his long mane fell forward between his ears and at sight of Calder his ears dropped back and his eyes blazed, but when Dan stepped from the willows the ears came forward again with a whinny of greeting. Calder watched the beautiful animal with all the enthusiasm of an expert horseman. Satan was untethered; the saddle and bridle lay in a corner of the clearing; evidently the horse was a pet and would not leave its master. He spoke gently and stepped forward to caress the velvet shining neck, but Satan snorted and started away, trembling with excitement.

"How can you keep such a wild fellow as this without hobbling him?" asked Calder.

"He ain't wild," said Dan.

"Why, he won't let me put a hand on him."

"Yes, he will. Steady, Satan!"

The stallion stood motionless with the veritable fires of hell in his eyes as Calder approached. The latter stopped.

"Not for me, he said. "I'd rather rub the moustache of the lion in the zoo than touch that black devil!"

Bart at that moment led in the cowpony and Calder started to remove the saddle. He had scarcely done so and hobbled his horse when he was startled by a tremendous snarling and snorting. He turned to see the stallion plunging hither and thither, striking with his fore-hoofs, while around him, darting in and out under the driving feet, sprang the great black wolf, his teeth clashing like steel on steel. In another moment they might sink in the throat of the horse! Calder, with an exclamation of horror, whipped out his revolver, but checked himself at the very instant of firing. The master of the two animals stood with arms folded, actually smiling upon the fight!

"Shoot the damned wolf, man, or he'll have your horse by the throat!"

"Leave 'em be," said Dan, without turning his head. "Satan an' Black Bart ain't got any other dogs an' hosses to run around with. They's jest playing a little by way of exercise."

Calder stood agape before what seemed the incarnate fury of the pair. Then he noticed that those snapping fangs, however close they came, always missed the flesh of the stallion, and the driving hoofs never actually endangered the leaping wolf.

"Stop it!"

"Stop 'em!" he cried at last. "It makes me nervous to watch that sort of play. It isn't natural!"

"All right," said Dan. "Stop it, boys." He had not raised his voice, but they ceased their wild gambols instantly, the stallion, with head thrown high and arched tail and heaving sides, while the wolf, with lolling red tongue, strolled calmly toward his master.

The latter paid no further attention to them, but set about kindling a small fire over which to cook supper. Calder joined him. The marshal's mind was too full for speech, but now and again he turned a long glance of wonder upon the stallion or Black Bart. In the same silence they sat under the last light of the sunset and ate their supper. Calder, with head bent, pondered over the man of mystery and his two tamed animals. Tamed? Not one of the three was tamed, the man least of all.

He saw Dan pause from his eating to stare with wide, vacant eyes among the trees. The wolf-dog approached, looked up in his master's face, whined softly, and getting no response went back to his place and lay down, his eyes never moving from Dan. Still he stared among the trees. The gloom deepened, and he smiled faintly. He began to whistle, a low, melancholy strain so soft that it blended with the growing

hush of the night. Calder listened, wholly overawed. That weird music seemed an interpretation of the vast spaces of the mountains, of the pitiless desert, of the limitless silences, and the whistler was an understanding part of the whole.

He became aware of a black shadow behind the musician. It was Satan, who rested his nose on the shoulder of the master. Without ceasing his whistling Dan raised a hand, touched the small muzzle, and Satan went at once to a side of the clearing and lay down. It was almost as if the two had said good-night! Calder could stand it no longer.

"Dan, I've got to talk to you," he began.

The whistling ceased; the wide brown eyes turned to him.

"Fire away—partner."

Ay, they had eaten together by the same fire—they had watched the coming of the night—they had shaken hands in friendship—they were partners. He knew deep in his heart that no human being could ever be the actual comrade of this man. This lord of the voiceless desert needed no human companionship; yet as the marshal glanced from the black shadow of Satan to the gleaming eyes of Bart, and then to the visionary face of Barry,

he felt that he had been admitted by Whistling Dan into the mysterious company. The thought stirred him deeply. It was as if he had made an alliance with the wandering wind. Why he had been accepted he could not dream, but he had heard the word "partner" and he knew it was meant. After all, stranger things than this happen in the mountain-desert, where man is greater and convention less. A single word has been known to estrange lifelong comrades; a single evening beside a camp-fire has changed foes to partners. Calder drew his mind back to business with a great effort.

"There's one thing you don't know about Jim Silent. A reward of ten thousand dollars lies on his head. The notices aren't posted yet."

"I ain't after money," he answered. Calder frowned. He did not appreciate a bluff.

"Look here," he said, "if we kill him, because no power on earth will take him alive—we'll split the money."

"If you lay a hand on him," said Dan, without emotion, "we won't be friends no longer, I figger."

Calder stared. "If you don't want to get him," he said, "why are you trailing him in this way?"

Dan touched his lips. "He hit me with his fist."

He paused, and spoke again with a drawing voice that gave his words an uncanny effect.

"My blood went down from my

mouth to my chin. I tasted it. Till I get him there ain't no way of me forgettin' him."

His eyes lighted with that ominous gleam. "That's why no other man c'n put a hand on him. He's laid out all for me. Understand?"

The ring of the question echoed for a moment thru Calder's mind.

"I certainly do," he said with profound conviction, "and I'll never forget it." He decided on a change of tactics. "But there are other men with Jim Silent and those men will fight to keep you from getting to him."

"I'm sorry for 'em," said Dan gently. "I ain't got nothin' agin any one except the big man."

Calder took a long breath. "Don't you see," he explained carefully, "if you shoot one of these men you are simply a murderer who must be apprehended by the law and punished."

"It makes it bad for me, doesn't it?" said Dan. "An' I hope I won't have to hurt more'n one or two of 'em. You see,"—he leaned forward seriously towards Calder—"I'd only shoot for their arms or their legs. I wouldn't spoil them altogether."

Calder threw up his hands in despair. Black Bart snarled at the gesture.

"I can't listen no more," said Dan. "I got to start explorin' the willows pretty soon."

(Continued on Page 21)



FARMALL Plowing and Belt Work Simply Can't Be Surpassed!

THERE is enthusiasm for the work of the FARMALL wherever this perfected tractor appears. On all crops, on all jobs in field and barnyard, it shows the power farmer something new in handling and efficiency.

Plowing is one of its strongest suits. The FARMALL owner goes out to tackle that once-dreaded job with interest and good humor. He has learned that FARMALL and its plow will move handily and rapidly over the fields and leave well-turned furrows behind, in ideal shape for the operations and the crops to follow.

On belt work it is the same. We have dozens of positive letters from owners.

D. M. Hastings of Atlanta, Ga., writes, "You deserve a pat on the back for the FARMALL. Please do not thank me for this as it is well deserved." He has used his FARMALL on every kind of work including many belt jobs.

Remember that the Harvester engineers devoted several years to working out this all-purpose, all-crop, all-year design. They tried out thoroughly every type of design. When FARMALL was right for all drawbar, belt and power take-off work they offered it to the farmer. The FARMALL is the one all-purpose tractor that plants and cultivates, too. It is the feature of power farming today.

Begin by asking the McCormick-Deering dealer where you can see a FARMALL on the job

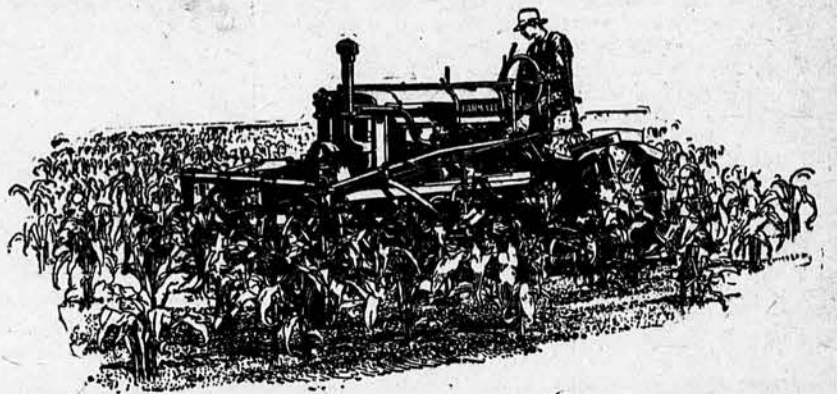
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... And next spring your FARMALL will be all ready to go at the PLANTING and CULTIVATING jobs. It's that kind of a tractor!



Kansas Spends a Week At the Fair

By Florence G. Wells

IT WAS a fair week in many senses. The sun shone benignly on cornfield and fair goer alike. The cornfields rustled in beneficent breezes and showed a deepening tinge of brown. Fair goers also developed a deeper tinge of brown blazing into red on back of necks and uncovered arms. The fairest at the fair clung desperately to powder boxes and dabbed at perspiring noses with an energy inconsistent with the weather, while other less delicate mortals perspired openly and unashamed — great beads of perspiration that only permanent waves and celluloid collars could withstand.



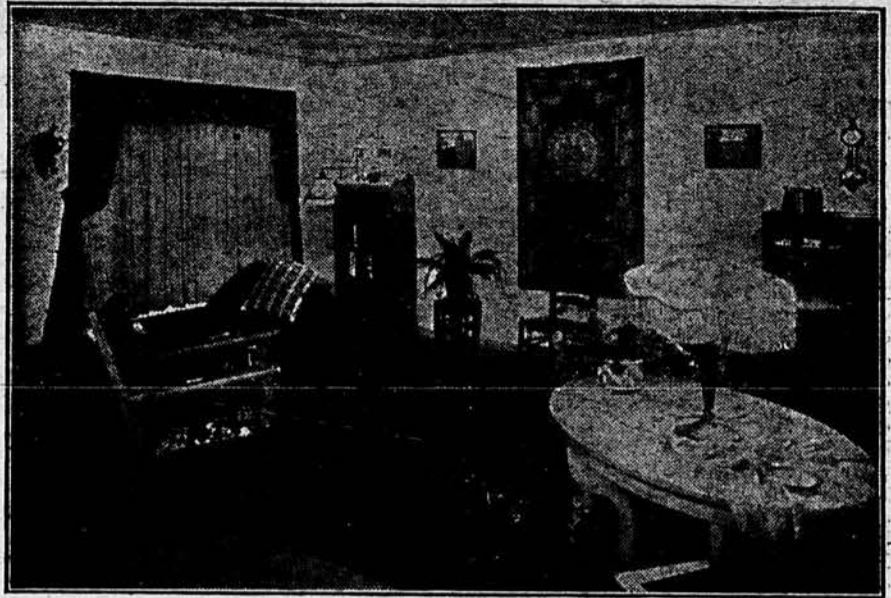
But Kansas sunshine had played a big part in the success of the Kansas Free Fair so why shouldn't it have highest place? Weren't there tall stalks of corn and onions and potatoes, and better babies that you knew the sun had bathed and kissed every day with as much thoroughness as their mothers had administered these rites?

And weren't there 4-H Club boys and girls glowing with health and vim—130 of them camped at the community house, and 200 Capper Club young folks who gave cooking demonstrations and exhibited clothing they had made themselves, rooms they had furnished, and cows, pigs and chickens they had raised? Many of these pigs and chickens will pay expenses at high school and college this year. And there were fitter families whose remotest traits were brought to light in the contest to determine which Kansas fireside shelters the fittest family. So the sun asserted its right to be present and everyone was glad on account of the ripening corn, except the ice cream and cold drink vendors and they were happy for other reasons.

It was not the "same old fair" as many casual observers remarked. It was more than a bigger and better fair. It was a cleaner fair and one more

From this building one's feet just naturally strayed toward the Midway, theoretically a children's joy spot, but in reality a jolly playground where tots and greyed heads swung in the swings, bumped noses on glass walls and slid down slippery slides together. One had only to wander down the Midway to know that Kansas men, women and children all know how to play.

The Fitter Families examiners were very busy during the whole week for there were many families to be examined and have their records made. There were also 20 boys and girls from the Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs who have been checking up on their own traits the same as on their livestock, who took the Eugenics examination. Not every family who came was interested



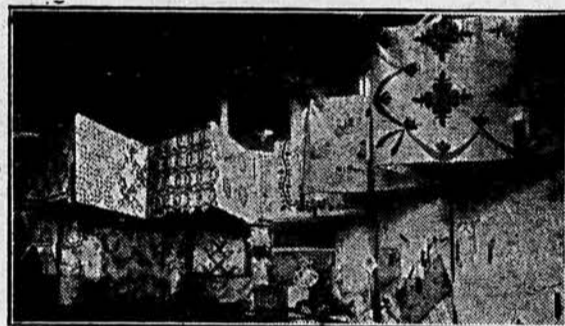
THIS living room was furnished by Beatrice Nelson and won second place in the Better Homes Contest at the Kansas Free Fair. The itemized account in furnishing this room totaled up to \$86.53 which included everything except the books, pillows and a bit of pottery which Miss Nelson already owned. The batiks and pictures were the work of Miss Nelson herself and a liberal use of paint and cretonne are other items which account for the attractiveness of the room at such small cost. Because the living room is the room which receives the hardest wear, furnishings were kept very simple and durability was emphasized. One feature is the fade proof chintzes which were used for drapes and upholsterings.

teams competing for the various awards offered.

A prize of \$20 given by the Folger Coffee Company of Kansas City, to be used in defraying the expenses of as many club members as possible to the 4-H club roundup at Manhattan next June was won by the Franklin County Clothing Club. This prize was awarded to the best exhibit in that line which represented the work of at least 90 per cent of the members of that club. In doing this the Folger Coffee Company intended to reward not only accomplishment but team work also.

A similar award given by the North Western Yeast Company of Chicago, to the county making the best baking exhibit was given to the Riley county club. There were several other prizes, most of which were to be applied toward having the winning counties represented at the roundup, which were decided upon too late to appear in Kansas Farmer.

The Baby Bunting Bungalow witnessed a stormy siege of rebellion as 185 babies were put thru the routine to discover Kansas' best baby of 1927, and incidentally to discover any weaknesses that might be remedied in each and all of these little Kansans. This was the second year for many whose



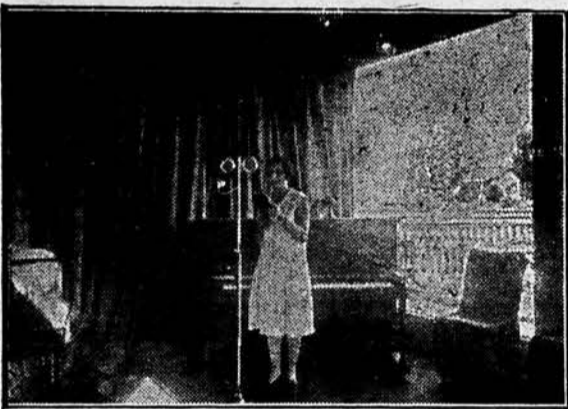
A Corner Where Blue Ribbons Fluttered. Quilts Held a Great Deal of Interest For Women at the Fair

in proving itself the fittest of the state, but many came just to find out where they stand, and many who had been there in previous years came back to see what progress they had made. Among those who had been examined before, who came back this year was the E. N. Stewart family of five children who won the medal for the fittest large family last year.

The culinary and art department is always a popular building for men and women alike linger there, women to admire the exhibits and gather pointers from the judges on how to turn out better products, and men to gaze longingly at cakes and pastry that look like the exact replica of the things that mother used to make, or to remark proudly, "My wife's cakes look better than that." If exhibits are any indication, Kansas people are eating better cakes, for this was the banner year for cake entries both in quality and quantity.

But the crowning glory of any fair is the display of the work and progress of boys and girls and the Free Fair had much of such interests.

The boys' and girls' club building was crowded with exhibits from 40 counties which represented the efforts of about 5,000 boys and girls. In addition to this there were 19 demonstrations given by



During Fair Week the Timely Tips Program was Broadcast From the Crystal Studio on the Fair Grounds so that Fair Visitors Might Have the Opportunity of Seeing a Microphone in Action. The Picture Shows Florence G. Wells, Farm Home Editor of Kansas Farmer, Broadcasting Her Tuesday Morning Garden Talk

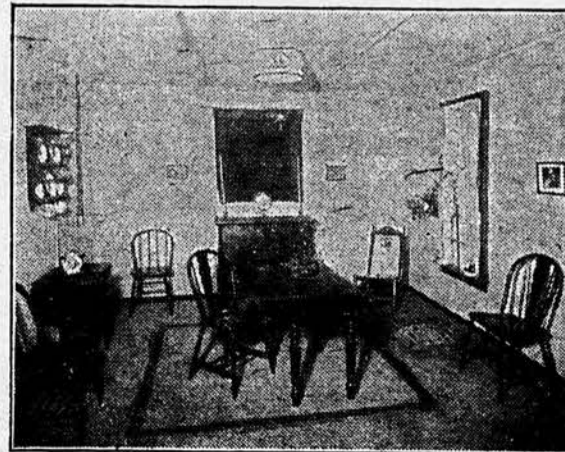
representative of Kansas, her people and her industries. Homemaking is one of Kansas' leading industries, so the arts pertaining to homemaking were well represented, and Kansas women found much to interest them.

There was the Better Homes exhibit where many lingered or came back again and again to make sure of some detail that they might use in making their homes more attractive.

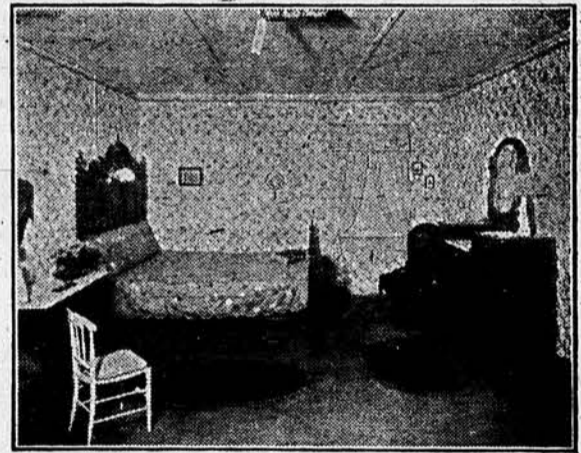
Strolling down the same aisle one could see specimens of the dresses of other days and shudder at the thought of wearing yards and yards of material with dozens of stays to poke and punch.

The opposite wing of the grandstand sheltered the women's club exhibits which were studies in selecting proper food and hats.

A bright spot in this building was the flower show, and a merry spot, the bird show, where parrots shrieked their demand for crackers, and canaries and other cage birds trilled in delight and amazement. Down stairs in the same room under the grandstand were the commercial exhibits where one could window shop from the leading stores or even buy hats and shoes. There was opportunity to compare the merits of the various makes of washing machines, radios, player pianos and many other pieces of equipment, and more than one housewife decided there, which make should grace her home.



The Dining Room Furnished by Mrs. Griffith Bonner Won First Place. After She Had Gathered the Furniture From Second Hand Stores, Mended and Painted It and Acquired the Other Things Needed to Make the Room Attractive, Mrs. Bonner's Bank Account Was Decreased by Only \$35.40



A Group of Heirlooms Refinished in Pleasing Tones and Harmonized with Touches of Hand Work Such as the Hand Painted Washable Bed Spread Furnish This Room. Mrs. G. C. Brewer, Who Furnished it, Says That the Complete Cost of the Room Was \$70.62

mothers appreciate the advantage of having specialists check up on the physical condition of their little ones. Among those who paid a return call was Bobby Lee the prize baby of last year. Another noted visitor at the bungalow during the week was George Tarver—a Kansas City prize baby, and during the course of the week seven pairs of twins received their checkup.

If there were any visitors who believed that the Middle West has no art, the art exhibit must have been a revelation to them for it excelled previous exhibits in both variety and perfection and the blue ribbons attached here and there brought delight and encouragement to many hearts.

In addition to this there was a delightful exhibit of the work of master artists. This group included many originals valued well up into the thousands of dollars. Of still greater interest was the opportunity of watching an artist at work and to watch a bit of blank canvas line by line take on the contour and expression of someone's face.

It was a great fair in spite of the heat that increased each day in leaps and bounds. Even the guards who lined the thoroughfare and waved long sticks in unmistakable signs to "go on, don't park here" couldn't take the joy out of it.

She's Kansas' Very Best

Grand Prize Baby Is Daughter of Former Capper Club Leader

SUNSHINE, fresh air, regular habits and feeding, and strict adherence to the doctor's advice are the things which put the roses in Miss

eligible to own the purple ribbon awarded each year to the grand prize baby at the Kansas Free Fair. That is the way Nancy Ann's mother, Mrs. Chester P. Neiswender, 1342 Fillmore St., Topeka, Kan., explains the honor which came to Nancy Ann on her first birthday, Friday, September 16.

Mrs. Neiswender was Rachel Ann Garrett. Before her marriage Mrs. Neiswender was manager of the Capper Poultry clubs, a nation wide organization of the Capper Publications for the purpose of interesting boys and girls in farming. She is still connected with the Capper Publications and is well known for her poetry which has been published in a number of Midwest magazines. She is a member of the Kansas Writer's Club.

Mr. Neiswender is employed in the Topeka post office and is a senior at Washburn College where he will receive a B. A. degree which will entitle him to a B. S. degree from the Kansas State Agricultural College. He was a student in the preparatory school at Manhattan until the war and is now Second Lieutenant of the Kansas National Guard.

It was a close race which little Miss Neiswender won over the 185 babies which were entered in the better babies contest this year for among the entrants was Bobby Lee, the champion of 1926 who was close competitor for honors and placed second.



Nancy Ann Neiswender

Nancy Ann Neiswender's cheeks, gave her that adorable sunny smile which you see in the picture and made her



"I'll write you every week, Mother"

SOON she would be gone . . . off to college for the first time. A Mother's heart is full of sorrow and gladness. Sorrow . . . at losing her daughter's companionship. Gladness . . . at giving her daughter the advantages of a college education.

What confidence this mother places in the college they have selected because they have compared one with another. In life's great events, comparison is so important . . . in everyday affairs, so helpful.

Comparison is helpful also in selecting the one coffee you like best.

Because each grain of coffee in Folger's is the highest grade, highest type and highest priced coffee that the world produces in its respective countries of growth, Folger's Coffee has a rich, marvelous, unmatched flavor. 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

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Autumn Styles Hold Sway



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2845—The stout woman will look her best in this. Sizes 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.
3037—Bows and shirring make an afternoon dress dainty. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.
2812—Hidden plaits give fullness. Sizes 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.
3035, 3012 and 3013—The season's favored

ensemble suit. Jacket comes in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Order number 3035. 3012, Skirt, cuts in sizes up to 46 inches bust measure, and the blouse No. 3013 cuts in sizes up to 42 inches bust measure. Order each piece separately.

2991—For the first days at school. Sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years.

Any of these patterns may be ordered from Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. The price is 15 cents each.

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.

Personalities and Perfumes

I have read that there are perfumes that should be used with the different types and personalities. Do you have a list of perfumes and the types they are suitable for?—Sixteen.

I have a leaflet on perfumes which gives the perfumes and the types or

personalities that should use each. If you will send a stamped self-addressed envelope to Helen Lake, Beauty Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan., I will be very glad to send the leaflet to you.

Sweet Potatoes Keep in Jars

I would like to have a recipe for canning sweet potatoes. We raise quite a few each year but find them so difficult to keep. They rot so badly no matter where we keep them. I would like to can enough for winter use, this fall.—Sarah M.

The directions for canning sweet potatoes are given in our canning leaflet. I will be very glad to send it to you if you will send me your complete address and a 2-cent stamp for cost of mailing.

"Fair" Fun For the Boys and Girls

KANSAS is proud of her boys and girls and so she set aside one day of the fair, to be especially for the children; altho, of course, there was something interesting doing for them each day of the week. Thousands of youngsters went home with happy memories of a "thrilling good time" even tho they were very tired. Perhaps you were one of them; if not, maybe you will enjoy knowing how the many boys and girls who were fortunate enough to be there did enjoy themselves.

Visiting Live Exhibits

Yes, there were pigs and more pigs; most of them were snoozing peacefully altho some were not so satisfied. One immense black pig grunted a continual "oink" "oink" as he paced restlessly about. He probably was thinking about the cool green alfalfa field that awaited at home and couldn't see any sense in being in this hot place with so many strange folks gazing at him. On our way back, tho, Mr. Pig's owner was giving him a hose bath and how Mr. Pig was enjoying himself!

We thought the cows and horses seemed quite contented as they munched hay and switched imaginary flies; of course, this tail switching was just a habit because their coats had been treated with something to give Old Man Fly a bad taste if he bit them.

At the poultry houses we saw chicks of various colors and sizes and the bantams felt just as proud as the biggest goose that hissed at a teasing boy. Several stately roosters vied for lordship of the building with their "cock a doodle do's" and I'm sure the hens thought them very foolish, for not one cackled.

I wonder how many of you saw the "Turken," the bird that is part chicken and part turkey? And did you see the fantail pigeons that were under the tent for children's pets? These snow white birds were the first that we had seen. They carried their heads laid over their back; we were so curious to know how they ate their food that we threw in some kafir; with a gentle jerk, jerk, down came the heads and they looked then just like ordinary pigeons and they ate that way, too.

Among other pets were three dogs; a great big dog, a medium sized dog and a little dog about the size fashionable ladies carry under their arms. The biggest dog was thirsty and hot, as were they all; the keeper gave him a drink from a coffee can; in went one big paw to tip the can of water over and

make a cool bed. But the keeper could not carry water for this so the big dog lost his water. The littlest dog's turn came next and he was so little the keeper didn't think he might have a wise little mind too, so he left the water in the pen. The little dog watched the keeper out of sight; then—in flew two little feet and—splishy-splash, and before the keeper returned this little dog had a nice cool bed along with his drink. The big dog cried and we didn't think it was quite fair either.

I wonder if you saw the mother cat with her four babies; she was washing their faces when we were there—like human mothers she wanted her children to be clean, and certainly when there was so much company about.

Toonerville Trolley

Fontaine Fox of the funny paper lent the Toonerville trolley to the fair too, but instead of giving us a ride in it, it was derailed and we were served ice cream sandwiches from the windows. Perhaps this was just as well, for as you know the trolley won't stay on the line long anyway.

A miniature railway station and train brought sparkles to the eyes of hundreds of little boys and girls, and mothers and daddys inspected it too. It seemed so real you could almost feel yourself speeding over the rails in it. "What do you think about it?" I asked one little lad. "GREA—T—just wait till I get big, I'm goin' to be an engineer, I'll bet," he confided.

And not far away small donkeys hauled topless, two seated wagons, while anyone who paid a certain amount could take a ride and drive his own "steed." Timid little girls and little boys with happy smiles held reins for the first time and confidence grew until—Oh, how those donkeys could buck—but it was all in fun and you can imagine how gloriously thrilling.

The Surprise Program

Monday being children's day, a special surprise program was arranged for 2 o'clock under the big tent in Children's Corner. And what a grand surprise it was! There were surprise dances, readings and musical numbers by children who attended the city playgrounds during the summer. Kenneth Murrow gave a reading; Veora Stalons, a summer dance; Mary Ann Porterfield, a reading; Mary Hall, violin solo; Emma Perry, a dance; Louise Bush, a dance; Wilfred Swietzer, a

saxophone solo; Mary Greenland, a dance; De Aun Ray, an Irish jig; Virginia Williams, an Egyptian dance; Dorothy McInroy, a doll dance and John Murrow, a harmonica solo. All the children did exceptionally fine work.

Harmonica Lessons Free

Then at 3 o'clock James Hartley of Chicago gave a harmonica and banjo concert and started a score of children



Here's Cho Cho Himself

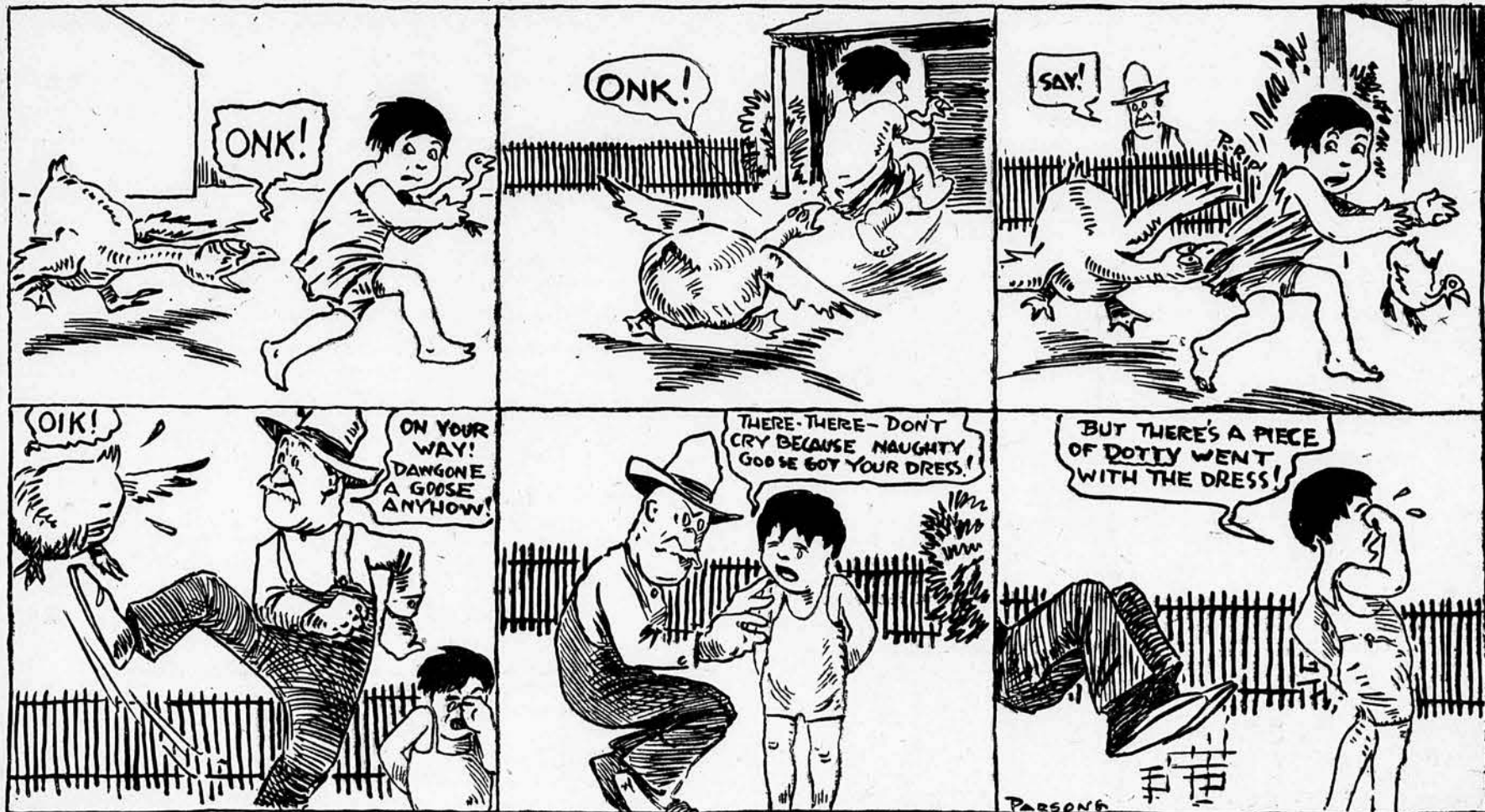
on their first harmonica lessons. Free harmonica lessons were given for one hour each day of the week. The children asked Mr. Hartley to play "Show Me the Way to Go Home," and "Ain't Goin' To Rain No More." To show that jazz is not the only music that one can play on the harmonica, Mr. Hartley played "Humoresque."

Immediately following the harmonica lessons the children began looking for Cho Cho the health clown. All at once there was an uproar of screams, calling and the noise of several hundred little feet jumping up and down—Cho Cho was coming. He could scarcely walk for the crowd of youngsters about his feet, and such a happy greeting! Cho Cho finally gained the platform with his frying pan, jingle bells and basket. There he performed tricks that sent everyone into peals of laughter. Then he threw his frying pan away, telling the children that any fried food is injurious to their health. He asked them not to drink coffee or tea for it too is unhealthy; and cocoa is not so good either, but milk, he said, is good to the taste and the most healthful food we can use, providing it is fresh and not the milk one can buy in cans. Cho Cho was not so careful as Mother when he took the cap off of his bottle and some of the milk squirted into his eye and how he did hop up and down. Everyone thought this was funny, but Cho Cho said it wouldn't be so funny if it was their eye; I don't believe so either, do you?

In Cho Cho's basket were fruits and vegetables; foods that might make little folks sick were thrown in the garbage can—the healthful foods were made much of.

Cho Cho wants all the boys and girls to brush their teeth regularly and to brush up and down, not crosswise; for crosswise does not cleanse them, and clean teeth help keep little folks well. He then reviewed the health lesson with the children and all remembered well, which showed that they had paid attention. He then amused them with sleight of hand tricks and the shrieks of laughter could be heard for some distance.

When Cho Cho's show was over I asked him if I might have his picture that all the boys and girls who could not come to the fair to see him, might do so thru Kansas Farmer. While we were getting the picture I asked, "Cho Cho, don't you get tired performing every day?" Looking me squarely in the eye he said, "No-o, I love my work; why I wouldn't trade jobs with the President of the United States for anything in the world." Cho Cho, so you see, is happiest when he is making enjoyment for little folks—and big folks too—and teaching them valuable rules of health. Really tho, boys and girls, we're all happier when we're making someone else glad, don't you think?



The Hoovers—Well, of Course, That is Different



Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

How Soon Should One Go to Work After Recovering From Tuberculosis?

NOWADAYS everyone knows that there is a good chance to get well from tuberculosis. What is even more important is to find a job that will allow the patient to make a living without breaking down again. That is not an easy matter when the patient is a working adult because hard work, strain or worry invite trouble for anyone who has ever had tuberculosis. A booklet just issued by the National Tuberculosis Association called "Sheltered Employment for the Tuberculous" points out the fact that all thru the process of "taking the cure" everything possible has been done to make the patient rest. But when he takes up work again he is going to be thrown with a group of people whose chief interest is to get as much work done as possible. They may have some consideration for his condition, but it is hard to make exceptions because the work probably depends on everyone keeping up to full swing, and so, in most occupations, there is great likelihood that the man who has spent a couple of years getting the victory over tuberculosis will soon be losing his resistance because of overwork.

Shall he go back to his old job? The men who have studied the matter say yes—provided he can get it and it is not a job that involves heavy muscular labor or long hours of mental work to the point of fatigue and worry. That depends a lot on the willingness of the employer to take what this man has to give and not drive him beyond his capacity. Under such conditions the old job into which he fits without a lot of new experiences is the best. Fortunately there are employers in this world considerate enough to make the job take just what the man can give. It is a fine thing for everyone concerned when such arrangements can be made. Not only is it fine for the patient who has fought tuberculosis so valiantly and a fine thing for his immediate family, but also a very fine thing for the community. If this man has to go back to the sanatorium he will cost the community from \$1,000 to \$1,400 a year. If he can carry work that will pay his way he is self-supporting and thus becomes an asset instead of a liability. Officials and business men should give this aspect of the matter enough consideration to make them feel that it is distinctly a part of their business to help such a citizen to a position that will allow him to earn a moderate income without overtaxing his energies.

Do you know someone who has fought tuberculosis successfully? Be very considerate of that person. It is true that many cases get to be just "as well as ever." But it is also true that a great number are only well under certain conditions—a breakdown comes easily. If a housewife, such a patient should be protected from the heavier work and from worrying responsibilities of family life; if a male worker, he should have a job in which he can do a day's work without reaching any approach to physical exhaustion. It is no good for us to provide sanatoria to cure people with tuberculosis unless we also take measures to help them to keep well.

Simple Goiter is Common

What is thyroid gland trouble? And what are the symptoms? Should certain foods and combinations of food be avoided? Is it beneficial to drink water with iodine in it? K. S. T.

There are many forms of "thyroid trouble" but the most common is that known as simple goiter. It has been demonstrated that this occurs chiefly in localities in which the soil and therefore the water shows a deficiency of iodine. Preventive treatment is by taking small amounts of iodine at intervals of about a week. Aside from that there is no reason to change from ordinary diet.

Take Plenty of Rest

I am a woman of 39 who had the misfortune to have a bad case of diphtheria a

few months ago. I got to feeling pretty well and was up for a few weeks. Then my heart went back on me and I have had trouble with it ever since. The doctor says I must rest a long time. What is your opinion? Ella B.

Diphtheria is always hard on the heart. You will have to take a long period of complete rest to allow the balance of the heart to be re-established. Don't do any work until this matter is straightened-out, even if it takes a year, which it probably will. At 39 you should have a good many fruitful years yet to go, but they will be spoiled if you have to get along with a weak heart.

Build Up the Body

Please tell something about Hodgkin's disease. What is the nature of it and is it curable? Mrs. B.

Hodgkin's disease has been known under its present name since 1832, when it was first described by a doctor of that name. It is a disease af-

fecting the spleen and lymphatic glands and thru them acting on the blood, causing a very marked anemia. The glands of the neck swell so that they cause much disfigurement, and quite often this is the first noticeable symptom. As the disease progresses the patient becomes pale, emaciated, giddy, short of breath and has swellings of the legs and other parts. The treatment is to build up the body as much as possible, but the outlook for recovery is very poor.

See a Good Doctor

I have piles pretty bad and am attracted by an advertisement in a city paper of a doctor who removes piles without a big operation. Do you think it safe to go to an advertising doctor? I can't afford to lose much work. H. M.

It is quite possible to get your piles cured by any good doctor without going to an advertising doctor. Go to any good sized town and you will find doctors who remove piles by using a local anesthetic. They inject medicine into the pile tumors by using a hypodermic needle and then open the tumor, turn out the clot and ligate the pile. This should not be an expensive treatment, and will not keep you from your work more than a week. Lose no time in finding a good doctor who will do this work for you.

Life insurance policies may now be sold to aviators. It seems that our gallant airmen aren't safe from anything.

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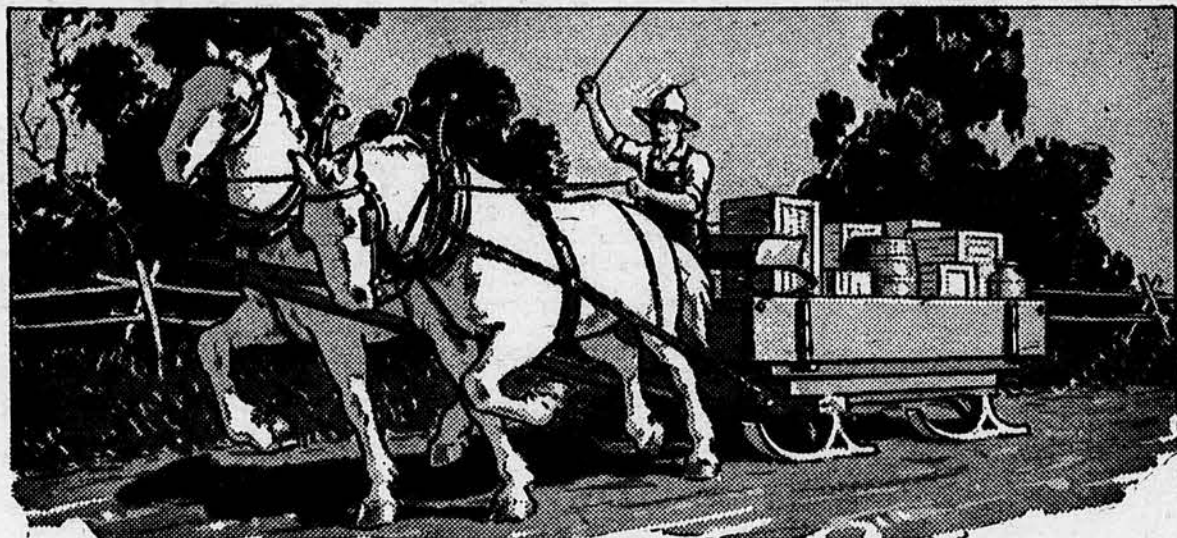
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Corn Will Be Ahead of Frost?

Anyhow the Crop is Making Rapid Progress Toward Maturity on Jayhawker Farm

BY HARLEY HATCH

WE HAVE had a week of very hot weather, which is pushing the corn and kafir along at a full normal rate. Both crops are still 10 days late, with little prospect of making up for lost time. The stalks are yet green and full of sap, but the husks on all the earlier corn are fast turning, many being entirely brown. The early fields of kafir are showing white; the chances are extremely good that all corn will fully mature here and nearly all the kafir. Kafir should make good fodder this year; it is always best when the seed ripens just one jump ahead of the frost. When kafir ripens early in September the stalk gets woody and unpalatable long before it is cut; when it ripens late the stalk is full of sap and it usually is eaten down to the last scrap. Most farmers are planning on cutting just as little corn as possible this fall; the ears are large and heavy and if these are taken off what is left makes very poor feed. Most cattle in this locality will winter largely on alfalfa and prairie hay, with plenty of kafir and cane as side dishes.

Higher Prices for Hogs

A rather heavy rain which fell last week was not needed at all, but it did no particular harm beyond delaying the already badly belated haymakers. As this rain was immediately followed by weather warmer than normal it did not slow up the ripening process in corn and kafir. I think corn is going to be heavy in weight this season; it usually is when it ripens under favorable moisture conditions. It will be much as it was in 1920 and 1924 here, when a 26-inch wagon bed filled with ears picked from the field weighed from 31 to 32 bushels. Owing to favorable weather corn prices took a 10-cent drop this week; this drop, I think, should discount any further unexpected favorable conditions such as a September without frost over the entire Corn Belt. Corn should be high in price in any event, as the feeding of it to all classes of livestock promises well from a profitable standpoint. At one time I did not know whether we were fortunate in having 70 head of hogs on hand, but with the Kansas City market this week reaching \$11.65 for medium weight hogs, we feel better about it. October may put a different face on the market, but just now it is very satisfactory.

Good Yield of Alfalfa

Building operations on this farm suspended alfalfa haying for the week. We have 18 acres of alfalfa as heavy as any crop cut this year. It is very green and sappy and is just nicely coming out in bloom. Probably it will be cut next week, as it will then be in about the right stage. We have not been in such a hurry to get this crop cut as we used to be. I think a mistake is made on our upland fields in cutting the crop too soon. A field cut early and often has the stand injured much quicker than one which is allowed to mature a little more before being cut. Of course, the quality of hay is not helped by cutting a little late, but future crops are more nearly assured. Two years ago, when so much alfalfa died out in the good producing sections of Nebraska, a close study was made as to the cause, and the final conclusion was that too early and too frequent cutting was it. On one farm on which was a very large field of alfalfa it was noticed that part of it was almost entirely killed out, while another part had half a stand left and the remainder was good. The part killed out was nearest the buildings, and it was found that for years this part had been cut first, while that on which a full stand was found had in every instance been the last to be cut.

Bad Season for Bugs!

Farm work gave way to house building on this farm during the last week, with the exception that a 38-acre field, which was plowed early in July, was

double disked in preparation for a wheat crop. Next week this field will be double disked again, and a harrowing just before the seed is drilled should insure a good seedbed. Sowing of wheat has begun in a small way on some upland farms in this locality, but it seems to me that the middle of September is rather early to sow wheat in this part of Kansas, especially when conditions are so favorable for a quick, rank growth. About September 25, I should think, is early enough to begin wheat sowing on our uplands. I am not in favor of late sowing; early wheat, in reason, like early corn, nearly always yields best, but one can be too early with both. Wheat sown early last fall yielded much the best this season; by early wheat I mean that sown before October 1, preferably by September 25. I hear nothing of Hessian fly this fall; if there was any damage from that source in this county last summer I did not hear of it.

Up Goes the House

The work done on Henry's house during the last four days begins to take shape and form. The one story original house is having 6 feet in height added, and this will give four bedrooms in the new upstairs and, what every woman will approve, there is to be a closet for each room. The old time builders were not strong on closets, thinking that every one took so much necessary room from the rest of the house. The building material is nearly all of Pacific Coast fir; carpenters like to work such lumber much better than they do Yellow pine. The cost of fir is about the same as that of yellow pine. Pine probably is a little stronger; but it takes damage from the weather much quicker. We have here in the Middle West a climate which is very hard on paint and lumber. One notes in the East, especially New England, the spic and span condition of all buildings; they appear as if they had just been painted when perhaps they have not known a painter's brush in 10 years. Our beating rains and our hot suns make corn which our New England friends would much like to possess, but at the same time that rain and sun is very hard on the surfaces of our buildings.

Larger Acreage of Wheat

Despite the fact that it is the known intention of the farmers of the country to sow this fall a greatly increased acreage of wheat, the farmers of this county are going ahead making ready to put out an acreage much larger than was sown one year ago. There is one main reason for this, and it applies to this farm as well as to most others. Last fall was so extremely wet that a normal acreage of wheat was not sown here; on this farm we planned on 40 acres and sowed none at all. We look on wheat as one of the crops which we must grow to provide a rotation; another such crop is oats and, from a money standpoint, wheat is in nine years in 10 superior. We do not in this county make wheat a main crop; each farmer sows from 10 to 40 acres just to keep his crops in balance. It is fortunate, of course, that we did not succeed in sowing a normal wheat acreage last fall; the acreage not sown went into corn, and corn will make a net profit of \$3 an acre this year to \$1 for wheat. This condition may not obtain next season, and the farmer who wants to keep things balanced up will sow some wheat and some oats to go along with the corn and alfalfa.

Junior List is Ready

The premium list of the Junior Live Stock Feeding Division of the American Royal Live Stock Show, which will be held in Kansas City, November 12 to 19, is just off the press.

This shows cash prizes and trophies, amounting to approximately \$5,000 offered for calves, pigs and lambs exhibited by members of 4-H Boys' and Girls' Clubs and Vocational Agricul-

tural High School students, and for livestock judging contests and other educational demonstrations by juniors of various classes.

These prizes are offered by the Kansas City Stock Yards Company, the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange, the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce, and various breed associations.

There are separate classifications for each of the two divisions of junior activities—the 4-H Boys' and Girls' Clubs and the Vocational Agricultural High Schools. Only a small number of prize winning members from each county are allowed to bring their stock to the American Royal. This makes for keen competition at each of the county fairs or other county or club contests, for the honor and privilege of competing at the American Royal, with prize winning members from other counties and states.

Hill Crest Farm Notes

BY CHARLES W. KELLOGG

We had another big rain a few days ago that soaked up the surface for some distance down, and is a big help to the growing crops. My rain gauge here measured 2 inches. This certainly puts the ground in fine shape for wheat sowing. There will be a large acreage sown this fall, probably more than a year ago, as the ground was dry and hard then, and most farmers were afraid to risk sowing \$1.50 wheat on dry ground.

The farmers around here are taking quite an interest in treating seed wheat for smut this year, in fact more than ever before. I watched County Agent A. B. Kimball treating seed the other day for a neighbor. He was using copper carbonate dust in the farm bureau machine he had constructed by mounting a fanning mill with a smut treating attachment on one end of a Ford chassis and a small engine on the other for power. This machine cleans, grades and treats the graded seed all in one operation, at the rate of about 30 bushels an hour. It is rigged up with a stub tongue and is trailed from one place to another by Mr. Kimball behind his car.

Since July 1 this year we have had 13 inches of rain in this locality, most of which came slow enough to soak down well into the subsoil, and it did a world of good. But some water has run off at times, and has taken quite a bit of soil with it, which means that a number of new ditches have been started, and in other instances old ditches have been enlarged. The patrolled highways are being kept up, and traveling on them is good, but the other roads are more or less rutted up and rough and one has to travel slower.

So far September has been a hot month. Everybody seems to be glad to have it that way as it means a big help to the development of the corn crop, which is still a little late on account of the backward spring and summer. Corn is doing well, and some farmers are beginning to talk of acre yields. I walked part way thru my brother-in-law's field Sunday afternoon and believe it will be good for about 60 bushels an acre. It is a level creek bottom field, has a good stand and is all eared out well, and the ears are developed clear out to the point. It stands up well, and the field is practically clean from weeds. It certainly looks good—especially after the last two crop failures.

Arithmetic

Little Herbert: "Pa, a man's wife is his better half, isn't she?"

His Father: "We are told so, my son."

Little Herbert: "Then if a man marries twice there isn't anything left of him, is there?"

Rampaging Pacifists

QUAKERS IN CHILI AND ARGENTINA

KILL A SCORE

—Head-lines on an earthquake story in an Ansonia (Conn.) paper.

Life's Darkest Moment

Slim—"When do you do your hardest work?"

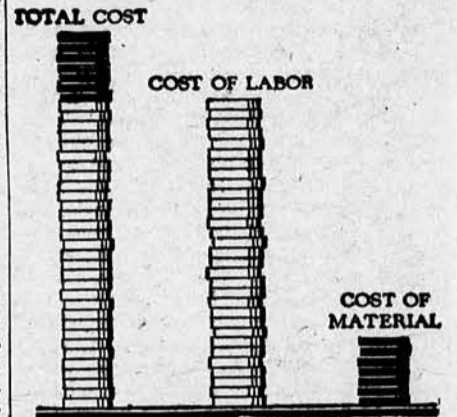
Fat—"Before breakfast always."

Slim—"What do you do?"

Fat—"Try to get outa bed."

Somebody proposes pacifying the Philippines on the Irish Free State plan. How that man must hate peace!

What is the COST of painting with Eagle?



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[Have you your free copy of the Eagle "Tinting and Mixing Chart"? It contains many helpful suggestions for farm painting.]

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The Untamed

(Continued from Page 15)

"In the dark?" exclaimed Calder.
 "Sure. Black Bart'll go with me. The dark don't bother him."
 "I'll go along."
 "I'd rather be alone. I might meet him."
 "Any way you want," said Calder, "but first hear my plan—it doesn't take long to tell it."
 The darkness thickened around them while he talked. The fire died out—the night swallowed up their figures.

No Questions

When Lee Haines rode into Silent's camp that evening no questions were asked. Questions were not popular among the long riders. He did not know more than the names of half the men who sat around the smoky fire. They were eager to forget the past, and the only allusions to former times came in chance phrases which they let fall at rare intervals. When they told an anecdote they erased all names by instinct. They would begin: "I heard about a feller over to the Circle Y outfit that was once ridin'—"
 As a rule they themselves were "that feller over to the Circle Y outfit." Accordingly only a few grunts greeted Haines and yet he was far and away the most popular man in the group. Even solemn-eyed Jim Silent was partial to the handsome fellow.

"Heard the whistling today?" he asked.

Purvis shook his head and Terry Jordan allowed "as how it was most uncommon fortunate that this Barry feller didn't start his noise." After this Haines ate his supper in silence, his ear ready to catch the first sound of Kate's horse as it crashed thru the willows and shrubs. Nevertheless it was Shorty Rhinehart who sprang to his feet first.

"They's a hoss there comin' among the willows!" he announced.

"Maybe it's Silent," remarked Haines casually.

"The chief don't make no such a noise. He picks his goin'," answered Hal Purvis.

The sound was quite audible now. "They's been some crooked work," said Rhinehart excitedly. "Somebody's tipped off the marshals about where we're lyin'."

"All right," said Haines quietly, "you and I will investigate."

They started thru the willows. Rhinehart was cursing beneath his breath.

"Don't be too fast with your six-gun," warned Haines.

"I'd rather be too early than too late."

"Maybe it isn't a marshal. If a man were looking for us he'd be a fool to come smashing along like that."

He had scarcely spoken when Kate came into view.

"A girl!" said Rhinehart, with mingled relief and disgust.

"Sure thing," agreed Haines.

"Let's beat it back to the camp."

"Not a hope. She's headed straight for the camp. We'll take her in and tell her we're a bunch from the Y Circle X outfit headed north. She'll never know the difference."

"Good idea," said Rhinehart, and he added with a chuckle. "It's been nigh three months since I've talked to a piece of calico."

"Hey, there!" called Haines, and he stepped out with Rhinehart before her horse.

"Oh!" cried Kate, reining up her horse sharply. "Who are you?"

"A beaut!" muttered Rhinehart in devout admiration.

"We're from the Y Circle X outfit," said Haines glibly, "camping over here for the night. Are you lost, lady?"

"I guess I am. I thought I could get across the willows before the night fell. I'm trying to find a man who rode in this direction."

"Come on into the camp," said Haines easily. "Maybe some of the boys can put you on his track. What sort of a looking fellow is he?"

"Rides a black horse and whistles a good deal. His name is Barry. They call him Whistling Dan."

"Hell!" whispered Rhinehart in the ear of Haines.

"Shut up!" answered Haines in the same tone. "Are you afraid of a girl?"

"I've trailed him south this far," went on Kate, "and a few miles away from here I lost track of him. I think

he may have gone on across the willows."

"Haven't seen him," said Rhinehart amiably. "But come on to the camp, lady. Maybe one of the boys has spotted him on the way. What's your name?"

"Kate Cumberland," she answered. He removed his hat with a broad grin and reached up a hand to her.

"I'm most certainly glad to meet you, an' my name's Shorty. This here is Lee. Want to come along with us?"

"Thank you. I'm a little worried."

"'S all right. Don't get worried. We'll show you the way out. Just follow us."

(TO BE CONTINUED)

'Twas Ever Thus

BY JAMES J. MONTAGUE

In Ur, I supposed, lovely woman Yrart found That nature had poorly endowed her With what she called charm, and began looking round For the earliest lipstick and powder. I fancied the cave ladies only took thought For the tasks in the line of their duty, And never went out of their caverns and sought To add to their natural beauty.

But now, so profound archaeologists say, The pitiful feminine creatures Who lived in that bygone and little known day

Were accustomed to furbish their features, Finding powdery pigments on broken stone chips, They hazard the venturesome guesses That the dames of the cave ages painted their lips And possibly marcelled their tresses.

No doubt her allure was enhanced by the dyes In the eyes of a brawny thewed lover, And the more she awakened his awe and surprise The more he would think and dream of her. And tho—as with girls of today is the case— All make-up was looked on as horrid, The girl who presented the brightest-hued face Received the most bumps on her forehead.

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(Continued from Page 14)

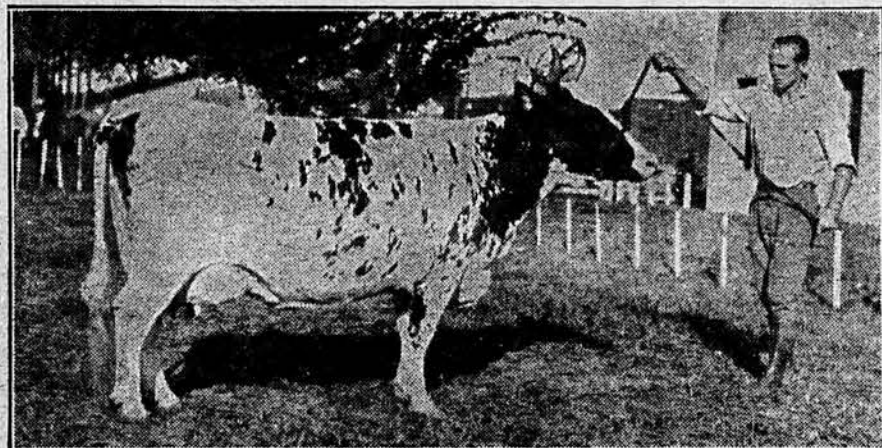
show results of variety tests. Brome grass was featured, as Washington county is just about the originator of this crop, for Kansas at least. "It is better than Blue Stem in some respects," D. Lynn Livers, one of the men in charge of the display, said. "It carries more cattle to the acre for one thing. One head to the acre is about its capacity, while it requires 3 acres to the head of Blue Stem. In our county we have found Brome a safe pasture."

And further he sang the praises of his section of Kansas. "Last spring we planted more than 1,000 acres of alfalfa and Sweet clover and we know from experience that it helps. Washington county is noted for its co-operative creamery. It is an example of what co-operation can do. Its growth measures from 38,000 pounds of butter in 1917 to an estimated output of 900,000 for 1927. A new, modern creamery now is under construction to take care of the increased business. We have the largest calf club west of the Mississippi River and we make it a point to go to Wisconsin and under personal supervision purchase the right kind of stock. Our number of dairy cows hasn't increased so much, but the quality has." An unusual thing, too, about the Washington county display is the fact that two business men took time off from their work to come down and help arrange and explain the exhibit.

If further proof is needed to back up the statement that agricultural hall reveled in quality exhibits the names of the winners can be offered. W. A. Herschell, Tecumseh, took first for the best bale of timothy hay, G. N. Boley, Topeka, first for best bale of prairie hay and first for the three best bales—apparently this quiet man's remark was more than just a hope. He also took first for the best bale of alfalfa. Mr. Herschell took high honors for the three best bales of alfalfa. Herman Gronniger, Bendena, placed for the blue ribbon on single ear of old white corn; H. C. Olsen, Baker, first on old yellow and Henry Ferguson, Wakarusa, first on other than white or yellow. H. C. Olsen had the champion ear over all. In the 10-ear class Harold E. Staadt, Ottawa, placed first on old white; O. J. Olsen, Horton, first with yellow and Staadt first on other than white or yellow. O. J. Olsen had the champion 10 ears. Single ear, new white, Henry Bunck, Everest, first; yellow, Earl Means, Everest, first; other than white or yellow, O. T. Bonnett, Manhattan, first. Means had the champion ear. In new corn, O. T. Bonnett had the best 10 ears of white; O. J. Olsen, yellow; Fred Laptad, Lawrence, first in other than white or yellow. O. J. Olsen had the champion 10 ears of new corn. The grand champion single ear over all belonged to Earl Means; the grand champion 10 ears to O. J. Olsen. Walter Deemer, Sedgwick, took first on hard winter wheat. Washington county took the honors in the county booth display.

A Large Grange Crowd

More than 500 Grangers took advantage of their day at the fair and heard the inspirational address by Caldwell Davis, State Grange Master. In addition to Mr. Davis, other state of-

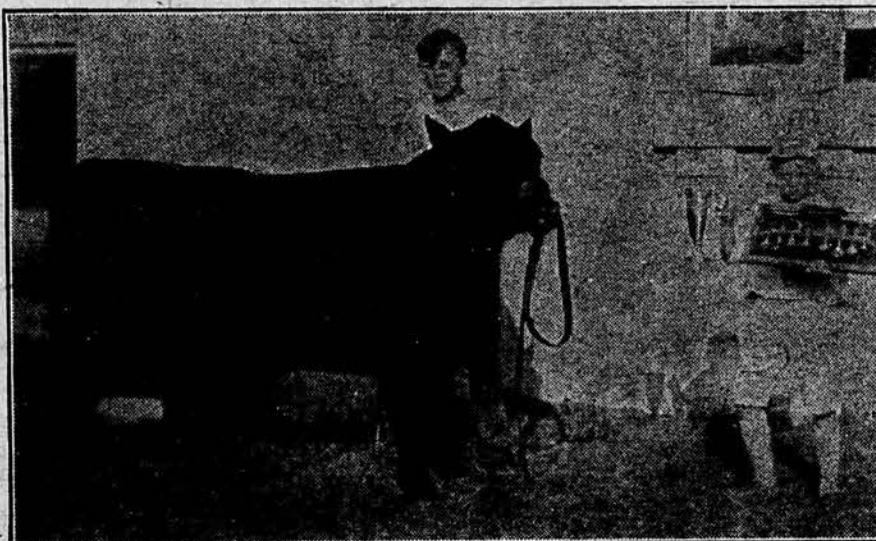


Cairncroft Primrose, Senior and Grand Champion Female Ayrshire, Owned by Fairfield Farms, Topeka. She Also Was Grand Champion at Minnesota. The Dairy Show as a Whole Was Unusually Good This Year

ficers who attended were: S. B. Haslins, Olathe, treasurer; A. E. Wedd, Lenexa, secretary; June Foltz, Wakarusa, director; H. W. Behrens, Lyndon, director; W. H. Cook, Bonner Springs, steward; Maud Fink, Kansas City, director of the Grange Business Association; and B. Needham, Lane, editor of the Grange publication. Aside from the addresses an excellent program of readings, music and a vaudeville skit was given in which the juvenile department of the Grange took part.

Must Boost Consumption

L. W. Baldwin, St. Louis, president of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, was the feature speaker of the Dairy Congress meeting in the people's pavilion. He made an appeal for better cattle on the farms of Kansas and pointed out the many advantages Kansas has that should put her in the first ranks as a livestock producing state. Of the dairy industry he said in part: "The dairy industry in the United States is suffering today from under-consump-



Andrew E. Miller, Jr., Everest, and His Grand Champion 4-H Club Steer. The Little Lad at the Right is His Brother, Shehy, and He is Holding the Silver Set and the Loving Cup Andrew Won

tion rather than from over-production. The crying need is for the stimulation of consumption of dairy products thru advertising and propaganda.

"Altho the average per capita consumption of milk in the United States has been raised from 42 gallons in 1914 to 53 1/2 gallons in 1926, there still is unlimited room for increasing the per capita consumption. Even in butter consumption, the United States is far down the list in comparison to other countries."

Meat Cooked Too Much

Dr. Paul E. Howe, of the United States Department of Agriculture, was one of the principal speakers at the third annual Kansas Meat Congress. At present he is in charge of nutrition investigations, and that is one thing he had to tell a packed peoples' pavilion. He emphasized the place of meat in the diet and how it makes other foods palatable and appetizing. Too many folks over-cook meat, according to him. He assures that cooking

too much spoils some of the flavors that can be brought out by proper cooking. Other speakers on the program were Arnold Berns, president of the Kansas Livestock Association; W. C. Davis, Washington; Dr. C. W. McCampbell, Manhattan; J. H. Mercer, Topeka, and David Mackintosh, of the college, gave a meat cutting demonstration.

There were 124 entries in the baby beef sale and good bidding. The grand champion, owned by Andrew Miller, Everest, brought \$31 a hundred. The average was \$15.20.

About 150 individuals went thru the Fitter Families tests this year. In the past most of the applicants have been the professional folks. Now this part of the fair program is interesting more farm folks. Human welfare now is getting more of the attention it needs. Chances are that we will be as fit and well cared for as the livestock in the near future. Too much emphasis cannot be placed on the idea of fitter families, and those in charge of this part of the Free Fair program are experts in helping along this line.

More than 200 babies were received in the Baby Bunting Bungalow. When it comes right down to facts that was

the most important part of the whole fair. There's nothing more valuable than a wee little baby boy or girl.

Warren Ljungdahl, Riley county, and Esther Brittan, Doniphan county, were awarded the Edison medals for being the two outstanding 4-H club members at the fair. Lloyd Davies, Lyon county, and Mrs. Ernest Flottman, Neosho county, received the Sheldon medals for outstanding leadership in club work.

Mrs. Otis Adams, 62, of Atchison county, was champion in the old folks spelling contest this year. She repeated her winning of a year ago.

Lester McCollom, Kincaid, won the high honors in the open singles in horseshoe pitching. Guy and Mark Branine, Cheney, won the state doubles and Guy won the singles in the State Horseshoe Association.

A Plea for Grass Widows

Si was official ballyhoo artist for the Kansas State Agricultural College display. Si is all the name he had. He leaned lazily on the handle of his pitchfork, just inside the barn door, and monologued bits of barnyard logic—he's another contraption of A. F. Turner's design. Turner, you know, was responsible for bringing the little devils to the fair last year—and he had them there again this year. Or maybe you remember them as the imps—plant disease, poor seed, insect pests and soil robbers.

"Kill 'em," Si was heard to plead. "Kill 'em," his quivering lips repeated. "What we need is more homes filled with grass widows." He was advising that all "henneries be rid of extra male birds." It seems that Kansas loses something like \$1,225,000 in a surprisingly short time thru infertile eggs. Si's "S. O. S." was translated into the "Same Old Story," and you had only to peek around the corner to get it. (Continued on Page 24)

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Adventures of the Brown Family

BY JOHN FRANCIS CASE

Black Neb Reveals the Mystery

DISCOVERED in his hiding place by Big Judd, the mountaineer friend of the Browns, Black Neb the old companion of Captain Pettibone, had been visited by members of the Brown family. Steadfastly refusing to talk to anyone except Beth, because he considered her a friend of Jack Miller, whom he referred to as "Young Marse," Beth was left alone with the old negro, who began a strange tale.

"You see it was this way," said Black Neb as Beth encouraged him to go on. "The old Captain was a good friend to me. He was a seafarin' man, as you may know, an' I was his cook. We sailed all over the world, Miss. Them were great days for Neb." The old man relaxed and smiled reminiscently.

"Yes, yes," said Beth softly, "I know you loved the old Captain. Go on and tell me how you came to come back to the farm."

"We sailed all over the world," went on the negro, "seein' strange sights an' strange people. Captain Pettibone war a trader, he'd swap anything on earth, even his ship of he thought it war a good thing to do. I was with him, Miss, for more as 50 years. He was a good man, he never done nobody wrong and he didn't aim to do you wrong."

"Do you mean," asked Beth quickly, "that the Captain still is living and that he was with you in the cave?"

"No, Miss," replied Neb earnestly, "the old Captain died that night when Neb watched over him an' Jack Miller came to help me. He lies buried just as you all believe. But his work was not done, Miss. He left us a work to do and no man but Marse Jack and Neb and one other knows what that was."

"Go on," cried Beth, "tell me what it was."

"Give me time, Miss," said Black Neb. "It's a long story."

"When we was a tradin' in foreign waters," went on Neb, "the Captain met a likely woman. She was Spanish and he married her."

"What?" cried Beth rising in her excitement. "Everyone says that the old Captain was unmarried."

"They don't know," said Black Neb. "I know for I was thar. She was a beauty and she sailed with us for a year. Then she died, leavin' a little daughter. The Captain took her back to his wife's folks in Spain."

"And the Fernandez family is Spanish," breathed Beth to herself, "I begin to see things more clearly."

"It was many years before I seen Little Marie again," went on Black Neb, "and then she was a grown woman an' had a little girl of her own. She would be about your age, Miss, and as pretty as a picture. The Captain was close-mouthed, he never told his folks but that he still was an old bachelor. He loved that little girl, tho, Miss. He thought the world of her. But the

Captain didn't know whether she was alive or dead, Miss. Her folks took her away and he came back to the old home."

"She'd have been older than I am," said Beth, "for I have heard that the Captain lived here 20 years."

"Not so long," answered Black Neb, "and she would be about 19. But he never heard any more of her. He wanted her to have his money if she was found."

"The Captain was a trader," went on Neb, "and one day he met up with the captain of another ship, a foreign ship with a queer, outlandish crew. They was a drinkin' and a carousin'—yes, Miss, the Captain would take his likker—when they got to talkin' trade. The upshot of it was that they traded ships, cargo and every doggone thing they had!" Black Neb had roused in his excitement and his faded eyes shone.

"We got the best of the bargain," continued Neb, "for in the foreign ship we found a brass box filled with old gold pieces. It weren't the Captain's box, Miss, but belonged to one of the seamen who had smuggled it aboard. After he found it Captain Pettibone told me an' his mate, Jed Carpenter. We sailed away with the man who owned the box ravin' and in irons, for he'd swum back to our ship and climbed on board. The Captain found him hidin' and threatened to kill him ef ever he told anyone of the gold we had."

"My Captain swore that he'd traded for all that was on the ship and the gold was his and he'd keep it by fair means or foul. He sold his ship and come back here to the old farm. It warn't long until Pedro Gonzalez and two of his mates that he'd told about the gold was hot on our trail. It was then, Miss, that we put up the lookout, dug the tunnel an' put the chest of gold in the steel room. The old Captain was a bit queer, Miss. He had money but he wouldn't spend it. Once in awhile he'd get Jack Miller to trade one of the gold coins for silver or paper money. He was a savin' it all for that little granddaughter of his."

"Not so very long before the old Captain died," Black Neb continued, "Jose Fernandez come an' bought the farm whar he now lives. His wife war a relation of Captain Pettibone's daughter, an' they thought they'd get the old Cap's money. But they never got none of it so fur as I know. Ef they knew whar Little Isobel war they never would tell. Fernandez always was a prowlin' around an' the old Captain shot at him once to scare him away."

"That may account for our midnight visitor," breathed Beth.

"The pirates, or whatever you might call 'em," went on Neb, "hadn't bothered us fur a long time but when he felt hisself growin' weaker he sent fur Mate Carpenter to help me. He come

after the Captain died an' Jack Miller helped us take the gold away."

"But the will," cried Beth, "and the deed to the farm."

"Thar was a new will," answered Black Neb, "and Jack Miller has it. He'll have to tell you the rest, I reckon, him or Jed Carpenter who was with me in the cave. They is still hantin' Miss Isobel but Jack told me that he thought she'd been found. What's that, Miss? Whose thar?"

Excited voices were heard outside the door of the little house, and Beth threw it open to witness a strange spectacle. Gathered there was the Fernandez family, Jack Miller, and with him an old gray-bearded man and a young girl whose dark beauty made Beth gasp. Never before had she seen a girl so beautiful, and the stranger clung to Jack's arm as if she had a right to him. Surely now the drama would unfold. With a bow Jack Miller ushered all those outside in to crowd the little room.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Good Hog Prices Ahead?

BY R. A. STOKDYK

With corn prices high, hog producers are becoming anxious about the prospective hog market for the fall and winter months. Those who have corn that will mature are debating whether to finish their hogs or let them go and sell their corn. On the other hand, the corn farmer who is faced with the prospect of soft corn is wondering what class and weight of hogs to feed.

Since market receipts play such an important part in influencing hog prices and so many livestock men say that they could predict price trends if they knew what receipts would be, it will be interesting to examine prospective receipts. With the spring pig crop of 1927 estimated at 3 to 4 per cent above the spring pig crop of 1926, there should be approximately 22,810,000 hogs received at the 68 markets from October to March. This compares with 22,030,000 head actually received during the same period a year ago.

However, records for the last 26 years show that in years of high corn prices there is a heavier movement to market than the average of all the years put together. The movement starts earlier than usual and continues to be heavy until early March. By calculating the market movement month by month in years of high corn prices and taking into consideration the size of the spring pig crop, the following estimates of hog receipts at the 68 markets for the fall and winter months are obtained:

	Estimate for 1927-1928	Actual 1926-1927	Actual 1925-1926
October	3,393,000	3,261,000	3,390,000
November	4,134,000	3,554,000	3,844,000
December	4,675,000	3,910,000	4,380,000
January	4,670,000	4,252,000	4,304,000
February	3,572,000	3,308,000	3,372,000
March	3,483,000	3,483,000	3,579,000

By comparing the estimate for this fall and winter with the actual receipts in either 1926 or 1925 it is evident that there will be a heavier movement to market than usual. This indicates weak to declining prices for most classes of hogs during this period. It is not until late February or early March that a let-up in receipts is apparent and any marked improvement in prices can be expected. This is the case in nearly every year of short corn crops and high corn prices.

The hog feeder who is looking ahead will aim to feed the class of hogs that will be ready for market by early March. By late March and early April the market will be influenced by the 1927 fall pig crop. The man who has mature corn will no doubt be in a position to take advantage of prevailing hog prices and corn prices and leave the feeding operation to the man who has soft corn and must feed. The alternative open to hog men who have soft corn and who cannot secure feeder hogs of the weight that will be ready to market by early March will be to feed to heavier weights. Heavy hogs and light feeder types are in a better position for the fall and winter hog market than other classes because of the corn situation.

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.



Let's fix up now!

Don't let the late fall days get by before you fix up your farm buildings for the winter. At your local "Farm Service" Hardware Store — where you will find the "tag" in the window — you can get everything you need for this work. These stores have roofing, roof paper, prepared shingles that they have selected to best meet the conditions in your locality. They can help you with barn ventilating systems, and are headquarters for paints and varnishes that will give your buildings full protection against-winter storms.

It pays to keep all of your equipment in good shape, and the easiest money you can make is to keep up repairs constantly so that you do not have the expense of rebuilding.

Fencing, Too

Are your fences tight and in good condition? Don't put it off until spring to put in new posts if they are needed. It is easier to put in a new stretch of fencing now than it will be next spring when the ground is muddy and spring work is piling up. Your "Farm Service" Hardware Man can give you all the information you need about fencing as well as builders' and all other kinds of hardware.

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men



"A Foreign Ship With a Queer, Outlandish Crew," Had Originally Borne the Treasure Which Black Neb Describes. But to Whom Does It Belong?

Has Used Her Talents Well

(Continued from Page 22)

There in utter despair drooped the sole survivor of an attack of intestinal worms. It was a humped-up, distorted mass of feathers, warning that clean ground is the right place to start infant chicks. The value of sunlight and plenty of fresh air was graphically demonstrated by the difference in development of a number of birds from the same hatch. The neglected half dozen surely were sorry examples.

Si enumerated the benefits of the portable farrowing house, self-feeders, cholera and disease control; livestock to him meant the principal market for farm crops; if you wanted to know what he meant by a balanced ration for the calf or the big steer you had only to study the glass-front self-feeder. "A good ram is half the flock—a poor one 99 per cent," he cautioned. "The female spoils only one generation but the male all of them." He called attention to the difference between the profitable and neglected orchard; the value of knowing what varieties one is planting, of lime and legumes, farm accounts and smut control. Definite, detailed information about all of his pointers were available on the charts included in the college display.

"But They Go Digging On"

"King Geomys Pott" died an ignominious death. He dug his way into the happy burrowing grounds of gophers before the public eye. A. E. Oman, rodent specialist at the college, had him mounted and carries him to the fairs, exhibiting him as one of the heartiest alfalfa root eaters ever captured. Oman advises that a gopher weighing 3/4 pound is considered a rather healthy specimen. "King Geomys" tipped the scales right at a pound. But altho he has passed out of this vale of ruined alfalfa fields the work goes on. Six of his near relatives were sentenced to work behind the glass for the edification of Free Fair visitors. A single gopher, mind you, is capable of throwing up 150 to 250 mounds in a fall season. One mile of tunnel is credited to 10 gophers, and for every foot they go they cut from one to five alfalfa plants. One thousand acres of poisoned gophers last year was the total. Oman is working to double that another year.

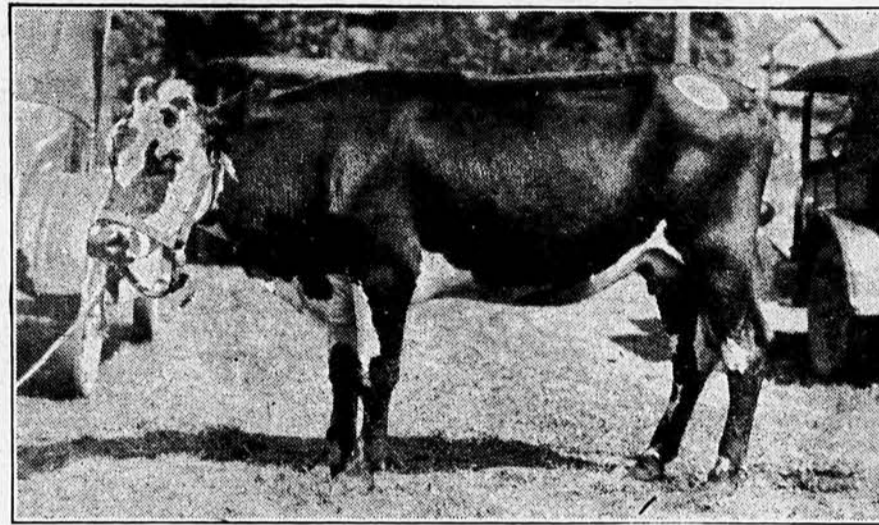
Had Something on Her Hip

"Have you seen her? Mamselle." By the time the average fair goer read that sign and others just as impressive he decided he was missing something by not hunting Mamselle's abode. Don't get disgusted when we say she isn't a sweet little "Frenchie" but merely a Holstein cow, because she had "something interesting on her hip." It was a sign—"Back to the farm for me," it read, "because I made \$131.30 above feed costs last year."

But her five stall mates, what of them? There was "Bad Eye," "Poor Mary," "Scrub Jersey," "Warty," and "Sad Marie." Maybe those names are changed from time to time but they suit quite well. The signs on their hips told a tale of woe—"Sold to the stock yards because I lost \$3.65 last year." It wasn't that same amount of loss

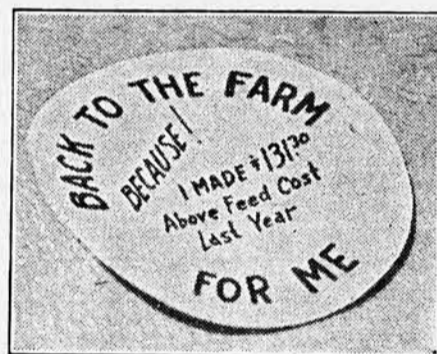
with each cow; maybe just a small profit. It would just take 15 of the best of them to make as much as Mamselle. She is owned by Ed Miller, Geary county. All of the cows, by the way, came from the same testing association, and they made up one of the most outstanding Cow Testing Association demonstrations ever seen at the Free Fair.

It cost \$115.95 to feed Mamselle her 4 to 1 grain ration and \$245.28 to feed the five cows—this latter figures out



This is "Bad Eye," a Stable Mate With "Mamselle" in the Cow Testing Association Exhibit. She Also Had Something on Her Hip, But It Was, "Sold to the Packing Company Because I Lost Money Last Year," or Words to That Effect

\$49.05 a head. Mamselle returned \$131.30 over feed costs, while the returns above feed costs for all five of the market going cows totaled only \$43.02, or a third as much as Mamselle. So you see how it would take 15 of their kind to hold a candle with the farm bound milk dispenser. For every dollar invested in Mamselle's feed she returned \$2.13, while the other cows averaged only \$1.17. It cost



This is What "Mamselle" Had on Her Hip. She Goes Back to the Farm for Production and Reproduction

85 cents a hundred, feed costs only, for Mamselle to produce milk and \$1.88 for the five as an average. Of course, the five cows were of different quality than Mamselle, and they were fed and handled differently. But that is the point, as Jim Linn, from the college and in charge of the exhibit, pointed out. "You must have the quality in

the animal in the first place and then feed a balanced ration." The figures were arrived at by allowing 40 cents a pound for butterfat and 50 cents a hundred for skimmilk in each case.

Livestock Had Quality

'Twas a drizzly melon. Col. L. R. Brady—the official announcer in the livestock pavilion, you know him—attacked it right after he had finished with the Holstein awards. With the aid of J. A. Howell, Marshall county, the victim was surrounded and the knife driven home. Voraciously the good Colonel proceeded to drown all the cares of a parched throat and

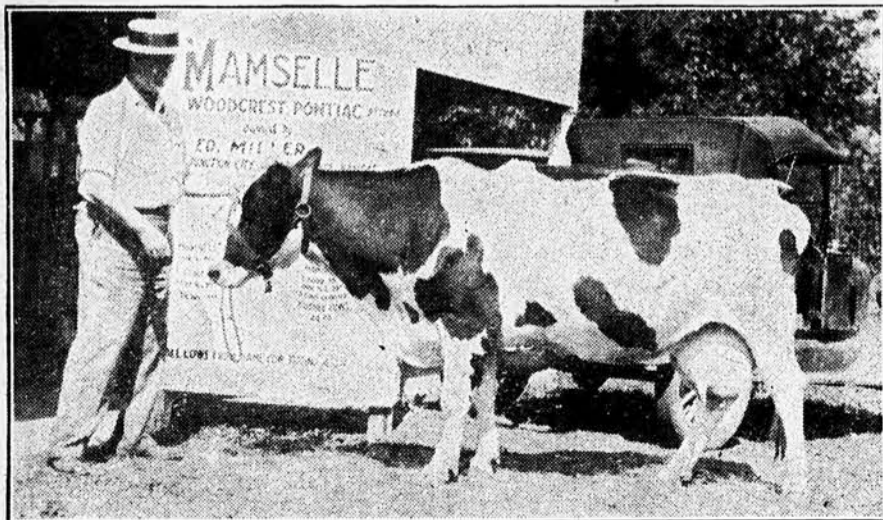
gnawing digestive tract with the delicious liquid diet at hand. Fifteen minutes later he demanded a photographer. The camera man came, took a picture and entered into the shower-bath contest. Truly, 'twas a drizzly melon.

But there is a story with it. A year ago at one of the fairs the Colonel and Mr. Howell were noted, arms akimbo, a surplus of moisture on their chins and mayhap trickling down their arms. They liked watermelon "out of sight" and that's where they were putting one. Now the Colonel is a thrifty man and some seeds he did save. "Take these home, good friend," perhaps he said, as he handed Mr. Howell some seeds from the melon. "Plant them, and return again next year with the fruits of your toil." Mr. Howell did as he had been charged, and the melon, or really melons, the judge and the photo man and a good many other folks enjoyed at the Free Fair this year were direct descendants of the melon of a year ago.

And speaking about livestock men let's talk about the show. It was a whale of an affair from numbers and particularly from the standpoint of quality. "As a whole," Dr. C. W. McGampbell, of the college, said, "the livestock show is 25 per cent larger than it was in 1926, and it is decidedly better. It is the best Percheron show west of the Mississippi River so far this year, and that includes the Iowa State Fair. The most striking thing all thru is the lack of tail ends." It was the biggest sheep show ever held at the Free Fair, and the Polands and Durocs were more numerous, as well as Holsteins, Shorthorns, Jerseys and Percherons.

W. E. Dustin, Shawnee county, was showing all the horses he owns except one. All in the show were broke to work and they supply considerable power in the farming operations. Since he doesn't farm so much himself anymore, Mr. Dustin has given more attention to showing horses. "That's the way they help pay for their keep," he said. He was a top winner in Lincoln, Neb., a week ago and at Topeka a year ago as well. J. J. Moxley brought up "one of the prettiest little horses" from Osage county the fair has seen, and incidentally he took the junior championship over the Percherons.

A. J. Schuler, Dickinson county, had a fine bunch of 12 Angus in the show, and he got a first on a 2-year-old bull. He is going on to Hutchinson and to the American Royal. Foster Farms, Rexford, were in the show with 11 Herefords. William Shanks, herd (Continued on Page 30)



"Mamselle" Owned by Ed Miller, Geary County, the Pride of the Cow Testing Association Exhibit. For Every Dollar Invested in Feed for Her She Returned \$2.13. Now Compare Her With the Picture of "Bad Eye" in This Issue



Swine killed on highways; dairy cattle dead from bloat; pure bred mixed with scrub sires; bad blood between neighbors—these are only a few of the many penalties a poorly fenced farm must bear.

RED BRAND FENCE

"Galvannealed"—Copper Bearing
Can't be rooted up from the bottom, or broken down from the top, when properly erected. Full length, picket-like stays, wavy strands and can't-slip knots keep it hog-tight and bull-proof.

No other fence can match "RED BRAND." We put copper in the steel, like old-time fence. This adds years of extra wear. Our patented "Galvannealing" process welds on an extra heavy coating of zinc. This keeps rust out and long life in.

What has been your experience with or without good fence? We will pay \$5 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.

Always look for the Red Brand top wire
Keystone Steel & Wire Co.
2110 Industrial St.
Peoria, Illinois

The OLD RELIABLE ORIGINAL AND BEST FEEDER
Economy Feeder
DES MOINES SILO & MFG. CO.
DES MOINES "ECONOMY" FEEDER
The recognized standard. Not an experiment. Every inch of lumber immersed in vat of BOILING CREOSOTE OIL—lasts a lifetime. Wood is the only material that tankage and minerals will not destroy. Equipped with patented "agitator," impossible for any kind of feed to choke. Four sizes—twenty, forty-five and sixty bushels; also the Junior. See your dealer or write.
DES MOINES SILO & MFG. CO.
402 New York Ave. Des Moines, Iowa
MAKERS OF FAMOUS DES MOINES HOP HOUSES AND BROOMS
HOUSES (3 sizes in each)

We Want All Your White and Brown EGGS

Write for tags and prices. Ref. Bank of America, 257 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Pamphlet of instruction on how the actual producers can net most for their Eggs and Poultry on request.

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172 Duane St., New York City

CORN CRIBS
All shapes, round, square, oblong—All steel—Midwest Heavy Duty Corn Crisbs guaranteed against losses from fire, rats, mold, weather, etc. The best investment a farmer can make.
FREE Write for pictures and descriptive folder telling how to get more for your corn. Low prices and prepaid freight in effect now on Crisbs and Grain Bins. MIDWEST STEEL PRODUCTS CO.
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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.
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Headquarters for Livestock engravings
Write for prices
Copper Engraving Co.
DEPT. M
TOPEKA - WICHITA
Cuts for School Annuals

Do You Know That—
you have not read all the paper until you have looked over all the classified advertisements?

"Chug-Chug" Land Popular

Apparently All the 400,000 Visitors at Topeka Saw the Machinery Show

BY E. H. KIMBALL

IF ANYONE in Kansas has the idea that power farming won't hold the interest of farmers, that it is only a passing fancy, or that it is not well established or developed, let him talk with the men who had charge of the various machinery and implement exhibitions at the Kansas Free Fair during the week of September 12 to 17.

The "chug-chug" of gasoline engines or power machinery of other sorts mingled with the clatter and rattle of threshers and cutters and the heavy rumble of the caterpillars to make the machinery plot on the fair grounds just about the noisiest spot of the whole fair—and anyone who was there knows it was a fair in which there were few quiet spots.

Implement houses expressed their faith in the fair ahead of time by contracting for the largest amount of space ever used for the showing of machinery in Topeka. That the faith was justified was the opinion of all the exhibit managers on the grounds during the festivities. It was their opinion that practically all of the 400,000 people (or what is your guess?) who came thru the free gate also visited the machinery exhibits. Most of the visitors came because they were interested in the show and wouldn't have missed it. The rest came because they couldn't help seeing it if they walked on to the fair grounds.

"Interest in the Kansas Free Fair this year," said J. G. Shaw of the Des Moines Silo Company, "seemed to be greater than at any of the three previous years I have been here. I've been to hundreds of state fairs as a traveling representative of this company, but I'd rather come to the Kansas Free Fair than to anything else in the country, with the possible exception of the American Royal." It is the general opinion of exhibitors at the Topeka fair that the free gate sends visitors to the exhibits with a better humor than that found in guests of other fairs.

Salesmen Were Happy

Salesmen in charge of the International Harvester exhibit, which featured McCormick-Deering implements, were most happy over the number of people who expressed interest in their show. "If anyone doubts that Kansas farmers are really interested in power farming," they said, "send him to us. We've never had so many sales right from the grounds, and we've never seen such an active interest in all sorts of modern machinery and improved models as there has been this year," they continued. As an example of the interest which includes actual buying, it was pointed out that during the summer 25 tractors, most of them McCormick "Farmalls" have been sold within a few miles of Topeka.

As a concrete testimony of the growing interest in large scale power farming in Eastern Kansas, the Massey-Harris combine which was sold early in the summer to J. B. Davis and W. B. Faulkner of Silver Lake was on display in the exhibit of R. T. Wright, local representative of the company. "There can be no question," he said, "that the next season will see many people in Shawnee county and the surrounding territory following the example of the two men who have pioneered the combine trail in the eastern part of the state."

Mr. Wright had further proof of the depth of interest which Kansas farmers are displaying in the newest farm equipment in his exhibit of New Idea spreaders, which he also sells in the Topeka territory. Six sales were made from the grounds in the first three days of the fair. This is a remarkable record, for all the exhibitors on the grounds come for the contact rather than immediate sales. All agreed that the Kansas fair brings as many follow-up inquiries and ultimate sales as anything of the like which can be found in the country. And, of course, that is because Kansas people are more responsive to the new and more efficient developments in everything pertaining to the farm.

The Holt Combine exhibit in charge of A. C. Jenvey of the Western Harvester Company, Topeka, was another attractive spot for those who went to the extent of showing their hand as prospective purchasers. The Holt Combine was one of the pioneers on the west coast, the western office being in Spokane, and for years it has been a leader in the parts of the country in which the combine had been in established usage for some time. "There is little doubt," said Jenvey, "that the combine will be as common in Eastern Kansas in the near future as it is in the West. It has a proper place here and will force its way into the list of farm equipment used by farmers of this territory. The swing can already be seen, and the next few years will see a remarkable advancement in its use."

Exhibitors in the Kansas Free Fair machinery section included the Hart-Parr Company, the Dempster Mill Manufacturing Company, the Challenge Company, the Concrete Products Company, the D. H. Forbes Hardware Company, the Massey-Harris Harvester Company, the Indiana Truck Sales Company, the Interlocking Cement Silo Company, the John Deere Plow Company, the W. S. Dickey Clay Manufacturing Company, the Road Supply and Metal Company, the International Harvester Company, the Des Moines Silo Company, the Chase Plow Company, the Studebaker Company, the New Idea Spreader Company, the Jay-Bee Sales Company, the Light Draft Harrow Company, the Emerson-Brantingham Implement Company, the Advance-Rumely Company, the Buller-Coupler Company, the Minneapolis Steel and Machinery Company, the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company, the Kansas Road Equipment Company, and the Western Harvester Company.

The Kansas folks came. That showed they were interested. The Kansas folks bought. That showed they were prosperous. And both things helped to make the 1927 Kansas Free Fair a record breaker in just one more of the many ways in which it truly was the "biggest and best ever."

The Rise of the Soy

Back in 1917, less than 1/2 million acres of soybeans were grown in the United States. In 1924, the last year for which figures are available, the acreage was 2 1/2 million.

The amazing increase in the acreage of this legume can be traced to its value as a soil builder, as a catch crop when the season is late, as a supplement for corn in feeding hogs, and as a cash crop for seed and in a lesser measure, soybean oil. The latter market will undoubtedly widen steadily, tho at present the price of beans for this purpose is not enough to justify growing them for market alone unless the grower is located close to an oil-extracting plant.

Another factor that has influenced the popularity of soybeans is the development of machinery for growing and harvesting the crop. Corn planters are now equipped with attachments for planting the beans with the corn, any desired number to the hill. Or, if desired, the beans can be drilled with the planter or put in with a grain drill. The latter method is most used when growing the beans for hay or seed.

Cultivation of drilled beans offered difficulties until the introduction of the rotary hoe, but that difficulty is a drawback no longer when the latter machine is used. The combine has revolutionized the harvest of beans for seed, as the mower or binder-threshing machine method lost a large percentage of the beans thru shattering of the dry pods. With the combine the loss in harvesting is reduced to a negligible quantity. Loss from wet weather also is reduced when the combine is used, as there is no danger of the shocked bundles rotting in continued wet weather. The standing stalks and pods dry quickly after a rain, and the harvest can be resumed a few hours after the sun comes out.

No more bothering with this!



What's happening here? They're capsuling a pig for worms. Will it do any good? Yes, but the capsuling will set him back about a week! And in a month, if it isn't all done over again, the worms will be right back!

JUST let Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic do the worming for you. Simply mix it in the feed or swill. Then watch your hogs begin to thrive, and forget about the worms. The Tonic takes care of them, as all our tests prove—and on full feed—no fasting.

Here is the common sense of it:

Hogs raised on infested ground will constantly become infested and reinfested with the ova (eggs) of worms. It is impossible to prevent these ova being taken into the system.

Then it takes these eggs only four weeks to develop into the real worms. That is why the average wormer must be repeated every four weeks if it is to be effective.

Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic means worm control. You give the worming dose the first ten days, and continue with the thrift dose. Worms are expelled and reinfestation is controlled.

But remember—Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic is not drastic. That's why it does not stunt your hogs. It does its work gradually but effectively. It keeps the worms moving through the system, undeveloped, and without interfering with the thrift of your hog.

You cannot judge the effectiveness of any treatment by the number of worms you see. Some will be too small to be seen with the naked eye. Others will disintegrate as they pass through the bowel.

The never-failing way to tell that Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic is doing the work is to watch your hogs thrive. Note the increased appetite, vigor and thrift.

Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic

Appetizer—Worm Expeller—and Mineral Balance
—all combined in one product

Costs little to use. The first extra pound of pork a hog gains each month pays for the Tonic.

Remember—When you buy Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic, our responsibility does not end until you are satisfied that your investment is a profitable one. Otherwise, return the empty container to your dealer and get your money back.

PRICES: 25-lb. pail \$3.00; 100-lb. drum \$10.00; 500 lbs. at 9 1/2¢; 1000 lbs. at 9¢; ton lots at 8 1/2¢ per lb.
Except in the Far West and Canada

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



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



Here Is More Proof—

that thieves stay away from farms where this sign is posted

Thieves are passing the word around among their gangs to stay away from farms where the Protective Service sign is posted.

Too many of their friends are now doing time in the Kansas penitentiary for stealing from members of the Protective Service. They also know that about a dozen others are in Kansas jails awaiting trial for similar offenses.

Here are a few examples of how the Protective Service sign is protecting farms from thieves:

Montgomery county thieves learned about the \$50 reward paid for the capture and conviction of thieves who steal from members of the Protective Service when a thief went to the penitentiary from that county for stealing chickens from C. V. Cole near Cherryvale. Thieves in that section have since avoided Protective Service farms.

A Sedgwick county thief went to jail for six months for stealing poultry from W. E. Kennedy, who had a Protective Service sign posted. Every thief in that part of the state now knows a \$50 reward will be paid for his capture and conviction if he steals from a Protective Service member.

One \$50 Protective Service reward paid in Nemaha county for a thief who stole from Mrs. Charles Conley was enough to stop thieves from stealing from farms in that section of Kansas, where Protective Service signs are posted.

The Protective Service broke up a gang of professional thieves in Kansas City who had stolen thousands of dollars worth of property from Andrew Ford and other Leavenworth county farmers. Before this gang was taken to the penitentiary they passed the word along to other thieves to beware of farms posted with Protective Service signs.

It was a common occurrence for thieves to raid farms near Paola and other parts of Miami county until two of them went to the penitentiary from that county for stealing chickens from Charles Knoche, a member of the Protective Service who lives near Paola. Now Miami county thieves stay away from farms that have Protective Service signs up.

The Protective Service has posted \$2500 in rewards to protect members from thieves. When this amount is gone we will put up another \$2500.

Thieves are most active during the fall and winter months. Now is the time for you to get a Protective Service sign up at the entrance to your farm. Let thieves and crooks know a reward will be paid for their capture and conviction if they steal from you. They will think twice before they take chances on stealing your property when they know you are a member of the Protective Service. But if your farm is not protected you may be the very one they select to rob.

Send the Coupon Today

A Kansas farm without a Protective Service sign is an invitation for thieves to come in and help themselves. A dime invested in a Protective Service sign today may save you several hundred dollars worth of property.

ONE OF THESE OFFERS MAY SAVE YOU SERIOUS LOSS

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

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

\$3.10. The \$3.00 to pay for a 5 years' subscription to Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze, and 10 cents for mailing and handling Protective Service sign.

\$2.10. The \$2.00 to pay for a 3 years' subscription to Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze, and 10 cents for mailing and handling Protective Service sign.

\$1.10. The \$1.00 to pay for a 1 year subscription to Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze, and 10 cents for mailing and handling Protective Service sign.

10 cents to pay for mailing and handling Protective Service sign, as I am a paid in advance subscriber to Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.

(Put an X before the one you want)

Name.....

Town.....

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

Be sure to give your R. F. D. number if you live on a rural route

827

Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze
 8th and Jackson Sts. Topeka, Kansas

preme; junior champion, Ransom Farms, on Beva Ford's Lass.

Spotted Poland Chinas—Senior and grand champion boar, M. C. Scott, LaMonte, Mo.

Chester Whites—Senior and grand champion boar, Charles Morrell, Palmyra, Neb.

Hampshires—Senior and grand champion boar, Ed. Bell, Superior, Neb.

Berkshires—Senior and grand champion boar, C. G. Nash & Sons, Eskridge, on Hopwell Sovereign; junior champion, Nash, on Nashanal Improver.

Tamworths—Senior and grand champion boar, P. A. Wempe, Seneca, on Long Lad; junior champion, Wempe, on Fancy Prince.

Percherons—Senior and grand champion stallion, A. D. Outhier, Homestead, Okla.

Fat Steers—Champion steer, S. C. Fullerton & Sons, Miami, Okla.

his farm near Clay Center, Oct. 19. An usual Mr. Amcoats will sell about half of the offering and the other half will be consigned...

LIVESTOCK NEWS By Jesse B. Johnson 463 West 9th St., Wichita, Kan.

W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan., who has been a breeder of Durocs for many years and has a large mail order trade in Durocs...

Dr. C. A. Branch, secretary of the Kansas State Holstein breeders association is organizing a sale of high grade and registered cattle to be held on his farm near Aulne, Oct. 17.

Mark Branine of Cheney has been breeding registered Jersey cattle now for over ten years. His first and second breeding bulls were bred at Hood farm and were both grandsons of Pegasus 99th.

F. E. Wittum, Poland China breeder of Caldwell, down on the Kansas-Oklahoma line held a bred sow sale Sept. 12. The crowd was small considering the importance of the event, such a sale held in the center of the best corn prospect for many years...

W. A. Young of Clearwater has one of the best balanced stock and grain farms to be found in the state. Mr. Young has a section of land and raises annually about 800 acres of wheat, 100 acres of corn and other row crops...

Dispersion Registered Jerseys, Percherons, Etc.

On Farm One Mile South of Howard, Kansas, September 28-29



160 Head of Registered Jerseys. Comprising 100 bred cows and heifers, 35 open heifers, 25 young bulls and the herd bulls You'll Do Ferns's Champion 195683, Age High 165796...

40 Registered Percherons. 23 mature bred mares, 8 young stallions, including herd stallion ISAMBERT 2nd, line bred double Brilliant, sound and weighing a ton.

20 Standard Bred Horses, including 16 mares bred to FAIR EXCHANGE and BINGENAIERS. Above mares producers or dams of producers, some with records up to 2.26.

Dr. G. H. Grimmell, Owner, Howard, Elk Co., Ks.

Farm Crops and Markets

(Continued from Page 26)

turing rapidly. Wheat, \$1.28; corn, 90c; eggs, 26c; cream, 38c.—Albert Robinson.

Wheat—A good rain would be of help to the wheat ground. The weather has been warm, and corn is maturing rapidly. It is too hard to eat—so we have to live on potatoes!

Rooks—We have had no rain for two weeks. Corn is ripening fast. Wheat seeding has started. Kafir and cane will produce large yields of feed.

Rush—The soil is drying out, and the land is being prepared for wheat as rapidly as possible. The volunteer wheat is being killed generally in the wheat fields—this should reduce the danger of trouble next year from Hessian fly.

LIVESTOCK NEWS By J. W. Johnson Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.

Next Saturday, Oct. 1 is the J. T. Morton & Sons Poland China sale at Stockton, Kan.

There were 170 Holsteins in the dairy cattle division at Topeka last week shown by 33 exhibitors.

Shorthorn breeders who like strong milking qualities in their cattle should get Mr. Amcoats' Oct. 19 sale catalog.

L. M. Blake & Son, Oak Hill, Clay county, will sell 50 registered Herefords at auction at their farm near that place, Oct. 8.

Oct. 14 is the date of the Helendale Ranch Duroc sale at Campus, Kan.

Mr. Joseph Seal, Wakefield, was a visitor at the Free Fair, Topeka, last week.

At a called meeting of the Kansas Holstein breeders association last week at Topeka, W. H. Mott was elected to attend the meeting that is to be held soon at Des Moines, Ia.

Dr. Koester, Ralph Button, Dr. Mott and other breeders who will have some Holsteins to sell this fall, talked over the matter at Topeka, last week and decided to hold a combination breeders sale at Topeka Nov. 30.

If you are interested in good Shorthorns you should be at the S. B. Amcoats sale at

Public Sales of Livestock

Jersey Cattle Oct. 5—D. J. Wilson, Mound City, Kan. Oct. 12—Gem Jersey Farm, Corning, Kan. Oct. 14—E. H. Taylor, Keats, Kan.

Guernsey Cattle Oct. 18—D. J. T. Axtell, Newton, Sale at Wichita.

Dairy Cattle Oct. 4—C. F. Alexander, Kinsley, Kan.

Holstein Cattle Oct. 5—Millard & Williams, Basil, Kan. Oct. 20—Thos. Weddle, Valley Center, Kan. Nov. 1—Roy H. Johnston, Oskaloosa, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle Oct. 17—A. F. Kitchen, Burlingame, Kan. Oct. 19—S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan. Oct. 27—Fremont Leidy, Leon, Kan.

Polled Shorthorn Cattle Oct. 12—L. G. Craik, Morehead, Kan.

Hereford Cattle Oct. 8—L. M. Blake & Son, Oak Hill, Kan.

Spotted Poland China Hogs Oct. 11—M. Constable, Bennington, Kan. Oct. 12—L. G. Craik, Morehead, Kan. Oct. 18—Al M. Knopp, Chapman, Kan.

Poland China Hogs Oct. 1—J. T. Morton & Sons, Stockton, Kan. Oct. 12—C. E. Hogland & Sons, McPherson, Kan.

Duroc Jersey Hogs Oct. 10—Eric L. Newkirk, Hartford, sale at Strawn, Kan. Oct. 14—Helendale Ranch, Campus, Kan.

Percheron Horses Sept. 28-29—Dr. G. H. Grimmell, Howard, Kansas. Sept. 28-29—Dr. G. H. Grimmell, Howard, Kansas.

Standard Bred Horses Sept. 28-29—Dr. G. H. Grimmell, Howard, Kansas.

Sheep and Goats Oct. 12—L. G. Craik, Morehead, Kan. Oct. 26—Mark Branine, Cheney, Kan.

Holstein Dispersion Sale Wednesday, Oct. 5



on farm 10 south and 4 east of Kingman, 16 miles north of Harper, Kansas. 75 Reg. and high grade Holstein cattle, comprising 50 cows and heifers.

MILLARD & WILLIAMS, Basil, (Kingman Co.), Kan. Auct. Boyd Newcom

HOLSTEIN CATTLE HOLSTEINS Dependable Superior in production, regular in calving, noted for size and vigor, consistent in profits returned—Holsteins are known as the most dependable of all dairy cows.

JAAS T. MCCULLOCH AUCTIONEER Selling All Breeds, Clay Center, Kansas.

BOYD NEWCOM LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER 421 Beacon Building, Wichita, Kansas

J. C. BANBURY & SONS Polled Shorthorns. See us at State Fair. Grandsons of \$5000 and \$6000 Imported Bulls. Blood, Quality; Beef; Milk; Butter. 200 in herd.

Morton & Son's Sale Polands at the farm joining town, Stockton, Kan. Saturday, Oct. 1

Champion Poland China Breeding Herd sires incomparable, Columbian Knight, Improver, Liberator Jr., Missouriian. Bred Sows and Boars, sows bred to champion boars and boars sired by champions for sale at bargain prices.

Breaking all Records



For homes with electricity, the Maytag is available with electric motor

Phone Your Maytag Dealer Today

Try one of these special shipment Maytags on your own washing—FREE. See how much you have missed by being without it. If the Maytag doesn't sell itself—don't keep it.



SO tremendous has been the popularity of Maytag washers among farm women in the Southwest that another solid trainload has been received to supply the demand. This is the third trainload shipment of Maytags into this territory within seven months, in addition to regular carload consignments.

Get your Maytag from this shipment. Begin today to enjoy the spare time a Maytag brings. Have cleaner-washed clothes with less effort. A Maytag does your week's wash in an hour, washes everything without hand-rubbing—even workshirts and overalls. Its lifetime, non-rusting, cast-aluminum tub keeps water hot during the entire washing and it has a safe, self-adjusting wringer which is years ahead of other ways of removing soap and water from clothes.

In this huge Maytag trainload are hundreds of Multi-Motor Maytags. These are the washers with the in-built gasoline motor for farm homes without electricity. They do everything the electric washer does. They are simple, sure and reliable for women to operate. If you live where electricity is not available the Multi-Motor Maytag will give you all the advantages of city home laundering facilities.

Deferred Payments
You'll Never Miss

THE MAYTAG COMPANY, Newton, Iowa

Founded 1894

Southwestern Branch: 1005 McGee St., Kansas City, Mo.

Call one of the authorized Maytag dealers listed below:

- | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| Abilene.....Kipp Maytag Store | Garden City.....Burns & Goulding | Kansas City.....Swenson Maytag Co. | Minneapolis.....McMillan Electric Co. | Randolph.....Moline Hdw. Co. |
| Agra.....H. M. Underwood | Goodland.....W. H. Tipton Hdw. Co. | Kensington.....Kensington Hdw. Co. | Minneola.....H. A. Morain | Rexford.....Knudson Bros. |
| Almena.....Wolf & Kingman | Garnett.....Wilson-Beach Hdw. Co. | Kingman.....O. K. Lt. & Pr. Co. | Modoc.....The Modoc Garage | Richmond.....McCandless Hdw. Co. |
| Anthony.....Community Gro. | Great Bend.....Gibson Farm Sup. Co. | Kinsley.....Nevins Hdw. Co. | Morland.....Ludkow & Co. | Riley.....Enos Fritz |
| Arkansas City.....Gambill-McGeorge | Greensburg.....Nevins Hdw. Co. | Kiowa.....O. K. Lt. & Pr. Co. | Mound Valley | Russell.....S. S. Miller & Sons |
| Atchison.....Swenson Maytag Co. | Grenola | La Crosse.....Humburg Lbr. Co. | NeoshoValleyMaytagCo.(Parsons) | St. Francis.....DeRoy Danielson & Sons |
| Atwood.....Kirschner-Roshong | Marshall & Marshall Hdw. Co. | La Cygne.....C. T. Potter | Natoma.....Badger Lbr. Co. | Salina.....Kipp Maytag Store |
| Baldwin.....Linge Maytag Co. | Hardtner.....Allen Bros. | Larned.....A. A. Doerr Merc. Co. | Neodesha.....Electric Shop | Satanta.....Von Schultz Hdw. Co. |
| Baxter Springs.....Joplin Maytag Co. | Harper.....O. K. Lt. & Pr. Co. | Lawrence.....Linge Maytag Co. | Ness City.....Miners Cash Store | Scott City.....I. S. Ruth & Son |
| Beaver.....Farley Maytag Co. | Havensville.....McDonald Produce | Leavenworth.....Swenson Maytag Co. | New Alamo.....F. J. Mindrup | Selden.....M. Zimmerman Hdw. |
| Belleville.....Howard Anderson | Hays.....N. M. Schlyer | Lenora.....Lenora Maytag Co. | Newton.....Rich Merc. Co. | Seneca.....Abbuehl Maytag Co. |
| Beloit.....Kiniry & Sons | Herndon.....Herndon Lt. & Pr. Co. | Leonardville.....Sikes Store | Norton.....J. M. Gleason | Sharon Springs.....C. E. Koons |
| Bird City.....W. W. Shahan | Hiawatha.....G. Spaulding Furn. Store | Leoti.....Western Hdw. Co. | Oakley.....Oakley Marble & G. Co. | Smith Center.....J. N. Smith |
| Bison.....Humburg Lbr. Co. | Hill City.....Webster Hdw. Co. | Leville.....J. S. Schandler | Oberlin.....Herndon Lt. & Pr. Co. | Stockton.....O. K. Lt. & Pr. Co. |
| Blue Rapids.....Brokenicky Plbr. Co. | Hillsboro.....J. V. Friesen | Liberal.....Farley Maytag Co. | Olathe.....Dahl Maytag Co. | Stirling.....G. E. Blair |
| Bonner Springs.....Owl Hdw. Co. | Hoisington.....Fred Childs | Lindsborg.....Train Bros. | Onaga.....Hochard Produce | Studley.....Harry Pratt |
| Brewster.....Knudson Bros. Hdw. | Holton.....Abbuehl Maytag Co. | Logan.....E. I. King & Co. | Osage.....J. G. Lundholm | Stull.....Linge Maytag Co. |
| Bucklin.....Goff & Bunning | Home City.....Kipp Maytag Store | Lucas.....Roderick Hdw. Co. | Oswatimie.....John W. Slawson | Syracuse.....D. A. Scranton |
| Burlington.....C. E. Winn | Horton.....Carl Latenser Music Store | Luray.....Mack-Welling Lbr. Co. | Oskaloosa.....D. C. Waugh Furn. Co. | Timken.....Humburg Lbr. Co. |
| Caldwell.....Detrick Bros. | Howard.....F. L. Dobyns & Co. | Lyndon.....Archer & Athon | Overbrook.....R. E. Tutcher | Tonganoxie.....Zellner Merc. Co. |
| Campus.....A. L. Miller | Hoxie.....C. E. Montgomery | Lyons.....Taylor & Sons | Paola.....Buck-Schmitt Hdw. Co. | Topeka.....Linge Maytag Co. |
| Cedarvale.....L. C. Adams Merc. | Hugoton.....Porter Hdw. Co. | McCracken.....Humburg Lbr. Co. | Park.....Chester Fritts | Toronto.....Toronto Hdw. Co. |
| Cimarron.....Blanton Hdw. Co. | Hutchinson.....Rorabaugh-Wiley | McDonald.....Ritter Bros. | Parsons.....Neosho Valley Maytag Co. | Troy.....Winzer Hdw. Co. |
| Claffin.....Watson Hdw. Co. | Hutchinson.....L. R. Wagler | McPherson.....E. C. Crary Hdw. Co. | Pendennis.....Aitken Lbr. Co. | Valley Falls |
| Coffeyville.....Liebert Bros. Elec. Co. | Independence.....Maytag Sales Co. | Manhattan.....Kipp Maytag Store | Phillipsburg.....Theo. Smith & Sons |Sampson Lbr. & Imp. Co. |
| Colby.....Fitzgerald Hdw. Co. | Iola.....Coblentz Elec. Co. | Mankato.....R. Hanna & Sons | Pittsburg.....Pittsburg Maytag Co. | Wakeeney.....Wakeeney Hdw. Co. |
| Concordia.....Concordia Maytag Co. | Jennings.....Frank Shimmick | Marion.....J. V. Friesen | Prairie View.....A. Boland Hdw. Co. | Wamego.....Heckard Furn. Co. |
| Conway Springs.....W. S. Supply Co. | Jewel City.....Perfect Hardware Co. | Marysville.....Kipp Maytag Store | Pratt.....O. K. Lt. & Pr. Co. | Washington.....Kipp Maytag Store |
| Cottonwood Falls | Johnson.....T. M. Deal Lbr. Co. | Meade.....Todd Hdw. Co. | Protection.....O. K. Lt. & Pr. Co. | Waterville.....Erickson & Youngstedt |
| Maytag Sales Co. (Emporia) | Junction City.....Waters Hdw. Co. | Medicine Lodge | | Wellington.....Rich Merc. Co. |
| Council Grove.....Maytag Sales Co. | | O. K. Light & Power Co. | | Wichita.....Rorabaugh D. G. Co. |
| Densmore.....George Stepper | | | | Wilson.....Weber & Co. |
| Dighton.....Dighton Lbr. Co. | | | | Winfield.....Rich Merc. Co. |
| Dodge City.....Nevins Hdw. Co. | | | | Woodston.....Swank Bros. |
| Dorrance.....A. C. Reiff | | | | |
| Dover.....Winters Merc. | | | | |
| Downs.....Nixon-Hansen Hdw. Co. | | | | |
| Easton.....Swenson Maytag Co. | | | | |
| Edna | | | | |
| NeoshoValleyMaytagCo.(Parsons) | | | | |
| Eldorado.....Wilson Hdw. Co. | | | | |
| Elkhart.....Marshall Hdw. Co. | | | | |
| Ellis.....Waldo & Waldo | | | | |
| Ellsworth | | | | |
| A. J. Dryden Hdw. & Furn. Co. | | | | |
| Emporia.....Maytag Sales Co. | | | | |
| Englewood.....T. C. Murdock Hdw. | | | | |
| Eureka.....Teegardin Hdw. Co. | | | | |
| Everest.....Miller Hdw. Co. | | | | |
| Ft. Scott.....Ft. Scott Maytag Co. | | | | |
| Frankfort.....Pennington Produce | | | | |

Maytag

Aluminum Washer

IF IT DOESN'T SELL ITSELF DON'T KEEP IT

- COLORADO**
- Arriba.....Chas. G. Caribom
 - Boulder.....The Maytag Shop
 - Canon City.....Maytag Shop
 - Colorado Springs.....The Maytag Shop
 - Denver.....The Maytag Shop
 - Fort Collins.....The Maytag Shop
 - Fort Morgan.....The Maytag Shop
 - Greeley.....The Maytag Shop
 - Hugo.....J. S. McLennan
 - Julesburg.....Geo. A. Reed Hdw. Co.
 - La Junta.....The Maytag Shop
 - Otis.....Willis & Rank Hdw. Co.
 - Pueblo.....The Maytag Shop
 - Springfield.....Jett Hdw. & Lbr. Co.
 - Sterling.....The Maytag Shop
 - Trinidad.....The Maytag Shop
 - Yuma.....Western Hdw. & Imp. Co.