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KANSAS FARMER

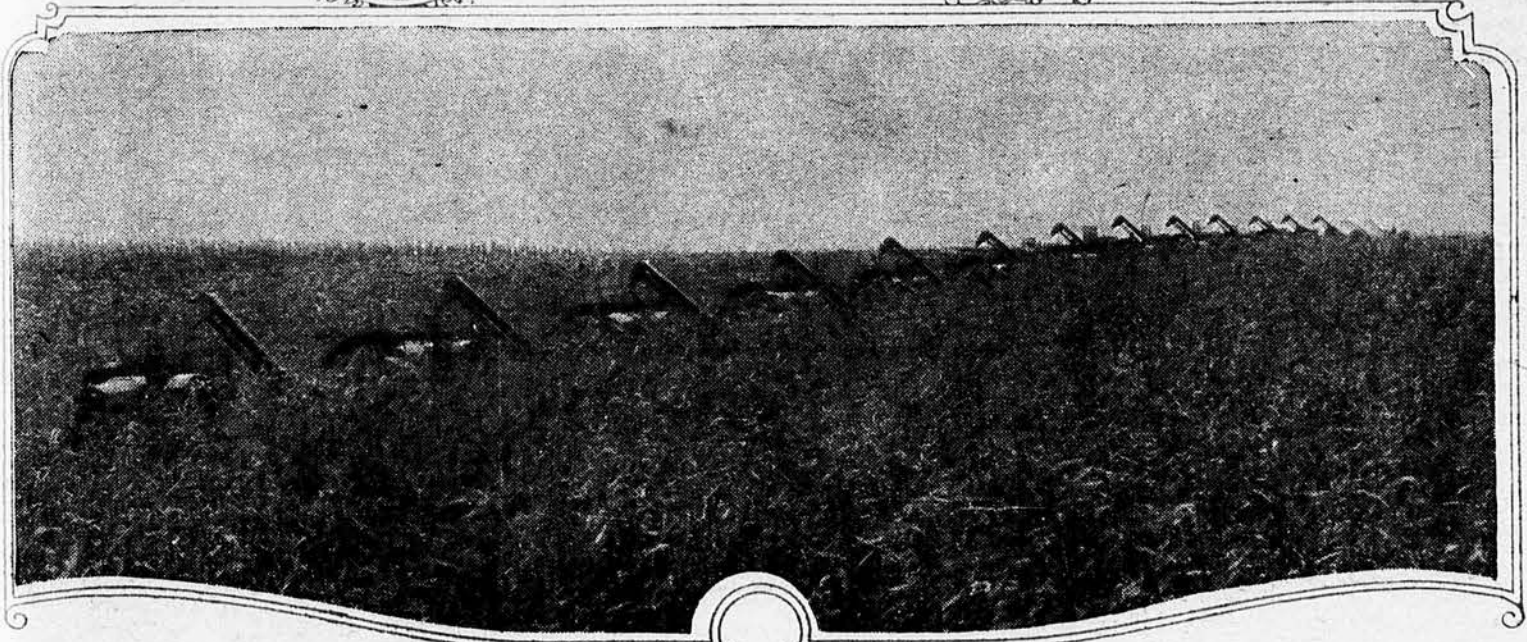
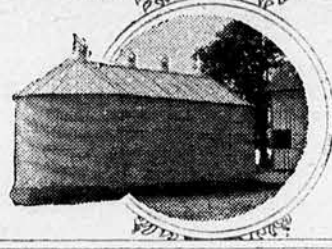
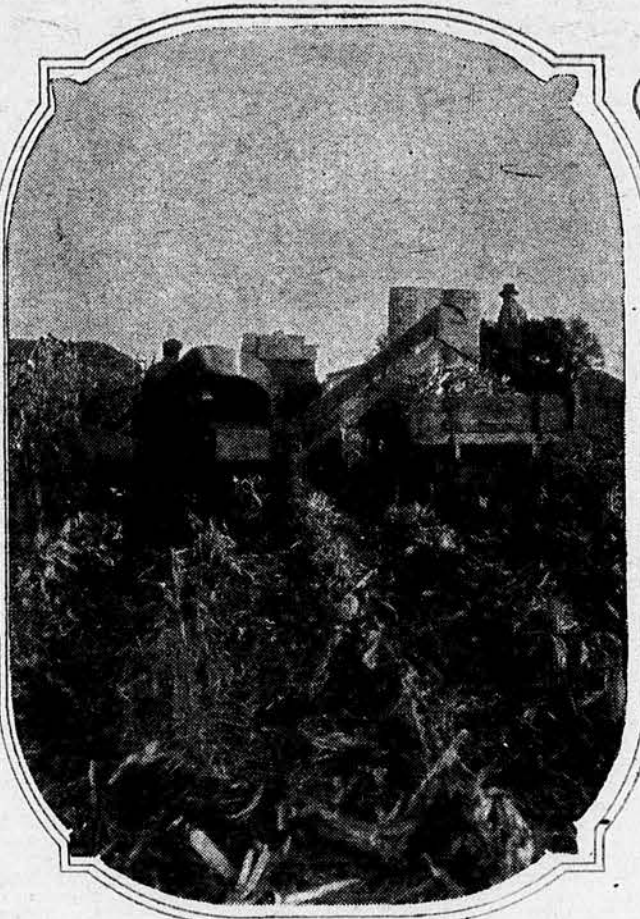
MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 65

October 22, 1927

Number 43

And Now Comes Corn Husking



las



Better Lights

Outdoors
and in

With these fall days comes the necessity for better lights. It will be dark before you get the work in the barn and outdoors done—are you going to stumble around in the dark or with the dim light of an old lantern?

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Don't forget the electric flashlights. There are times when they are worth a hundred times what you pay for them, for they give instant light that you can use with safety in the hay mow, closet or even around leaky gasoline tanks.

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Your "Farm Service"
Hardware Men



Plenty of Feed in Pastures

Bluegrass Seems to be Making a Better Growth Every Year on Jayhawker Farm

BY HARLEY HATCH

THE ground in many fields is still too wet to work, the result of the 6 inches of rain we received 10 days ago. Some of the better drained fields dried enough so that corn and kafir could be cut, but on many farms no fodder has yet been harvested, and many prospective wheat fields are yet unsown. Most of the ground that could be plowed in this locality was plowed early, and this ground is nearly all in wheat, which is up and doing well, but the stalk ground acreage will be very small. More than usual of the cultivated land was in corn and kafir this year, which was fortunate, but this allowed little stubble land to be summer plowed. Pastures are providing good feed and will until a freeze comes; even after that the bluegrass, which every year is getting more of a hold, will make good feed for some time to come. The pasture season this year has been an uncommonly long and good one.

Soil Was Still Wet

On this farm we tried the corn binder on the cane this week and found the ground still too wet to carry it. On some farms they have rigged up for this muddy condition by putting extension lugs on the drive wheel of the binder or else by fastening an old drive wheel beside the other, making a double carrying surface. Then, by putting five horses on for motive power, they have been able to cut. We have no fodder in the shock yet, but have 14 acres of cane ready to cut, which we hope to get down during the next week. We have 135 tons of alfalfa and prairie hay and 100 acres of stalk field, in which the cattle can run during the winter, so we can "make out" all right. But we would like to get the cane in the shock in good condition, as we wish to save the seed crop, which seems to be very heavy. Had we known this was to be so good a crop season we would have had half of this 14 acres of cane in corn, but we are not yet sufficiently educated in future forecasting; like most folks, our hindsight is far better than our foresight.

Good Season for Apples

Apple picking is virtually over here. The yield in the well cared for orchards was good for most varieties. I know of but one orchard which was sold to shippers, the rest of the crop being purchased by local buyers, who took the fruit out in trucks and cars. There are a number of large orchards in this county, one consisting of 30 acres, from which I am told that more than 3,000 bushels were sold last year, and the crop this season is said to be still larger. And of this 30 acres some 10 acres consist of young trees which have not yet come into bearing. We talked with the owner of this orchard this morning and he said that one more good day would see about the last of the crop sold. Of this remainder we have spoken for enough Ben Davis to provide pie timber for the coming winter. There are plenty who turn their noses up at old Ben, but as pie making material this variety is hard to beat. In addition, I have had a present of a box of fine apples from the Rose Orchard at Perry, Kan., Mr. Rose sending it down by express. He says that he has one tree in his orchard yet to be picked from which he expects 50 bushels. A number of folks from Perry are going to drive out to see the apples picked from this great tree.

Hogs Have Moved Fast

Farmers here are selling their hogs as fast as they reach a suitable weight—from 200 to 225 pounds. There are many—ourselves included—who would like to feed for more weight, as there is a good profit in feeding 85-cent corn to hogs which bring close to \$11 locally, but few care to trust present prices. The winter break in price is near, the time when packers like to get the price down to bed rock so they can buy the bulk of the crop at the lowest figure. The time is right at hand when the

packers usually begin their campaign, but they have against them this year the fact that hogs are not in very large supply, and beef and mutton are close to the highest peace time price ever recorded. With beef and mutton so high in price and with cold weather coming on it is likely that pork consumption will increase. If there is anything that the average packer Lates it is to pay farmers more than corn prices for hogs. It seems to be the general idea among the packing fraternity that if the farmer gets the cost of his corn back he is getting enough. It is hard to educate the rest of the world to the fact that the farmer is as much entitled to fair wages as are the industrial workers.

Fine Yields of Corn

Most farmers have dipped into their corn fields enough to know that the yield is to be good. It does not take long to fill a wagon with the new ears, but corn, when somewhat green, piles up faster than it will later when entirely dried out. As to yield, I have guessed the county at 35 bushels; this is only a guess, but I believe it not far out of the way. One official estimate gave Coffey county 41 bushels, which seems just a little high; it might make it, however, if the stand were just a little better. The ears are large in every field, but many fields have just a little too thin a stand for this wet year. The weight and quality of the grain will be good when it gets dried out, but if the present weather continues the corn will be very late in drying out; at present writing, almost the middle of October, even the earliest corn is very heavy and sappy and it is doubtful if it dries out enough before winter to grade No. 2; there will be too much moisture in it. Some men have suggested that the farmer with a lot of corn to sell should have sold on the board of trade when the price was so high in September, but this matter of moisture in the grain makes such a sale risky.

Farmer's Position Improved?

Ever since 1920 the value of what the farmer had to sell was at 75 to 80 as compared with the 100 which he had to pay for what he bought. Official estimates say that now things are a little more nearly equal; his dollar now is worth 88 cents as compared with the 100 cents of the other fellow. Taking everything into consideration I believe this estimate not far out of the way. On a number of things we are now on a par with the industrial world, especially on what may be called the finished products of the farm such as cattle, hogs, sheep, eggs, butterfat, fruit and vegetables. On raw materials such as wheat, corn and hay we are still a full 20 per cent behind. It is a safe estimate to make that on nearly all the materials we buy the price is virtually double what it was 15 years ago; the price of hogs, cattle and sheep are at present about double what we received in 1912, but the price of corn is only about 50 per cent greater, wheat 35 per cent and hay is not as high as it was 15 years ago. So it comes that we are still lagging about 12 to 15 per cent behind a square deal, but hoping soon to be on an even basis. Vain hope, many say. Perhaps, but it won't hurt to hope a little longer after having hoped in vain for so long.

Whoops!

Free lunch and free drinks will be served Monday noon at the Cafe Inglaterra, across from the upper plaza, to all in sympathy with the celebration of the Fourth of July.

A cordial invitation is extended to Americans who are observing the glorious day of Independence; to the English, who contributed so much to make such a celebration possible; and to all others who believe in the cause.—Tampico (Mexico) Tribune.

One reason why we don't travel by airship is because there is so little fun looking at the tops of things.

Always look
for the
Red Brand
(top wire)

**SHEEP
and SOY BEANS**

J. L. Fleshner, Allenville, Illinois, plants 2 or 3 soy beans in each hill of corn. A carload of Fall lambs get fat on the beans, lower blades of corn and stray weeds.

Soy beans planted with corn and rye drilled between the corn rows gives R. V. Disharoon, Villa Ridge, Mo., a live stock profit out of his corn field.

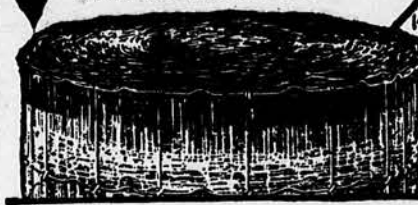
RED BRAND FENCE

"Galvannealed"—Copper Bearing makes extra profits possible for many years to come. More than this, it keeps the children on the farm. "For what boy or girl will learn to love the farm if they are continually worn out running after breechy stock or chasing neighbors' pigs?" asks Mrs. Grace Frey, Abilene, Kansas.

Fence for greater profits with RED BRAND. Copper in the steel keeps long life in; extra heavy zinc "galvannealed" coating keeps rust out; picket-like stay wires, wavy line wires, can't-slip knots help keep it straight, trim, hog-tight, bull-proof.

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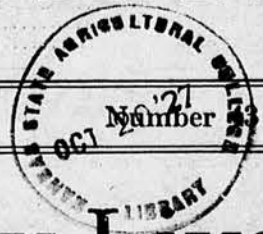


KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 65

October 22, 1927



But Welborn Had Time to Really Live

There's Pleasure in His Work and Comradeship in the Home

HE REVELS in the bigness and broadness of his work. The constant contact with nature and growing things and the opportunity for individual accomplishment appeal to him. Farming is a big game in which he can put his whole heart. For some reason that is the first impression one gets of R. C. Welborn, Douglas county. The job of making his farm produce profitably is up to him. He regards this as a test of the mettle that's in him. Certainly the extent to which he succeeds is a measure of individuality.

But don't decide that he prefers to work entirely alone. His personality corresponds to the generous stature with which nature endowed him. He is capable of understanding folks and willing to be understood by others. That is a sign of cooperation, and that is one of his strong points. It is evident, first of all, in the family life. "What we owned, we owned in common," he said. That policy built up a comradeship in the family that is as steadfast as agriculture itself. The four boys and three girls were made to feel that they had a part in whatever their parents undertook. The whole family even wrote checks on the same bank account—and incidentally the privilege wasn't abused.

Education has been one of the important points stressed. The two girls have had three years in the University of Kansas and the boys all are college graduates. Three of them are high school superintendents in Kansas and one is an instructor in the Iowa State Teachers' College. It is true they didn't stick to the farm, but it wouldn't be setting a precedent if they came back to it. Indeed, they would be following in their father's footsteps, for he, too, is a college man, and for 17 years he taught music and sold organs and pianos. But farming called him, and he says he is better satisfied than he ever was before he entered it.

For Better Educational Advantages

While on the subject of education we shouldn't neglect to name it as the reason for the Welborns coming to Kansas. "We came out here 23 years ago from Central North Carolina, where I had been teaching," Mr. Welborn said. "We didn't want to rear our children and turn them loose without education or money, so we came to Kansas where they could have the advantage of better schools. We landed at Eudora, and I worked by the day and cropped on shares at first. That was a strange year to us," and he enjoyed a laugh at his predicament back there. "We lost everything we had in a wreck coming out here," he went on. "Didn't even have a change of clothing. And as the teaching profession didn't turn out fortunes, we had very little money."

So it is evident that his present enjoyment of farming isn't the outcome of a life of ease there.

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

IT IS a serious matter, this business of keeping square with the grocer and clothier and satisfying the tax collector. Certainly every man should do it. But in our struggle to do this aren't we prone to lose sight of some of the real values in life? Don't we become so engrossed in dollar grabbing that we forget how to live?

Frequently, however, we meet someone who finds part of his compensation in the enjoyment of his work. Home life is comfortable, enjoyable, inspirational. In this class we would place R. C. Welborn, Douglas county. He is broad enough to understand folks, and to be understood by others. He has had to dig from the ground up, but where some folks would have found hardships and disaster he has discovered pleasure and profit.

Rearing his family and giving each of his seven children the best educational advantages has been his most important job, and he has been successful in this. "What we owned, we owned in common," he said, and out of that has grown genuine comradeship. Success has been the reward for his efforts in earning a living, too. It's good to meet a man like Welborn. You will be interested in his story.

He has had to work and dig like any other man of the soil who starts from the bottom. He had to learn a good deal about agriculture in general and Kansas conditions in particular, and he did it. He is a good farmer and a hard worker, but he and the members of his family didn't forget to live as they went along. Perhaps you, too, will be fortunate enough some day to sit at the dinner table with this family. Not only will you enjoy appetizing food, but also a fine variety of conversation as well. Seeing the family together like this is sufficient to allow you to judge as to their fine comradeship. And isn't that something that is slightly under-developed in too many families?

Mr. Welborn has almost made a specialty of taking over farms that had been drained to the limit with improper cropping systems, and building them back to a state of paying productivity—or at least starting them on the right road. "I have owned five farms and rented four," he said, "and have built up each one. I rather looked for the run-down places. I've enjoyed building them up, and I have made considerable more money than I could have made in my teaching. I never have

lived on a farm, either one I owned or rented, that I didn't build a house or a barn or both. If you live on a rented farm three years you have saved enough for your work in providing shelter. Of course, on the farms I rented, the owners bought the lumber and paid any carpenter help that was needed, and I hauled the lumber and put in my time. Any owner should be willing to do the same if his tenant is building up his farm. The same policy was followed with fences."

Mr. Welborn is very happily located now from the standpoint of good farming land and nearness to market. He owns 170 acres of Kaw Valley land, and it has been in his possession since 1922. His is a fertile farm and he keeps it that way by his system of rotation. Just note how he handles the 125 acres he has under cultivation. This last year he had 50 acres of corn, 20 acres of wheat, 5 acres of rye, 20 acres alfalfa, 20 acres of Sweet clover with the wheat and 30 acres of potatoes. Or to get his rotation, it is corn three or four years followed by oats and alfalfa or wheat and alfalfa or Sweet clover—sometimes Red clover. The same land goes into potatoes year after year, but between seasons the land is refreshed with such crops as cowpeas, soybeans, rye and vetch, these, of course, being plowed under. But that isn't all that goes into the building-up process. He hauls out about 300 tons of manure a year on his corn and potato land.

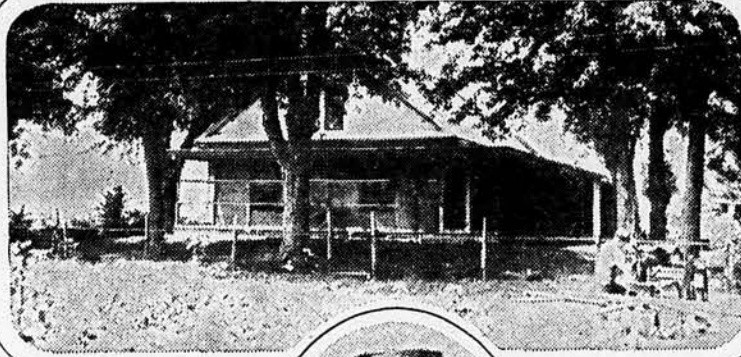
Potatoes, 300 Bushels an Acre

Potatoes are his most expensive crop, so Mr. Welborn says, but at the same time they are the most profitable. He has gotten as high as 300 bushels an acre; but something is wrong. The potatoes are getting rough, and he wants the smooth type the market demands. But this quantity production without quality is going to be changed to quantity plus quality. The potato land that produces the rough tubers will get a dressing of lime with fall sown alfalfa. Three cuttings of alfalfa will be taken from this land, or at least that is the plan, and the fourth will be plowed under before the ground goes in potatoes again. Mr. Welborn gives his potatoes every chance to make good. Aside from his attention to the land he treats the seed with corrosive sublimate. He is trying out an interesting experiment in this line. He has used Bayer dust on his corn and he wondered how it would work with the potatoes, so he is giving it a trial. Incidentally, Welborn uses pure seed for all of his crops, and varieties that have proved their ability to produce.

Welborn has another reason for his particular cropping system, besides that of keeping up soil fertility. He is getting somewhere near the advice a certain county booth handed out at the two recent Kansas fairs. He is making his "rotation" come within easy reach of "balancing the ration"—

(Continued on Page 10)

At the Right is a Glimpse of the House the Welborns Have "Lived" Into a Real Home. Good Books, Music and a Radio Add to Its Pleasantness. In the Oval is a Picture of Mr. Welborn—Musician, Teacher, Sales man, Farmer



Below at Left is the Barn, Old, But in Good Repair. Stanchions Have Been Installed for the Holsteins. The Basement is a Potato Storage—an Elevator Does the Heavy Work. Below is the Machine Shed That Wards Off Depreciation



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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

WITH a corn crop officially estimated at 32 bushels on the average for more than 5 million acres, Kansas is breaking all corn records of the state for the last 38 years.

Going a good deal further back, when the acreage was small and only the best land cultivated, Kansas frequently produced crops of 40 and of nearly 50 bushels on the average. The first year of which the records are kept, 1862, the state produced 40 bushels an acre, but only 170,000 acres were planted, against the more than 5 millions in 1927. The next year the yield was 44 bushels and in '69 was 49 bushels. The first 100-million bushel crop was in 1877, and in the whole decade of the '80s there was only one crop under 100 million bushels. The year 1885 was almost a ringer for 1927, with an acreage of 5 1/4 millions, a crop of 177 millions and an average yield of 33 3/4 bushels. There were good years and bad years even when the acreage was small and confined to the strict Corn Belt. In '63 the crop was but 18 bushels an acre.

The last 40-bushel crop was in 1889, which was also the bumper year for Kansas in corn crops, with a total yield of 274 million bushels, or 100 million above the crop of 1927. Over 7 million acres were planted. But Kansas has frequently since planted between 7 and 8 million acres, and in one year, 1917, more than 9 million acres were harvested, the yield, however, being between 60 and 70 million bushels under this year's crop.

In the last 38 years the largest crop has been less than 29 bushels an acre, and this compares with over 32 bushels this year. The 1927 corn crop is the bumper crop for 38 years, and with the prevailing prices is the bumper crop in value for the entire history of the state. The great 1889 crop, 100 million bushels greater than this year, had a value of only 52 million dollars, and until 1917 no Kansas corn crop was ever valued as high as 100 millions. The 1917 crop, on an average 80 per cent greater than the acreage of 1927, was valued at 120 million dollars, and has never been equaled, until this year, when the 171 million bushels now reported probably will bring the corn raisers more than 120 million dollars.

It is a fact that until the World War no Kansas wheat crop was rated as worth 100 million dollars, the highest value being 71 millions in 1912. But war prices for the 1914 crop brought it up to 152 millions. Kansas' greatest wheat years, and the only years when the crop exceeded 200 million dollars, were in 1919 and 1926, the estimated value of the two crops being 550 million dollars. Not all wheat growers by any means got that value, however, for the price went to smash in the fall and winter of 1920.

Kansas and the Presidency

KANSAS is unanimously for Curtis for the nomination for President, but the Hutchinson News seems to be off in its statement that "Kansas Republicans have never had a candidate from their own state for President." We believe it was in 1888 that Kansas had a candidate in John J. Ingalls, tho not many votes were cast for him. Ingalls was at the peak of his popularity at that time in Kansas. In 1888 Blaine refused to run and there was a long array of candidates. Ingalls was still president of the Senate, tho not in place of the Vice President, as he had been in Arthur's administration. Ingalls, however, was by no means as popular among Democrats as Curtis is. Probably most Kansas Democrats would boost for Curtis's nomination, if they thought they could do any good by so doing. The state now, without regard for party, is strong for a Kansas candidate for President, Charles Curtis.

The Finish of Teapot Dome

THE Wyoming federal judge who sustained the Teapot Dome oil lease to Sinclair's company is thoroly discredited by the unanimous decision of the United States Supreme Court not only invalidating this transaction but characterizing it as corrupt. That neither Secretary of the Interior Fall nor the President himself had the power to make the lease, in the face of the act of Congress, is established by this decision. The President was completely misled, but of Fall the court says that he was "a faithless public officer" and the lease procured by his corruption. The federal court of appeals presided over by Judge Kenyon, the form-

er Iowa Senator, is sustained in overruling the Wyoming decision and in its severe arraignment of the parties concerned in this deal.

Teapot Dome was a typical instance of indifference to public interest in an administration that in some departments, notably the State, Treasury and Commerce, stands very high, but in others, as the Navy, Interior and Department of Justice, became the subject of gross public scandals. The Harding administration was a mixture of excellence and of corruption.

This week the oil scandals reached a final judicial trial, when Fall and Sinclair came up in the court of the District of Columbia on their indictment for conspiracy. This will be the second trial of the kind in the same court, the first having resulted in the jury acquittal of Doheny and Fall. Since that miscarriage of justice, however, two



higher court decisions have passed upon the merits of the case to very different effect. It will be interesting to note whether another dumbbell jury will render a verdict of acquittal, where the higher courts find nothing doubtful about the transactions.

A dramatic feature of the Government's efforts to bring Fall, Doheny and Sinclair to justice from the beginning of these actions, civil and criminal, has been the relation to the case of a Canadian dummy corporation, hastily organized to purchase several million barrels of oil at a certain price and to sell immediately to Sinclair at a higher price. A part of the "profits" in this deal took the form of Liberty bonds, which were traced by the Government from the Canadian dummy, to Sinclair and on to Fall, amounting to some \$230,000. The Supreme Court in its decision invalidating the Sinclair lease remarks of this transaction that "the clandestine and unexplainable acquisition of these bonds by Fall confirms the belief, generated by other circumstances in the case, that he was a faithless public officer. There is nothing in the record that tends to mitigate the sinister significance attaching to that enrichment."

From the beginning of the suit the president of the Canadian corporation and former President J. E. O'Neil of the Prairie Oil & Gas Co., also implicated in the purchase and sale deal, have hidden out from jurisdiction. The president of the Standard Oil of Indiana, R. W. Stewart, and a subsidiary president, H. M. Blackmer, skipped the country and were not obtainable as witnesses at the Wyoming trial. O'Neil and Blackmer have been living in Paris. Recently former Senator Pomerene, one of the Government special counsel in the case, returned from a visit to Europe in which he saw O'Neil and has predicted that the recalcitrant witnesses will be on hand at next week's trial. Since their disappearance Congress enacted the Walsh law under which witnesses fleeing the country to escape jurisdiction are subject to confiscation of their property up to \$100,000 if they resist a subpoena on foreign soil, which probably explains the belated willingness of these witnesses to return and testify.

Whatever the result of the criminal act for conspiracy, the conspiracy itself has completely failed

of its object. Both the Teapot Dome and the California leases have been annulled and the oil returned to the custody of the Navy Department, from which Fall removed it, on an order from President Harding to get it under his own control. In place of making a profit of 100 million dollars, as he anticipated, Doheny suffered a loss of 13 millions, with no compensation from the Government. An important statement by the Supreme Court in its decision this week regarding this sensational case disposes of the pretext that the leases were advantageous, whether regular or not, since there was danger of loss of the oil by drainage, the court declaring that "there was no danger of drainage and Fall knew it."

Good Roads Project

WE DON'T blame Director Gardner for standing up for Kansas roads or claiming that "other states have the same troubles we have," but mud is mud in Kansas, and particularly this summer and fall. A statement from Washington of federal highway work tells the story. Kansas is included among 11 states reported as "having underway" projects costing over 10 million dollars in each state, but projects under way are sometimes slow. This state also is included among 13 that have completed this fiscal year 20 miles or more of federal projects. But our neighbor Nebraska completed 150.8 miles at a cost of \$1,656,715, of which \$793,106 was the federal contribution. Nebraska led the entire country in projects completed, Kansas being among the states that also ran, so far as that is practicable in the mud.

The Mexican Idea

POLITICS may be said to be normal in Mexico when a Presidential election is prepared for nine months in advance by lining up generals of the opposition and shooting them. We do not do our preliminary eliminating of Presidential candidates that way, but it is the custom of Mexico. The Mexican constitution bars a President from the succession, but not from election after an interval of another administration. Accordingly former President Obregon gave way to Calles, who now carries out the compact by clearing the way for Obregon's return. After Obregon's second administration, if he gets it, Calles will succeed, if all goes well. That this arrangement is unsatisfactory to other generals with ambitions to rule can be readily understood, but a general who ventures to announce as a candidate needs plenty of troops for the preliminary balloting with bullets.

Marks of Progress

PRODUCTION of electric power by public utility power plants of the United States is increasing at a rate, according to reports of the Geological Survey, that is making this industry one of the major industries of the nation. Since January this year the capacity of plants has increased by nearly 1 million kilowatt hours, and the average daily production of electricity is now reported to be more than 26 million kilowatts, while the total production in August reached the imposing figures of close to 7 billion kilowatt hours. Within another year the output of these plants in all sections of the country probably will exceed 100 billion kilowatt hours per annum.

Hydro-electric power is in its infancy, tho now growing rapidly. Water power in fact is still a minor factor, steam being the main reliance, but great water powers are being gathered in by many of the major power projects of the country, owing to a colossal future development. Tho power development has been impressive in New England, the South, the Pacific Coast and the Middle West in the last few years, Kansas having had its share, the Middle Atlantic and East North Central states produce close to one-half of the national total of electric power. This year, however, the increase in those states has been exceeded in some others, as the Pacific Coast and the South.

This is significant. The South is becoming an important power-generating section of the country and is correspondingly expanding industrially. A number of Southern states are drawing away from some of the states in this section, and from Kansas, in diversification of their resources and interests. We are substantially at a standstill. Kansas

is not developing its resources in any deliberate and systematic way and is not organized to do so. Nothing is of greater importance to this state, if it intends to keep pace with the procession, than to take note of the situation, to organize for the survey of its natural resources as a starting point, and then to go out after development and diversification. This opportunity is one that should appeal to political leadership in this state. Old issues are outworn and we are living in new and progressive times. The statesman in Kansas who will come forward with a constructive program for Kansas all along the lines is the man the state is looking for. Kansas, we believe, is tired of a policy of drift and of routine politics.

A Wise Decision

THAT President Coolidge could do anything equally gratifying to Republican and Democratic leaders at Washington and equally lauded by both is out of the ordinary, yet Washington dispatches say that Democrats and Republicans heartily commend his proposed visit to Cuba next January, to make an important speech at Havana and to leave the shores of the United States in order to promote more friendly relations with the republics of Central and South America.

Early in his first term President Wilson in a speech in the South outlined an American foreign policy with reference to the other Americas which had an immediate response thruout this hemisphere. It was an announcement of a purpose to keep hands off. What might have come of a Wilson policy toward Central and South America will never be known, since the World War turned attention in foreign policy in another direction. When President Wilson decided, however, to go in person to Paris there was wide spread criticism and still is.

Such a visit as President Coolidge contemplates will manifestly be historic. Not only the peoples of other Americas would like to know what this nation's policy toward them actually is, if any, but this would be desirable at home. More often than not American policy in relations with South and Central America has depended upon immediate circumstances and events and even the interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine is still obscure and has altered from time to time. The President's purpose to make a clear declaration of American policy is certain to interest all the states to the south of us, and is commended cordially at Washington without regard to party. If the President by his statement is able to convince both this country and other American republics that the United States intends to adhere strictly to non-interference in the affairs of South and Central America and that our purposes are in no wise imperialistic, it will go a long way to clarify relations on this half of the world.

This, to be sure, is no easy job, since our relations with Mexico and Nicaragua lately have aroused southern apprehension and doubt of American motives. The southern republics are sensitive and suspicious at best and quick to interpret action by the United States in a given situation as sinister. The President's decision to attempt to clear up misunderstandings is a wise one, and could not have been made without a definite conception in his own mind of the need of a clarifying declaration and of what its character should be.

Britain's Reactionary Government

SPECIAL significance, a London dispatch states, is attached to the laying down of the keel of the British 10,000-ton cruiser Dorsetshire last week, this being the ship that the British delegates at Geneva offered to scrap if the United States would agree to a limitation of cruisers of 10,000 tons. "Construction of the Dorsetshire," says this dispatch, "means that the British government in-

tends to carry out its original program of 1925." It is added that including two Australian ships now being completed the British navy will have by next March 17 big cruisers of post-war design, all to be armed with 8-inch guns.

British naval construction is proceeding at a pace that cannot be maintained by British industrial revival, which still lags. Post-war unemployment doles have become chronic, and the British people are oppressed by war taxes at a time when there is serious doubt as to whether England can "come back" commercially and industrially. There are important bankers and economists who are of the opinion that Great Britain reached the peak of its power and standing in the world in 1914, and is now definitely on the decline. Meantime, while British agriculture has never reached so low a state, British foreign investments have been decimated, the British coal and textile industries are at a low ebb and showing no very cheering signs of recovery, its Tory rulers blindly go ahead



building a greater naval power than ever and resisting world sentiment for reduction in armament. This week Ramsay MacDonald, the ablest foreign minister England has had in a generation, denounced the reactionism of the present ministry and made a general assault on it that is taken as initiating an aggressive opposition in Parliament and the country.

See the Superintendent

A is a white tenant living on a farm located in a colored school district which employs a colored teacher. Is A compelled by law to send his children to a colored teacher, or may he send his children to an adjoining district that employs a white teacher? 2—Who would be obligated to pay tuition to the adjoining district, the colored district or A? 3—What could A or the landlord do toward having the farm transferred to another district, and what would be the proper steps? O. A. B.

Our law makes no provision for the organization of separate grade schools for colored children except in cities. This white tenant may, if he sees fit, send his children to some other school district and pay tuition. The district itself is under no obligation to pay tuition for these children unless it is more convenient to send them to some other school, in which case the district would have the option of either paying their tuition in the more

convenient school or of furnishing transportation to the school in which they reside.

The county superintendent has the authority to change the boundaries of school districts under certain conditions. The law provides that it shall be the duty of the county superintendent to divide the county into convenient number of school districts and change such districts when the interests of the inhabitants thereof require it, but only after 20 days' notice thereof by written notice posted in at least five public places in the district to be changed. But no district shall be so changed as to reduce its school population to less than 15, and none having a bonded indebtedness shall be so reduced in territory that such indebtedness shall exceed 5 per cent of the assessed property valuation.

The Account is Outlawed

A owes B an account all made before 1920 except 75 cents which was made during 1920. B put the account in the hands of C, a collection agency, to collect. A paid the account and got a receipt with B's name signed to it, also a request for interest on the account for three years. B told C the account was made in 1924, which was not true. As it has been almost seven years since the last item on the account was made, what can A do? Will he have to pay the interest? H. P. J.

If A can prove the facts stated in this inquiry he cannot be made to pay the interest. The account outlawed in either 1923 or 1924.

Both Can Pick Berries

There is a berry patch in the public road on both sides of it, there is also a patch in the pasture along where the road runs. A has been hired to look after the cattle in the pasture, as the animals belong to a man not living near at hand. A claims that he owns the berry bushes out in the road as well as those in the pasture. B, who is a relative and who is to pick the berries, claims he does not have the ownership of those in the road. Who is right and what does the Kansas law say about it? P. P. S.

Neither A nor B owns these berries. Either one has as much right to pick berries out in the public highway as the other.

Too Great an Expense?

If a man employs a boy to work for him on a farm and the man curses the boy and the boy leaves, can he hold the boy's clothes, as he says the boy owes him \$3.25, and would not let him have his clothes? S.

The mother could replevin these clothes. The man, even if the boy owes him \$3.25, could not collect them from the boy, who presumably is under age. The difficulty is that probably the clothes are not worth the trouble and expense of bringing a replevin action.

A Calf in the Garden

A and B are neighbors. A's calf goes over into B's yard and garden. B does not notify A that his calf is on his property, but instead shoots the calf. The calf was wounded badly and was sick for several days. Should B have kept the calf and demanded settlement for slight amount of damages? S.

B had no right to shoot this animal. He had a right to keep possession of the calf, and notify A to come and get it and pay whatever damages were caused.

Cars are Personal Property

Are automobiles subject to execution for common debts? R. H. R.

If the automobile belongs to a man it is subject to execution like any other personal property. If it is part of the estate left to a widow the automobile becomes part of her exempt property.

Thursday Was the Day

On what day of the week was August 9, 1888? P. H. N.
Thursday.

There Is a God in Israel!

WITHOUT authority of law; thru the "fraud and corruption" of "a faithless public officer"—said the United States Supreme Court a few days ago canceling the lease of the Teapot Dome naval oil lands in Wyoming, made by Albert B. Fall as Secretary of the Interior, to Harry F. Sinclair, in April, 1922.

"Consummated by conspiracy, corruption and fraud," said the same court last winter annulling the lease of the Elk Hills oil reserve in California, made by the same Fall to E. L. Doheny.

Both decisions were unanimous and were long ago confirmed by the court of public opinion.

Incidental to these illegal transactions between Fall as a cabinet officer, and the two oil men, almost six years ago, Doheny sent Fall \$100,000 in a "little black satchel" in exchange for Fall's personal note. And three weeks after Sinclair's lease was signed, Fall's son-in-law, Everhart, appeared in Pueblo with \$230,500 in Liberty bonds, which the Government traced by the coupon numbers to a Canadian oil company in which Sinclair, in a devious way, was interested.

Everhart, standing on his constitutional right that a man cannot be compelled to give testimony which will incriminate him, has steadfastly declined to testify in regard to his possession of these bonds, altho it is plain if Fall's son-in-law came by

them in an honest way there would be no need of hesitancy.

Also it is equally plain that if the Teapot Dome deal had been on the square, it would not have been necessary for three big oil men to leave the country to avoid testifying, nor for two of them to live in Paris for the last two years. It was this remarkable phase of the oil scandal litigation that forced Congress to pass the Walsh law under which witnesses fleeing the country are subject to confiscation of their property up to \$100,000 if they resist a subpoena on foreign soil.

Innocent men do not act in this manner. "The clandestine and unexplainable acquisition of these bonds by Fall," said Mr. Justice Butler, "confirms the belief, generated by other circumstances in the case, that he was a faithless public officer. There is nothing in the record that tends to mitigate the sinister significance attaching to that enrichment."

So ends the dirty business of the civil proceedings to reclaim the Government's rich oil lands and restore them to the people. It includes a back payment to the Government for oil, of approximately 13 million dollars from Doheny, instead of the 100 million dollars he boasted he expected to make; and about 5¼ million dollars to the Government from Sinclair. The amount of compensation to be

allowed the two oil men for storage tanks, pipe lines, and other "improvements" placed on the property, must be decided by Congress.

Meanwhile the oil scandal has come to the final show-down in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia in the trial of Fall and Sinclair for conspiracy to defraud the Government. The first of these bribery trials resulted in an acquittal of Fall and Doheny by a mystified jury, but that was before the blistering decisions of the Eighth United States Circuit Court of Appeals had been rendered and the two sweeping decisions of the United States Supreme Court.

To me there is a mighty compensation for this humiliating chapter in our history; it has proved that neither millions of dollars nor political pull could consummate this dishonor. It was first unearthed by a Senate investigating committee and afterward was tenaciously prosecuted by the Department of Justice against great odds.

You can convict a million dollars in the United States. There is a God in Israel!

Arthur Capper

World Events in Pictures



Claire Pinlozik, 15-Year-Old High School Girl, Newark, N. J., Has One Overwhelming Urge and That is to Be a Professional Prize Fighter. She is an Excellent Amateur Boxer



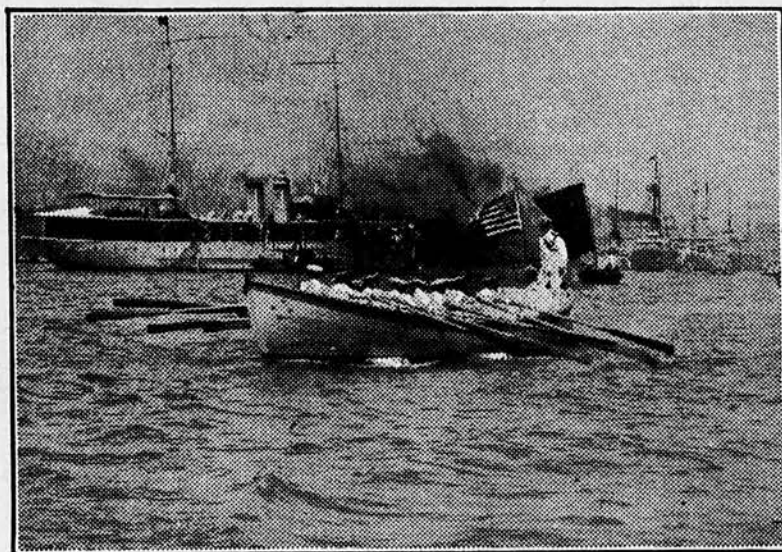
The Latest Pictures Received in America, of President von Hindenburg, Germany, Whose 80th Birthday Was Celebrated in the Reich with Great Ceremony and Rejoicing. The Picture at Left Shows Him in His Field Marshal's Uniform and Wearing His Numerous Decorations. At Right He is in Civilian Clothes



Nurse Sakurai, Nipponese Expert, is Acting as Nurse for the New Descendant of the Oldest Reigning Family in the World, the Daughter of the Emperor and Empress of Japan



Participating in Several Important Public Functions in the Capital of the British Empire Were 140 Legionaires of the Thomas Wanamaker Store Post No. 413, New York. There Were Flag Bearers From Both New York and Philadelphia. Photo Shows the Standardbearers Marching From the Cenotaph to Westminster Abbey



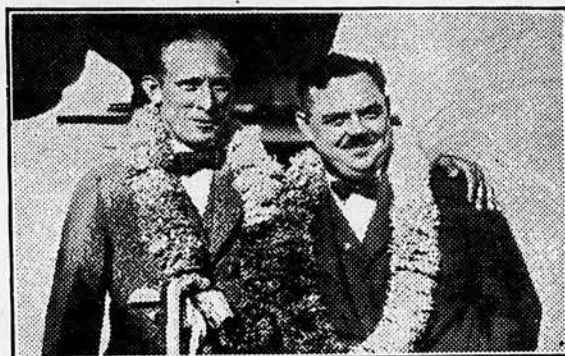
Admiral C. S. Williams, U. S. N., Was Relieved as Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Asiatic Fleet by Admiral Mark Bristol, U. S. N. After the Ceremonies Admiral Williams Left the Flagship, the U. S. S. Pittsburgh, in a Whale Boat with a Few of the Ship's Officers as Oarsmen, for the U. S. S. General Alava, Admiral Williams's Yacht



General Pershing, Leader of American Fighting Forces During the War, with High Officials and Dignitaries, Pays His Respects to the Tomb of Lafayette, During the Convention of the American Legionnaires in "the City of Light"



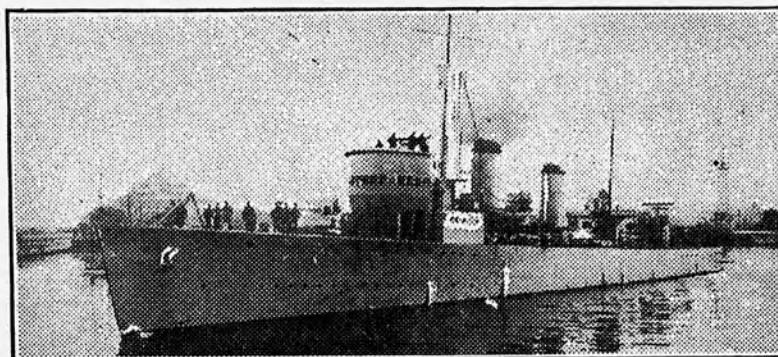
Jeanette Gilmour, Beautiful American Actress, Announces Cancellation of Her Engagement to G. C. Weightman - Smith, Cambridge University Hurdler. The Latter Insists She Still is His Fiancee



Edward F. Schlee, Left, and William S. Brock, America's Round-the-World Fliers, Decorated with Leis Given Them by Officials of the City of San Francisco. They Were Greeted at Quarantine by City and Chamber of Commerce Officials



Lady Houstoun-Boswall, in White with Elizabeth Ryan, Noted Tennis Player, and Her Sister, Mrs. Partridge, in Front of Their Capanna at the Lido, Venice, Italy. Miss Ryan Won the Women's Singles, and She and Her Sister the Women's Doubles, in the Autumn Tennis Tournament at the Lido



Latest Addition to Swedish Navy, the Destroyer Nils Ehrenskold, Launched at the Kockum Works in Malmoe. She Has a Maximum Speed of 37 Knots; Three 12-Centimeter Guns, Two Automatic Cannon for Defense Against Airplane Attack, Depth Bomb Launchers for Use Against Submarines and Several Torpedo Tubes



Brookover Works on Factory System

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

IT'S down to a factory system with 10 years' experience back of it. H. G. Brookover has been following his business in Greenwood county for that long. It is a matter of commanding an adequate supply of raw materials, combining them in just the right quantities, and keeping up the "factory" output so that it can be marketed to advantage. Mr. Brookover is a success in every position you might mention in his "factory" from laborer to president of the company. He has system in his business.

The big end of the factory output shows up in the form of yearling steers finished out to his liking. Mr. Brookover started with Shorthorns when he was a boy—they always have appealed to him. Now he has a herd of 60 cows to keep up one end of the source of raw material, if you want to think of the offspring in that manner. And Brookover guards this source of supply so that it will be constant. In the first place he is working with the best stock available—purebreds. He carefully weeds out the old cows, probably eight every year, and replaces them with the very best heifers in his herd. Some bulls go as breeding stock, but the big thing is the carload fed out for market.

All the feed these steers get, with the exception of cottonseed cake, is home produced—more command over a source of raw material. The yearlings are started on grass about April 25. About August 1, they get 2 pounds of cottonseed cake a head a day, and this is fed on thru with corncob meal, alfalfa hay and silage until the steers go on the February market. Mr. Brookover used to get them on April or May markets, but has decided from experience that February is about as good as any. "Getting the yearlings out then gives me my room for cows and calves in March and April," he said. "I prefer to have the calves then, rather than in the fall, because it takes so much feed to carry cows suckling calves thru the winter. It will cost about \$22 to winter the cows along—I feed them the best alfalfa. Cows suckling calves would cost \$35. I market as long-yearlings, 22 months old, weighing an average of 1,100 pounds."

Corncob meal is made twice a week, after it is started in September, to keep the "aroma and taste" in it, as Mr. Brookover puts it. "The meal is a good conditioner," he explained. "It gives the steers the bulk to keep the digestive tract in good condition so that the proper gains can be made. One year over another my steers will net about \$100 a head over shipping costs."

You may ask what rules Mr. Brookover follows, or what he considers most important in his business. Recently he answered this way: "I stress producing everything on the farm from feed to animals, being on the job yourself to see that

things are handled the way you want them and using business methods—know what you are doing." He practices what he preaches. He is on the job and knows how to utilize everything to advantage from his 700 acres of pasture on down. He has had some experience with baby beeves, too. They are fed a good deal like the yearlings, but they get ground corn and ground oats instead of corncob meal. "The meal gives the baby beeves too much bulk," Mr. Brookover said. "Silage, al-



alfalfa hay, corn, oats and cottonseed meal is my ration for them." Incidentally he has topped the Kansas City market several times in the last 10 years. The 220-ton silo always is filled with the produce of the corn field. Mr. Brookover owns one-third interest in a silo filler so that isn't much of a problem for him, and he grinds his own feeds. Cane and kafir are fed in bundle form in the fall instead of going thru the silo.

You will find an excellent rotation of crops on the Brookover farm. About one-fourth of the farm is in alfalfa; half of the 170 cultivated acres go into corn, one-eighth to cane and kafir and one-

fourth to oats. Of course, this varies some from year to year as conditions dictate, but all of the bottom land gets the benefit of alfalfa and considerable manure. This home-produced fertility that accumulates as a result of keeping livestock is the best of all, according to Brookover. He built up 35 acres of upland with Sweet clover so it would grow larger grain crops.

"But we couldn't get along without the hogs," Brookover said in naming the profitable things on his farm. "They pay the taxes every six months." He has two litters of Poldans a year. The herd is high-grade headed by a purebred male—eight brood sows is about the average. The gilts he keeps will average about five to the litter, while the older animals boost the number to seven. Clean ground and the practice of using disinfectants give the pigs a chance for a good start. Brookover likes to have his females produce about four litters and then let them go—less "depreciation" on them than if they were kept longer. The pigs are fed out in about seven months weighing 225 pounds. Here again he feeds what he grows and grows what he feeds. It is the safe way, he believes.

To Broadcast Farm Programs

EIGHTY-THREE selected radio stations in 34 states are broadcasting one or more of the 11 regular farm and household radio services prepared and released by the United States Department of Agriculture. All stations have not yet been heard from, and it is expected that soon at least 100 stations will be regularly broadcasting department radio programs. The 1927-28 program will continue until April 30, 1928. The 1927-28 program is more comprehensive and extensive than last season's, and more radio stations are lined up to put the new program on the air.

According to demand from radio stations, the Housekeepers' Chats, the Noon-time Farm Flashes, and the United States Radio Farm School are the most popular of this year's department programs. Other regular programs are: The Poultry Chats (Tuesday), the Young Folks' Program (Friday), Chats by the Weather Man (bi-weekly, Wednesday), Wild Life Friends and Foes (Monday), Primer for Town Farmers (Thursday), Farm News Digest (Saturday), Agricultural Situation Review (first Monday each month), Farm Playlets (first of each month). The latter group are known as the Special Features. The Housekeepers' Chats and the Farm Flashes are Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday programs. Farm School talks are broadcast on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Other programs are broadcast on the days indicated.

Will Wheat Prices Advance Soon?

By R. M. Green

SOME improvement in wheat prices ahead of the heavy movement of Canadian wheat in November and December, the uncertainty of the Argentine and Australian crops for 30 to 60 days yet, and some possibilities for the January price to strengthen on the closing of the Great Lakes are the principal props left under the wheat market.

As reported to date, world production is enough larger than last year to suggest Kansas City prices for export types of wheat 10 to 11 cents a bushel under last year. In this connection it is interesting to note that on October 1 low No. 2 hard winter wheat at Kansas City was quoted at \$1.25½, compared with \$1.36½ October 1 a year ago.

The estimated world's crop this year is only 5 to 6 per cent smaller than the large 1923 crop, when Kansas City low No. 2 hard winter wheat was quoted at \$1.06 to \$1.09 in early October. Of course, general conditions are better now than in 1923, but under similar conditions this year's crop of wheat would suggest prices of around \$1.18 to \$1.20 in Kansas City for low No. 2 hard winter.

On the other hand, because the Kansas wheat crop of 1927 and that of other important southwest producing areas were smaller than last year, the supply of high grade milling wheat is not large. Rains and adverse weather conditions have contributed to the making of considerable supplies of lower grade wheat in Canada, Europe and parts of our own wheat belt.

The result of this situation is that top No. 2 hard winter wheat on October 1, 1927, was quoted at \$1.52 a bushel, compared with \$1.42½ last year. This made a spread on October 1 between low No. 2 hard winter and top No. 2 hard winter of 26½ cents, as compared with 6 cents a year ago. Even with the big world's crop of 1923, the small Kansas crop of 76 million bushels resulted in a spread between low and top No. 2 hard winter wheat of 18 cents a bushel on October 1.

A Kansas crop of wheat around 100 million bushels or less has a tendency to lower the spread between Kansas City and Liverpool from 5 to 10 cents a bushel on the average. In other words, a small Kansas crop results most frequently in a Kansas City price for top No. 2 hard winter wheat 5 to 10 cents a bushel higher than in years of

large Kansas crops. Mills in Kansas and Kansas City consume about 80 to 90 million bushels of wheat, most of which usually is supplied by the Kansas crop. A small Kansas crop, therefore, makes this local demand more urgent.

As a result of the shorter supply of high grade milling wheat this year and the strong milling demand in Kansas City territory, because of the light Kansas crop top No. 2 hard winter wheat at Kansas City, October 1 was 9½ cents over last year's price on the same date. In brief, while low No. 2 hard winter wheat October 1 was 11 cents a bushel under last year top, No. 2 hard winter wheat on the same date was 9½ cents higher than a year ago. This indicates that the main strength in the wheat market so far this year is the domestic mill demand for high grade milling wheat.

A crop as large as the Government estimated September 1 plus the carryover of old wheat July 1 would give total United States supplies for 1927 of about 936 million bushels. Allowing 115 million bushels for seed and farm consumption, and 550 million bushels for mill consumption, there is enough wheat in the United States to permit a carryover of 75 to 80 million bushels and exports to the extent of 180 to 190 million bushels. Actual exports last year were about 200 million bushels. To date this year United States exports of wheat and flour are about 13 million bushels behind last year.

With a good size Canadian crop in view, only some disaster to the Argentine and Australian crops which will begin to move to market in January and February is likely to stimulate exports from the United States. Should the crops of these countries be good, United States wheat will meet increased competition in the export market after January.

As already pointed out, domestic mill demand for best types of milling wheat has been good to date this year. Cash premiums for good wheat are unusually large, and have shown little tendency to narrow in September and October as they frequently do.

In years like this one, the Kansas City price usu-

ally is strongest compared with Liverpool about December or January. The question this year is whether under the influence of world crop conditions the export price will drop so much lower than the present level that any improvement in domestic premiums later will fail to offset this decline.

Further drastic declines in export prices this fall are handicapped by the following situations. Export types at Kansas City are already about 10 cents a bushel under last year. September 1 estimates of crops both in the United States and in Canada are much more likely to be reduced than enlarged in final December reports. Uncertainty for 30 to 60 days yet as to the outcome of Argentine and Australian crops and the effect on later export demand will tend to steady declines that might develop.

On the other hand, the bearishness of most statistics recently will encourage a lot of waiting on the part of both mill and export buyers. Heavy movement of Canadian wheat is being looked to as a factor that will force October and November prices still lower. The short interests in the speculative market likewise have had a good deal of encouragement recently. With the checking of Canadian movement that comes with the closing of the Great Lakes in December any adverse crop situations in either Argentina or Australia would find situations very favorable for price advances. Aside from mid-October advances which are already under way, the December-January period now seems to offer the greatest hope to the growers who are still holding their crop of wheat. News of weather conditions in Argentina and Australia will be of special interest to wheat growers the next 30 to 60 days.

Volume of speculative trading is low. Average daily volume of trading in July was 40.7 million bushels, compared with 56.2 million bushels in July, 1925. August trading averaged 42.4 million bushels daily, compared with 60 million bushels in August, 1925, and September trading averaged 36.9 million bushels a day compared with 59 million bushels in September, 1925. This factor is not a strong support to the market at present. Evidently some change in the present situation will be necessary to attract increased speculative demand.

In the Wake of the News

THE Farm Organization and Management Department of the University of Illinois, in 1926, made a study of the complete operations on 225 farms and analyzed the expenses and receipts in order to ascertain, if possible, just what was responsible for the success or failure of the individual farm enterprises.

In order to compare successful farms with unsuccessful farms, it selected the 25 farms which made the greatest profits during the year and the 25 which lost the most money, making averages for these two groups. One item of expense, of course, was for machinery and equipment. Some folks might expect that the most profitable farms would show the lowest expense under this item. As a matter of fact, however, the most profitable farms showed the highest acre cost for machinery and equipment, but this was much more than offset by the greater production of the workers due in part, altho it is impossible to tell to just what extent, to the better equipment they employed.

This is just one of many proofs which could be cited, showing that an attempt to "save" by using inadequate equipment in farming is just as unprofitable as it would be in manufacturing or any other business. Good equipment in any line of production not only pays for itself but also earns good dividends, if used properly.

Too Much Oil Production

THE world's production of petroleum, after remaining practically stationary for four years, will show a big increase this year. Experts estimate that 1 1/4 billion barrels will be taken from the earth during 1927, against 773 million barrels in 1926.

A sharp increase in production in this country is the reason. Eighty-five per cent of the world's oil is produced on the American continent, and new fields have brought about overproduction, resulting in waste.

Thus far the oil industry has not found an equitable plan for curtailment of production. There are fears of violating the Sherman anti-trust laws and state laws of the same nature. A quarter of a century ago the steel industry faced the same conditions of overproduction, resulting in price-cutting, secret rebates and the like, but steel eventually got organized and now is remarkably stable.

A great industrial combine may be the way out just as the steel industry found that the solution. We are losing some of our old antipathy to huge mergers of such a nature. The efficiency resulting from centralization of administration is one of the reasons.

The industry must make up its mind to control itself. Otherwise, there is but one way to be followed, control by the Government. The plan that will sober up the oil industry depends on the caliber of its leaders. The situation offers an opportunity for men to become great.

Caution From the White House

IN A statement given out at the White House as expressing the President's idea of appropriations for a bigger navy and other large outlays, President Coolidge is represented as maintaining that the important problem is debt reduction. The President, says the statement, "is intensely interested in reducing as fast as possible taxes and the national debt," and "this would constitute one of the largest internal improvements that could be made for the benefit of the country." The White House statement further reminded the country and Congress that "the interest on the national debt is greater than the cost of the Mississippi flood to the country." In fact, it is about in excess of 700 millions a year, even with the huge reductions made during the Coolidge and Harding administrations.

A bigger navy is represented as "the first line of national defense," but the President, the statement remarks, "while favoring generous provisions for national defense, believes the weakest line in national defense is the national debt" of 18 billion dollars. "The necessity of retiring the national debt," it is stated, "is of preeminent interest to the country." The President, in other words, stands where he has always stood on the reduction of the cost of Federal Government.

A Billion Dollar Market

A GREAT increase in American trade with the countries of the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea, possibly reaching a billion dollars or more within a relatively few years, is seen by Dr. Julius Klein, Director of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce.

Speaking recently before the Foreign Trade Conference in New Orleans, Doctor Klein pointed out that last year the 42 million inhabitants of this region purchased United States products valued at 603 million dollars or nearly 13 per cent of our total exports, compared with an annual average of 225 million dollars or about 9 per cent of our total exports, during the five-year period 1910-14.

With proper attention, in Klein's opinion, our total sales can be gradually lifted into the billion

dollar column; with intensive effort and careful cultivation over a longer period it is not at all beyond the realm of possibility that our sales in many parts of this area may approximate the present \$60 per capita level of our exports to Porto Rico.

Improved standards of living, more stable political conditions, and further development of hitherto unexploited raw materials are all factors which point to greatly strengthened per capita buying power in these markets, to more business for the United States and without necessarily destructing or preventing European trade improvement in that section.

Why a Combine Threshes Clean

THOUSANDS of farmers who have watched the combined harvester-threshers in operation the last season in sections where these machines were being used for the first time have been astonished at the unusually clean samples of all kinds of grain these machines were delivering. Experienced threshermen, especially, who have been accustomed to leveling their threshing machines with great care in order to have the outfit do a good job, were very skeptical regarding the ability of the harvester-thresher to travel over rough or sloping ground and at the same time thresh the grain thoroughly and clean it completely. Hence, when they saw grain coming from the harvester-thresher even cleaner than they had been accustomed to getting it from a carefully operated stationary thresher, they were simply amazed, but had to believe the evidence of their own eyes.

When one stops to analyze the matter, however, it is not surprising that the combine is able to do an excellent job of threshing, even tho it is con-



"Gullible's Travels"

stantly moving and seldom level. The explanation lies in the fact that the feeding of the grain to the threshing cylinder and, of course, to the cleaning mechanism, is very even and constant—far more so than is possible with the ordinary thresher when bundles are being threshed. So long as everything is working properly with the harvester-thresher there is no crowding or slugging, the grain reaching the cylinder in a steady stream and is evenly distributed to the cylinder. This not only makes it easier for the cylinder to thresh every head, but also makes it much easier to separate all the grain from the straw. This accounts for the fact that practically no kernels can be found in the straw behind a combine which is adjusted properly.

Much the same thing is true of the cleaning mechanism. The threshed grain and chaff are delivered to it in a thin, steady stream, which it can easily handle, and even tho the machine may be tipped one way or the other no such overloading is likely to occur as is frequently found in a stationary thresher when being crowded to its capacity. Hence, the sample from the harvester-thresher usually is cleaner than from an ordinary thresher.

Can Save the Offal, Too

FOR years the great meat-packing establishments of the country have been pointed out as examples of efficiency because they were said to use "all but the squeal" when a pig was butchered. In home butchering, on the other hand, and in small retail butchering establishments, the inedible offal of animals constitutes a problem not only of advantageous disposal but also of sanitation. Census statistics indicate that more than 19 mil-

lion cattle, sheep and swine are butchered annually on farms and ranges. A conservative estimate of the fertilizing value of the wastes of these animals placed it as equivalent to more than 6,000 tons of nitrogen and more than 4,000 tons of phosphoric acid. All this is well worth saying.

In the hope of saving some of these fertilizer constituents, and at the same time providing for more sanitary butchering, scientists of the United States Department of Agriculture investigated and devised methods of offal disposal, which are reported as follows:

The rendering of offal, and cooking of the shed blood, by boiling in an open kettle or farm caldron, ordinarily is feasible on the farm. Thoro cooking sterilizes the refuse materials and makes the residual "tankage" a safer product either for feeding hogs or for fertilizer. Also, a portion of the fat, tallow, or grease may be separated easily, and this is advantageous, as excessive fat or grease is undesirable in fertilizer and is not desirable in feed.

Either this process may be followed or the offal may be hashed raw by chopping it with a sharpened hoe in a shallow box, and before spoilage has gotten underway. Ordinarily the collected blood should be processed with the offal, and unless the resultant mixture is fairly stiff it is advisable to add gypsum, dry peat, or chaff to absorb the water. To this should be added ordinary 16 per cent acid phosphate at the rate of 50 pounds of phosphate for each 100 pounds of offal, altho 35 pounds was found sufficient in some of the tests. If a more concentrated form of superphosphate like "double" or "treble-superphosphate" is more convenient, about 15 pounds should be used to each 100 pounds of offal.

The mixture, or compost, whether from the cooked tankage or the hashed offal, after treatment with the phosphate, may be dried in the air by spreading it in a layer 3 or 4 inches deep in a ventilated shed and raking it over frequently. Forty-pound lots of offal require about four weeks for drying. If sufficient acid phosphate is used it prevents putrefaction and flies do not breed in the mixture. None of the nitrogen or "ammonia" is lost, and only a small fraction of the phosphate changes to insoluble forms unavailable for use as fertilizer.

Stable air-dry mixtures containing from 2.1 to 2.9 per cent of organic nitrogen (2.5 to 3.5 per cent ammonia) and from 5.6 to 7.6 per cent of available phosphoric acid have been produced by this method from the offal of hogs or from the home-rendered tankage. The products, when dry, could be ground in a mill and stored for use as fertilizer when needed.

In addition to saving the fertilizer, it is pointed out that this method obviates the hard labor of deep burying of offal, prevents the breeding of flies, does not attract rats or other vermin, and is free from the dangers incident to feeding offal directly to pigs, which is objectionable because the offal from diseased animals is a menace to the healthy animals eating it.

The Bootlegger in History

HAVING gone back on prohibition and over to state dispensaries, as once tried out with unhappy results by South Carolina, in order to get rid of the bootlegger, Canada's provinces have that perennial nuisance with them still. Quebec was the first of the provinces to take over the dispensing of liquor. Manitoba followed, government saloons or dispensaries being open until 10 p. m. Now it is complained that instead of going out of business the bootleggers stock up at the government dispensaries before 10 and keep open house themselves after that hour. A correspondent of the New York Times reports to that paper that to counter on the bootleggers the government now offers to deliver booze by special messenger for a charge of 50 cents to resident or tourist permit holders after the closing hour of 10 p. m. But, says the correspondent, "hearty drinkers who have not objected to the bootlegger's service fee of a dollar or two on a bottle have protested promptly against the delivery charge of 50 cents imposed by the commission (of the province)."

The bootlegger is still with us, no matter what the legal system. The Springfield Republican recalls the era of license in this country. In some liberal cities licenses were low and everybody could open a saloon. The ubiquity of saloons on street corners and between led many cities and states to go for "high license," which restricted the purveyors of liquor. But the Republican reminds us that "there were 'blind tigers' and 'speak easies' even in those days." In prohibition states, as Kansas, they were known as "joints." Pennsylvania enacted its high license Brooks law, and the term "speak easies" was invented in that state. Pennsylvania became lousy with speak easies, blind tigers or joints. The liquor seller was never a law abider, but always outside of the law and always doing business. If the license fee was cheap, then he paid it and there were unlimited saloons. If it was expensive, he didn't pay it and went to bootlegging. "All those unlawful practices in the liquor trade," the Republican remarks, "are now lumped under the word 'bootlegging'."

History fully confirms the statement of the Republican, moreover, that "the liquor trade, as a trade seeking profit, or as a trade under government monopoly or any system of relative freedom, has always had the heartbeat of the bootlegger."

Answers to Legal Questions

By T. A. McNeal

Can a person get money on a life insurance policy if his beneficiary has paid one or more years on that policy and holds a check in evidence? Also does the policy have to be given to the one who takes over the policy for the money lent? L. D.

IN EVERY policy issued by an old line insurance company, you will find on the policy itself in one column its cash value; in another column its loan value, that is, the amount that can be borrowed upon it; and in still another column the amount of paid up life insurance it is worth at the end of each year. If the policy has run long enough to have a loan value, which in most policies begins after the expiration of three years, you can tell just how much can be borrowed on that policy. The loan to be made to the person taking out the policy, but the policy itself might be assigned to another person to secure such person for money advanced.

One Year for Claims

1—A and B own a farm jointly. If A dies does that give B three-fourths and the children one-fourth? Can B hold this farm as long as she lives providing she makes this her home? Can the children call for an administration? If not does that take their rights away in five years? Does it make any difference whether the heirs are of age? In this case can a child of A by another marriage share in the one-fourth? 2—If B held a note against A which would be due in July and A died in May when would B have to bring her claim against the estate to collect this note? Would B have five years from the time A died or five years from the time the note was due? Do all the debts against the estate have to be filed in two years? R.

1—Where the estate is owned jointly and either A or B dies the survivor holds the original half and one-half of the other half, in other words, three-fourths. If there are minor children B would have a right to reside on this homestead until the youngest of these children became of age, and then any one of them would have the right to demand an administration and a division of the estate. They would not lose their rights within five years but they should have the estate administered before that time.

2—Claims against the estate must be filed within one year after the appointment of the administrator. The estate may be settled under the present law in one year by the authority of the probate judge.

Half to the Children

A and B are husband and wife. B's father deeds to A and B 160 acres of land. B dies leaving three children. A marries C. A buys 220 acres. C also signs the deed. A and C have four children. In case of C's death would her children inherit equally with A and B's children? If more, how much? In case of A's death do C's children inherit a share of the 160 acres deeded to A and B? If so, how much? E. N.

A and B were joint owners of the 160 acres deeded to them by B's father. At B's death one-half of her half of this 160 acres descended to her surviving husband, and the other half of her half descended to her three children. A marries C and buys 220 acres, which I assume is deeded jointly to him and his second wife, C. A and C have four children. In case of C's death her interest in this 220 acres would descend equally to her surviving husband and to her four children. The children of A and B, the first wife, would not participate in C's share of this land.

In case of A's death before C one-half of his estate would descend to his surviving wife, C, and the other half would descend to his children equally whether they were children by his first wife, B, or his second wife, C. In this way C's children would of course inherit part of the original 160 acres; that is, that part which descended to A on B's death.

What Can B Do?

A and B were husband and wife. They were married about 40 years. A had four children by a former marriage, all married and settled in their own homes. A died, leaving B a widow. He deeded their 160-acre farm, which is mortgaged, to B, so that she would have enough to live on and provide her a home and necessary care and so the children could not take it away from her. They are threatening to enter suit. Can they take it from B? What can B do to protect herself? O. I.

A had an entire right to will all of this property to his wife, and that I assume is what he has done. If that is the case, then these children cannot take this land away from her.

If there was no will made, but the land was deeded to B, either absolutely or during her lifetime, she can hold it as against the children.

Entitled to Compensation

A rented land to B for wheat. B plowed the wheat land but failed to sow the wheat. He could have sown the wheat if he had followed the plow with a drill, but he worked down the entire field before sowing. Rains came as he finished working down the ground. He was unable to sow the wheat as the field was wet and has been wet ever since. Can B collect damages if A rents the land to someone else or can A compel B to pay for the loss of the crop? A. E. F.

Apparently B has not been guilty of negligence in this case and could not be held for any damages. If he goes on and with A's consent cultivates this land in some spring crop I am of the opinion that

he could not be held for damages because he had not sown the wheat.

On the other hand, A is not responsible for the fact that the rains came and B was not able to sow this land in wheat. I think in view of the fact that his only contract with B was to sow the land in wheat he would have a right to rent it to another party, but if the work B did was of value in preparing this land for another crop B was entitled to reasonable compensation for such work.

Must Pay the Alimony

A and B were husband and wife, but have been divorced. A has paid some alimony and support for the children. He has left the state and refuses to pay any more. Can he be made to pay any more alimony and support? Can he be arrested and brought back? J. J.

Section 442 of the Revised Statutes, Chapter 21, provides that any husband who neglects or refuses to provide for the support and maintenance of his wife or who neglects to provide for the maintenance of his or her child in destitute or necessitous circumstances shall be guilty of a felony and punished by imprisonment in the reformatory or penitentiary for a period not exceeding two years.

The statute does not mention divorced husbands, but I am of the opinion that the court



would hold that the father of the children, if there are children, is under the same obligation to support those children that he would be if he were not divorced, and therefore in case he refuses to support his children as directed by the court he would be guilty of a felony under the statute quoted. So far as I know this question has not been decided by our supreme court.

Better Give Full Notice

A sold his farm to B, one-third cash, the rest to be paid in five years, with 6 per cent interest. When it became due, B failed to pay even the interest due. A foreclosed. B was allowed the 18 months in which to retain, plus four months extra time so he could reap his crop, A being given a consideration of \$1,500 for time and pay for barn burned. Now the time is up, and he is plowing for wheat. Some folks think he intends putting out wheat so he can hold the farm another year. Can he do so? Is A supposed to give him notice not to plow and sow when A does not know whether he intends to retain it or not? B got a good deed when he bought. Is there anything A can do until the time and how should A proceed in such a case? S.

B has no right to the possession of this farm beyond the time permitted him by the decree of the court. He has no right to sow wheat on this land without A's permission. It would not be really necessary for A to give him any written notice, but as a matter of abundance of caution I would advise A to do so.

An Administrator is Needed?

A, B and C are sisters and D the brother. They have all been married and the mother and father are dead, the mother having died a year ago last fall, leaving 40 acres to be divided. A has been living on the forty and using the pasture for two cows, but D has been farming the forty with his forty adjoining it, which he purchased before the mother died and on which he has been paying the taxes since he farmed it. A, B, C and D have not been able to settle about the place because D's wife and B's husband had not agreed about the settlement. B is in favor of D buying the whole forty, since their mother wished him to have the place. D and his wife lived on the place when they were first married, but moved away because they were not satisfied about the place. Since it has been this way A has thought about keeping her 10 acres and let B, C and D settle the best way possible. Can D have the forty sold by sheriff's sale to the highest bidder or can A keep her 10 acres regardless of the disagreement? Would there be a clear title without D's wife and B's husband's consent? D. A. K.

As I understand, this forty was not willed, but is the property of these four heirs, each holding an undivided one-fourth interest. If that is the case there is only one way in which this can be settled,

in my opinion, and that would be to have an administrator appointed and the estate administered. If the administrator and the heirs could not agree on the proper division any one of the heirs might bring an action asking for a partition of this estate. If it could not be partitioned without injury to the land the court would order the land to be sold and the proceeds of the sale divided equally among the four heirs. A could not take her 10 acres without the consent of the other heirs, nor would there be any ground for a sheriff's sale.

What the Law Says

A and B were husband and wife. They made a joint will in favor of C, B's niece. A died, and B lived with C for awhile. Afterward she lived with one of her brothers. About six months before B's death she destroyed the joint will, as she did not want C to have her estate. After B's death C and B's heirs, two brothers and sisters, filed a claim in court for B's estate. Who is entitled to the estate? C claimed it on the ground that the will was in her favor but was lost. B's heirs claim that B destroyed the will because she did not want C to have her estate. Did B have a right to destroy a joint will? As A and B had no children was not B entitled to A's entire estate? H. B.

If the property willed by A and B was owned jointly by them, one-half of that property, that is, A's half, would go one-half of it to his surviving wife under the laws of Kansas but the other half would be disposed of according to the terms of his will, and in that case C would inherit one-fourth of this estate. B had a right to destroy this joint will so far as her part of the property was concerned, but she did not have a right to disturb the terms of A's will so far as it related to his half.

If this property was not jointly owned by A and B, if for example it was A's property, then at his death all this property under the laws of Kansas would descend to B unless he made a will which he seems to have done in this case. So that this really would not change the status of the case. I am of the opinion that unless there are facts in connection with this case not stated in your letter, C is entitled to inherit one-fourth of this estate.

Court Would Decide

1—In case of a separation of husband and wife how old must a child be to choose which parent to live with? 2—If the husband and wife should agree between themselves as to the division of property and the custody of the minor children and each sign a written statement to that effect would it be held to be a legal agreement by the court? Should such an agreement be signed before an attorney? Please answer the following questions, 3, 4 and 5 by "yes" or "no." W. W.

1—The court granting the divorce would have a right to determine the care and custody of the children.

2—An agreement between the husband and wife in regard to division of property would be a legal agreement, but in case of a divorce proceeding the court would have authority to abrogate that agreement or change it if it seemed to him to be in the interest of justice.

3—No.

4—If the conduct of the husband was as indicated in your question 3, no.

5—Yes.

Divorce Action is Needed?

A and B were married without the consent of either of their parents. Neither was of age. Seven months after their marriage they parted. The husband is now of age. Could this marriage be annulled? If so, what would the parents have to do? How long would it take and how much would it cost? R. C. L.

Possibly the marriage might be annulled by order of a court. That would depend somewhat on the ages of these persons at the time the marriage was consummated. In all probability a less expensive and more expeditious way of dissolving the marriage relation would be by a divorce proceeding.

The Husband Would Inherit

A and B, husband and wife, were both owners of real estate. After A's death, their children objected to a division of the property during the mother's lifetime. Later one daughter died, leaving a husband but no children. Who inherits the undivided share of the daughter? The husband married a widow with one child and lived in Colorado for many years. M. C.

This daughter inherited her share of a half interest in her father's estate. As this inheritance matured before the death of this daughter, it became a part of her estate, and at her death without children her surviving husband would inherit her share of this estate.

Must Vote at Home

If a taxpayer who lives in one school district has land in another district does he have a right to vote at the school meeting of the district in which he does not reside? Can he send his children there without paying for it? C.

If he owns land in the other district he has a right to send his children there without paying any tuition, but he can vote only in the district in which he resides.

Deed Would be Legal

A and B are husband and wife. They have acquired some real estate which they own jointly. They have several children. Could A deed all of this property to B and would B hold in case of A dying first by recording the deed after A's death without dividing with the children? J. A. S.

I am of the opinion she would.

Off Along the Gypsy Trail

The Gasoline Can Helped Greatly in Getting Free Rides From Motor Car Drivers

BY FRANCIS A. FLOOD

(This is the second of a series of stories from Mr. Flood. The first was in the issue of last week. He and Jim Wilson are off on a year's trip around the world.)

BEFORE Jim and I complete our year of wandering around the world we probably will experience many times the sensation known as a "supreme moment." The trip has only just begun, but two of those moments have already registered.

The first happened before we started. I was a stolid and solid citizen at home and had just joined the Rotary club to prove it, thereby disappointing my wife, who didn't want me to live and die a tired business man. As a vaccination against this stodgy future which she feared threatened me in my later twenties, she prescribed, in desperation, that I throw the office keys down the well and spend a year romancing around the world. The next day she laid two books on my table, "Babbit" and "The Royal Road to Romance"—and challenged me to take my choice. She didn't urge me any more than my mother did in 1918 when I went romancing off to war, but I knew what they both thought to be best.

"Well, Pop, We're Off"

The second great moment occurred when Jim and I splayed out our feet in the dusty road just outside the city limits, turned our backs toward Rotary and our faces toward Romance—and the decision had been made. We were on our way, and on foot, with only Jim's banjo, an empty gasoline can, youth, and a year.

"Well, Pop, we're off," said my partner Jim. And from the enthusiasm of this young zealot, who is really only a sublimated variety of tramp, I believe he was at least.

We must have cut a pretty figure there in the dusty highway that first hour of our year of romance. There sat Jim, bareheaded, on a 2-gallon gasoline can, in the middle of the road, playing a banjo. The August sun fairly singed those brown curls which are destined to break hearts in many a foreign land before the year is over, but Jim produced from somewhere in the dusty depths of his flannel shirt the bowling basso of that national anthem of his ilk, "The Gypsy Trail."

"Come on, Jim, swallow it down," I urged, "and let's be getting on."

I'm not geared quite so high as my irrepressible partner, but I like to keep moving. Besides, I may as well admit that if he had sung "Home Again" he probably would have struck a more responsive chord in me just then.

"Here comes a car. Let's try our gasoline can on him. Quick!" And we slapped the banjo into the case and started briskly down the road, I on the inside, carrying the gas can and swinging it just a trifle—not too much, but enough.

"Yes. And there it goes, too," answered Jim as the car passed us in a cloud of dust. "Wonder if he didn't see our can?"

A Couple of Fakes

Four cars passed, and with our bustling, enterprising gait we were rapidly overhauling a genuine weary Willie, a quarter of a mile ahead, carrying an ordinary tin can tied to his pack, instead of a shiny, red gasoline can like ours.

Brakes ground behind us and a truck slowed down at our side. "Outta gas?" yelled the driver, with a suspicious glance at the banjo case and my camera which we couldn't crowd into the gas can.

"Yes, we're out of gas all right, old man," I smiled, and took off the lid of the can to prove it. There, inside, lay our shaving tackle, a pair of socks, Jim's little camera—and incidentally a few copies of the Lincoln Sunday papers which carried the full story of our projected trip, together with our photographs.

"We're not after gasoline, you see. We're just a couple of fakes, and this gas can is only our suitcase. Here's what we are doing"—and I let him read the opening paragraph out of

the newspaper—"and here's who we are"—and we produced our passports and letters of introduction from the White House, the Governor and on down. "And if you want to give us a lift, we'll appreciate it, and if you don't want to carry a pair of flat tires like us, we wouldn't blame you a bit and it'll be all right with us."

The big truck driver was already moving his dinner bucket and coat from the seat beside him to make room for us and he bade us climb in, with a welcoming smile that we knew was genuine. A few minutes later when we whizzed past our professional competitor, weary Willie, our driver grinned at us: "That bird has been on the road longer than you boys, but he doesn't know his cans." Our friendly chauffeur carried us for 30 miles and almost apologized for having to let us out when he came to the end of his run.

The next man who fell for our red can bait was a middle-aged battery salesman with a mania for chewing gum and trimming his nails while driving. He took us all the way to Omaha and selected a restaurant where we blew him to the best meal on the card and ourselves to the next best. He wanted our first foreign address so that he could send a little present as a reminder of the part he had played in our trip. I gave him Johannesburg, South Africa, and can hardly wait to get there to find out what he sent. We're on our way, and I'll tell you about it when we get there.

One Good Meal, Anyway

We rode a street car to the city limits east of Council Bluffs, Iowa, and then continued our game. Sometimes we'd have to walk a mile or more before anyone picked us up, but after having stopped, no one ever refused to carry us or seemed to resent the idea of our fake can. They all appeared to enjoy the deception as much as we, and so instead of victimizing the motorist we really provided an interesting diversion for all who were sympathetic enough to stop and thereby deserve it.

We made one enemy, tho, I'm afraid. One hot afternoon we had walked nearly 2 miles before anyone seemed to notice us. We were beginning to wish that we had brought a fire extinguisher or a stretcher to hurry down the road with as bait instead of our gasoline can.

"That driver seems interested in our can," said Jim finally, glancing over his shoulder. He was carrying the can—and I believe that is why no one had picked us up. "Two men in the front seat and they're looking at our can." But the car sped by, despite the fact that the entire back seat was empty. Well, whether it was our unspoken curse upon his hurry or the justice of Kismet, we came upon these same two men a half-mile farther on—and out of gas!

This time, the driver was even more interested in our red can, but the devil in Jim prompted him to explain that we needed all the gasoline we had for our own car which was stranded just over the next hill.

"Let me ride to the first filling station with you," the driver asked, "so I can get some gasoline for my car."

"I'm sorry," Jim shook his head, "but you didn't have room in your car for us when we were walking, and we haven't got as big a car as yours here, mister, so I guess we can't help you any." And Jim was right at that. I hope that disappointed driver reads this so he'll know that we really couldn't have helped him after all.

Eventually we reached New York, and our first concern was the S. S. "West Humhaw." We called at the offices of A. H. Bull & Co., operators of this U. S. Shipping Board freighter which would be our home for the next two months, if we lived.

We learned that the sailing date had been delayed one day, that our first stop would be in the Azores after 10 days at sea, that our second would be the Canary Islands, that the boat was only about one-sixth the size of the Leviathan on which I had crossed before, that there would be only seven passengers including one woman—and then we learned no more, for Jim became too excited.

Unfortunately—or fortunately as the case may be—no one seemed to be able to inform my young partner about this particular passenger, the only female on the boat except the second mate's chimpanzee, and that evening poor Jim was restless in speculation. Would she be a trig, well-favored, nimble-witted maiden to add spice to shipboard life or would she—no?

"It'd be a good joke on you, with all your fever, if she turns out to be a fat, sleek negress going to Liberia or some such place," I told Jim.

"Well, that'd be worse for her than for me," he answered, always refusing to see the dark side of life.

Our embarkation on the West Humhaw and the denouncement of the mysterious lady passenger will be described next week.

Welborn Had Time to Live

(Continued from Page 3)

for his livestock. Sometimes he feeds out a carload of cattle or hogs, depending, of course, on the best market. If the livestock promises to pay out well they get the feed, or it may be sold on the market. The recognized precautions are taken to ward off disease—vaccination against cholera and blackleg, scalded farrowing pens for the porkers, clean ground for the pigs and baby chicks, disinfected brooder and laying houses. Even then some "imp of Satan" usually sneaks in to cut into the profits, like the washing rains claim the soil or carve deep gullies. Welborn has terraced the only place on the farm where the soil washes, and he is dumping tons of brush into a ditch that cut thru his place before he owned it. Some day it will be filled up. And as he is keeping ahead of erosion he will keep ahead of disease troubles. Cholera happened to be one "imp" that got a head start with the hogs, and other means failing, Welborn simply decided to give up the hogs until nature helped

him get rid of this trouble, and worms as well. The hog lots first were put in corn and now are in alfalfa. He will have hogs again soon.

But the main part of the livestock operations hinges on the dairy herd. This consists of 30 Holsteins. Welborn always has milked cows since he turned to farming, and they never have failed him. "A steady income that is dependable," is the way he puts it. The milk is sold on the Kansas City market as Grade A, which pays a profit for good feeding and careful handling of the milk. One month's returns will give an inkling as to the returns from the dairy herd. In March, this year, Welborn sold 20,000 pounds of milk that brought \$408, and he had enough milk left over for two families, as well as three calves that still were on liquid diet. That was one of the high months. In July and August the checks figured around \$260. Not so bad for a steady income.

The cows are fed grain all summer so that production will not suffer. After the potatoes are harvested, Welborn sows rye and vetch and the cows run on this from September until December, and they don't seem to want a great deal of feed in addition, according to Welborn. About December a home-grown, home-planned ration is used. Mr. Welborn grinds the shock corn, stalk, ear and all and sheaf oats, straw and all. If the corn mixture isn't enough he adds corn chop. "If the corn makes 30 to 50 bushels an acre it will be rich enough," he said. The oats, by the way, are ground in with the corn shocks, one-fourth as much oats as corn—one load of oats to four loads of corn. The cows get about all of this mixture they will eat, alfalfa hay, silage and 1 pound of cottonseed meal a day. When the cows are on pasture they get alfalfa and grain if it seems necessary for them to have it. "I've tried everything for silage," Mr. Welborn said, "but there is nothing better than straight corn for my needs. I won't use cane. It is the worst soil robber I know, and it hasn't any place on my farm."

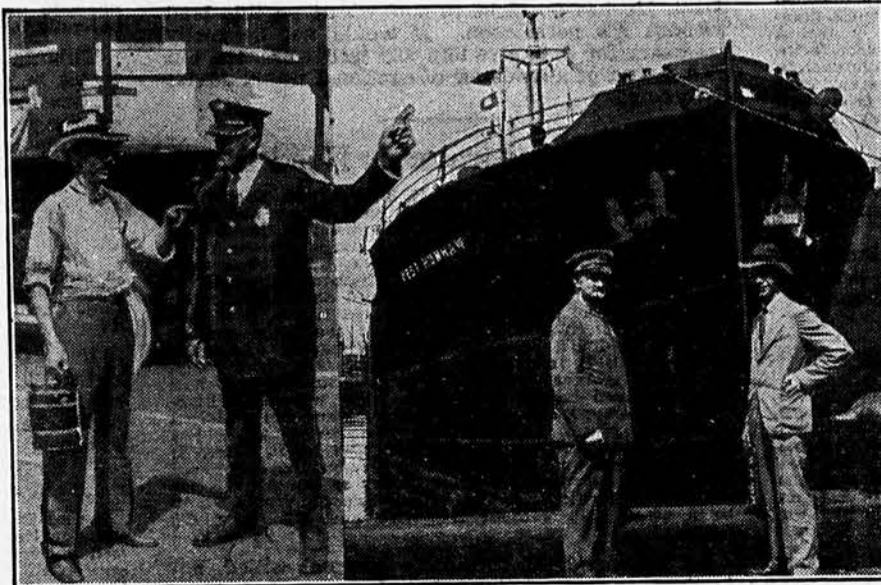
"If a man will utilize all the feed and roughage he grows by turning it into milk, bed the herd carefully and haul the manure back to the land, there are very few cows that won't make money. The man who grows his feed is in much better condition to make a profit than the fellow who buys it on the market. I grind the roughage because it is more available for food and therefore for fertility."

One of the first principles of good farming, as Mr. Welborn sees it, is cutting the corners at every turn to make a saving. "First of all," he said, "do the job yourself, but before you start out know what you want to do and lay your plans so you can work right to your mark." He does plan his work and he uses records enough so that he will know what he is doing.

On the way out to see the gravity water system he has worked out, Mr. Welborn mentioned hogs again. "I was raised back East," he said, "where they keep a hog a year and a half before they think he is ready to feed." Here I've been getting them up to 200 pounds in eight months; not a record, by any means, for the state, but good for average farm conditions. As soon as I feel safe from disease again I'll stock up. I like to grow them on alfalfa and bluegrass pasture and then feed them out on home-grown rations."

A never failing spring, fortunately cropping out on the side of a hill, supplies the water. It is piped into three 6-barrel steel tanks, sealed in concrete in the pasture. This supplies water for the livestock there. Other pipes carry a supply of fresh water to the house and barn. Mr. Welborn worked out the system. The home is being improved right along—electric lights being one of the most recent additions. Everything is kept in good repair about the place. When a piece of machinery is put away, all necessary repairs are noted and that work is done at odd times. Paint isn't a stranger to the machinery. A cultivator that has seen 20 year's service is "as good as new." With this care and the protection of a good machinery shed, the two-row cultivator and the tractor, the ton truck and other equipment will see many years of service.

It is claimed that the tourists who went to Paris this year, if laid end to end, would bridge the Atlantic. But not all were laid end to end. Some got back to their hotels in taxis.



At the Left a Chicago Traffic Cop is Showing Flood the Shortest Way Out of Town; at the Right is the "West Humhaw"

Sunday School Lesson

By the Rev. N.A. McCune

THE prophet was not a foreteller, entirely. He was a forth-teller. That is, he spoke right out, as he believed God Almighty wanted him to speak, or according to the message of God, and did not mince or waver. He was a truth teller. He risked his life sometimes, in speaking his message. And sometimes he lost his life. Along with the real prophets, there were false prophets, who spoke to please the king or the ruling classes, and to insure their own necks. The true prophets had much trouble with the false prophets, and could not find language, scarcely, to express their scorn of them.

Do you like political sermons? I mean, do you like to have your preacher preach once in a while on politics? On such a subject as whether such a man is fit for public office; or whether the United States should interfere in Nicaragua, and so forth? No? Well, I'm sorry, because that is exactly what the prophets did. They preached on politics. They told the people what they believed to be the will of God about this king and that, and whether Israel or Judah should form an alliance with the government of Egypt or Assyria, or they told the rich what they thought of them for putting the taxes too high, or for getting the poor man's farm away from him by what were supposed to be legal methods. O, these prophets were real men, don't forget that. They were radicals. They were "reds." They would be called all kinds of names by our timid, pussy-footing age. They would be considered dangerous men and maybe some of them would be deported. I reckon some of them were deported. Yes, they certainly were bad ones. They made the profiteers and the grafters and the so-called 100 per cent patriots look like 5-year old Fords. And their speeches are read by us today, 3000 years afterward. That is more than you can say about the folks who opposed them.

And if I were your preacher I would speak up in meeting and say my say, whether the pillars in the front seats liked it or not. I'd preach political sermons now and then, if I felt I ought to. If the preachers have to kow tow to the man with the pocket book, of what use is the church?

"O, but preach the simple gospel." Well, what is the simple gospel? Jesus preached the simple gospel, and He got all the politicians and office holders down on Him. Paul preached the simple gospel and he was mobbed. Wesley preached the simple gospel and had to preach in the streets. What people mean by the simple gospel is anything that does not interfere with their sins, and which tells about the beautiful home in heaven. The beautiful home, in heaven ought to be preached on, every once in a while. But unrighteousness and shielded privilege and fortified greed and the oppression of the poor ought to be preached on, too. Don't forget that if the church falls to sound the trumpet of truth, other agencies will take it up, and will not give it a religious impetus. If the church does not speak out, the magazines will, and various organizations will evince more courage for righteousness than the church.

Amos saw wrongs in his day, that stirred his soul. Isaiah was the counselor of kings, and warned them against some practices that he believed utterly at variance with the will of God. Sometimes his advice was heeded, and sometimes not. The book of Isaiah is largely a collection of his public addresses. If you would be stirred, get a book that gives you the historical setting of the book of Amos or Hosea or Micah or Isaiah, so you will know what the conditions were, and then sit down and read it.

Now the prophet is frequently the most unpopular man around. It is not surprising that people consider him a dangerous man and want to shut him up. After he is dead we begin to see what a great man he was, and we name a city after him, or build him a handsome monument. It takes the wise, however, to recognize the prophet while he still is living. Who are some of the prophets of America? Take Wendell Phillips. A young man of aristocratic family in Boston, he joined the ranks of the abolitionists. We can hardly sense the meaning of that now,

but it was a fearful blow to family pride. He went everywhere, at his own expense, agitating for the liberation of the negroes. Hissing, eggs, threats, he knew them all, and went right on. He was a prophet. How we laud him now. How people hated him then.

His friend was William Lloyd Garrison, who was dragged thru the streets of Boston by a mob, who threatened him with a bit of rope. But the old man went straight ahead. Said he, "I will not equivocate, I will not retreat a single inch, and I will be heard." An uncomfortable man to have around! Most real prophets are. Maybe we would not admire Amos and the rest of them so much if we had lived then, and they had shown us our selfishness and our double dealing. It is interesting to know that the grandson of hero Garrison is the editor of an American weekly magazine and is con-

sidered by many to be a very dangerous man. He is only doing in a much milder way what his grandfather did in his day.

Let us not be afraid of prophets. If they are messengers of God it may be embarrassing sometime to be pointed out as one who fought the bringer of truth. At the same time, not all who claim to be prophets really are. False prophets are not extinct.

Lesson for October 23.—The Call of the Prophet. I Kings 19:19-20; Amos 7:14-15 and Isa. 6:1-8.

Fat Steers Reach \$16

A new peace-time record price for fat steers was established at \$16 a hundred pounds at the Kansas City stockyards last week. With the exception of the war years of 1917 to 1920 the general level of cattle prices never has been as high as at present, and prices are around \$2 to \$4 higher than a year ago. The top a year ago was \$12.25.

A shortage of nearly 300,000 head so far this year, compared with the same period last year, and a decrease of

more than 1/2 million head compared with the corresponding period two years ago, has resulted in new top prices nearly every week for several months. Cattle on farms have diminished 10 million head since 1920.

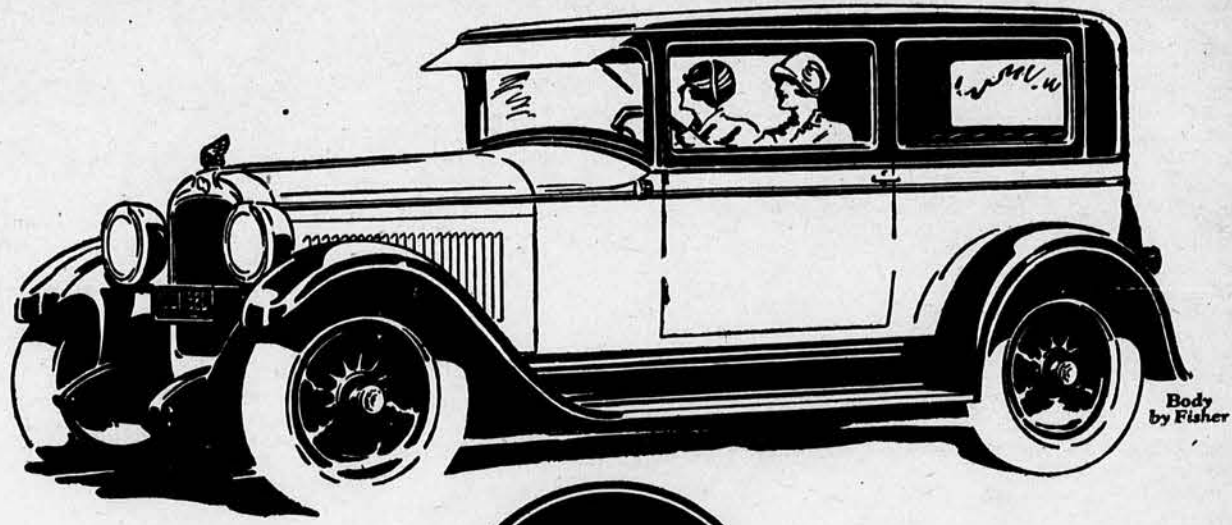
The new top price was the more impressive in view of the fact that the previous day's receipts of 34,965 cattle, exclusive of 5,776 calves, were the largest of the year.

The previous top this year was \$15.75, reached September 28.

The top cattle were owned by McNamara Brothers of Kearney, Mo. Thirty-six head averaged 1,292 pounds. The Swift & Henry Livestock Commission Company sold them to Swift & Co.

John Steele writes that there is a scheme afoot among the Powers to partition Turkey. It would save Europe a lot of expense if it would lay in a stock of movable partitions.

Scientists have confirmed the view that the sun will last 150 million centuries. At the rate we've been using it this year we don't see why it should not last forever.



\$745
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Ever since it flashed into the field, the Pontiac Six has won its success on the basis of dollar-for-dollar value. When introduced, it represented a new idea in low-priced sixes—the idea of truly high quality in design, performance and appearance. And it won world record public acceptance almost overnight.

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Duco colors and every body type has been reduced in price!

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You may have read that a new measure of value was created by this finer Pontiac Six selling at lower prices—but until you actually see today's Pontiac Six, and actually sit at the wheel, you cannot know how fine a six can now be bought for \$745!

New lower prices on all passenger car body types

(Effective July 15)

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The New and Finer PONTIAC SIX



State Meet to Be in Nemaha

Corn Field Athletes to Settle Husking Championship Near Bern Armistice Day

BY O. C. THOMPSON

THE corn-husking championship of Kansas for 1927 will be decided November 11, Armistice Day, on the farm of A. L. Lortscher, in Nemaha county, 9 miles northwest of Sabetha and 6 miles northeast of Bern. It is an ideal location; an excellent field of corn; good roads from all directions. There will be plenty of room for parking and other conveniences for accommodating the crowd.

At the end of the corn field, where the huskers will start, is a large clover field where the spectators will have plenty of room to see the contestants get away in their battle for the championship. Adjoining the corn field on the east is a pasture that is somewhat higher than the corn field and which slopes toward it, affording the crowd a clear view of the contest from start to finish.

Corn Show Added Feature

The Bern Community Club, made up of farm folks and business men, are co-operating to make the first Kansas championship corn-husking contest the biggest success possible. Judging from the spirit and enthusiasm shown by the Bern folks, those who attend the contest may expect to be well entertained.

One feature of the entertainment will be a two-day corn show, open to all corn growers in the world, at which exhibitors will be awarded several hundred dollars in prize money. The corn show at Bern will be held November 10 and 11. The afternoon of the second day will be taken up with the husking contest, which is scheduled to start at 1:30 o'clock.

There will be plenty of wholesome amusement for the crowd at the contest. While the huskers are getting ready to start, and at other times during the afternoon, there will be stunts to amuse everyone. It is planned to have corn shelling, nail driving, hog calling, chicken calling, and other similar events which will be open to all men, women and children present. Prizes will be given to the winners of the stunt contests. In addition there will be games of horseshoes going on during the afternoon, and if anyone feels like making a speech we shall try to find the time to let him make it if he can get anyone to listen to him.

This meet, to determine the corn-husking championship of Kansas, is going to be a fast one. The field contains 70 acres. The rows are a half mile long and clean, which will permit plenty of speed. The corn is Yellow Dent and probably will average 60 to 65 bushels to the acre. It will be in prime condition to husk by the day of the meet. The ears will average a pound or more. That will mean the huskers will be putting just about 20

the corn will be beating a merry thump, thump on the bang boards from start to finish.

There are going to be some speedy huskers competing for the Kansas championship, and the crowd will see a contest that will furnish plenty of interest and amusement. The five high huskers will receive cash prizes, ranging from \$100 down to \$10. The winner of first place will be the Kansas champion and, in addition to the championship honors, he will receive an engraved silver loving cup, \$100 in cash and a free trip to the Midwest contest where he will compete with winners from other states for the world's championship.

The Midwest contest will be held this year at Winnebago, Faribault county, Minnesota, November 15. Winnebago is about 20 miles north of the Iowa-Minnesota state line. The trip in addition to the prizes, is going to be something worthwhile and the boys are going to work hard to win first honors in the Kansas meet.

All huskers who want to take part in the contest for the Kansas championship should send in their entry blanks at once. This is the last call. Time is short. Send the entry blank below so it will reach us not later than October 27, as we must close the entries by that date in order to give ample time for organizing and holding county contests. Also, it will be necessary to close the entries not later than October 27 so we will know just how many counties are going to be represented in the state meet.

If you want to get into the state contest fill out the entry blank below and send it in at once. Then see your county agent, or if you have no county agent get your farm organization, or some club in your county to put on a contest. The winner of your county contest will represent your county at the state championship meet, November 11. But, first send in the entry blank so it will reach us not later than October 27. Then if you cannot get action on holding a contest in your county write us at once, addressing your letter to Corn Husking Editor, Kansas Farmer, 8th and Jackson Sts., Topeka, Kan. We will try to help you in getting a contest for your county.

Husking Contests Attract Crowds

In states where corn husking contests have been held, Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska and Missouri, they have become important events. They are attracting large crowds. At many county contests there are often more than 3,000 people. State contests usually attract 5,000 or more enthusiastic folks who like to see spirited competition. It is estimated there

(Continued on Page 20)

Last Call for Huskers

Corn Husking Editor, Kansas Farmer
8th & Jackson Sts., Topeka, Kansas

Dear Sir: I am a good corn husker and would like to represent my county in the Kansas State Corn Husking Contest this year. I will enter a contest in this county to determine the champion to represent our county in the state contest.

Name.....

Town.....

County..... R. F. D.....

My age is..... I can shuck..... bushels of corn in one

hour. Corn in this section will average..... bushels an acre this year.

There are no entry fees of any kind in these contests. All the huskers have to do is husk all the corn they possibly can in 1 hour and 20 minutes. The county contests are open only to huskers living in the county. The state contest is open only to huskers living in Kansas. If you are a good corn husker you may win \$100, the Kansas champion's cup, and a free trip to the Mid-west contest in Minnesota where you will have a chance at the world's championship and another \$100 cash prize.

If You Are a Fast Husker and Want to Get Into the Kansas State Championship Corn Husking Contest Fill Out This Entry Blank and Send It in So It Will Reach Us Not Later Than October 27



"More Power to You, Master!"

YES, SIR, more power is the word. Also more speed and more range. Here—dependable—uniform—is the Winchester perfect pattern, the Winchester sureness of fire, the Winchester balanced load—plus a new carrying and hitting power that will stop the fastest feathered game far a-wing. Ask for Repeater Speed Loads and get a new satisfaction out of hunting.

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1. Save 25% to 50% of present feed crops by utilizing waste.
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The Untamed

BY MAX BRAND

BETWEEN twilight and dark Whistling Dan entered Elkhead. He rose in the stirrups, on his toes, stretching the muscles of his legs. He was sensing his strength. So the pianist before he plays runs his fingers up and down the keys and sees that all is in tune and the touch perfect.

Two rival saloons faced each other at the end of the single street. At the other extremity of the lane stood the house of deputy sheriff Rogers, and a little farther was the jail. A crowd of horses stood in front of each saloon, but from the throngs within there came hardly a sound. The hush was prophetic of action; it was the lull before the storm. Dan slowed his horse as he went farther down the street.

The shadowy figure of a rider showed near the jail. He narrowed his eyes and looked more closely. Another, another, another horseman showed—four in sight on his side of the jail and probably as many more out of his vision. Eight cattlemen guarded the place from which he must take Lee Haines, and every one of the eight, he had no doubt, was a picked man. Dan pulled up Satan to a walk and commenced to whistle softly. It was like one of those sounds of the wind, a thing to guess at rather than to know, but the effect upon Satan and Black Bart was startling.

The ears of the stallion dropped flat on his neck. He began to slink along with a gliding step which was very like the stealthy pace of Black Bart, stealing ahead. His footfall was as silent as if he had been shod with felt. Meantime Dan ran over a plan of action. He saw very clearly that he had little time for action. Those motionless guards around the jail made his task difficult enough, but there was a still greater danger. The crowds in the two saloons would be starting up the street for Haines before long. Their silence told him that.

A clatter of hoofs came behind him. He did not turn his head, but his hand dropped down to his revolver butt. The fast riding horseman swept and shot on down the street, leaving a pungent tho invisible cloud of dust behind him. He stopped in front of Rogers's house and darted up the steps and thru the door. Acting upon a premonition, Dan dismounted a short distance from Rogers's house and ran to the door. He opened it softly and found himself in a narrow hall dimly lighted by a smoking lamp. Voices came from the room to his right.

"What d'you mean, Hardy?" the deputy sheriff was saying.

"Hell's startin'!"

"There's a good many kinds of hell. Come out with it, Lee. I ain't no mind reader."

"They're gettin' ready for the big bust!"

"What big bust?"

"It ain't no use bluffin'. Ain't Silent told you that I'm on the inside of the game?"

"You fool!" cried Rogers. "Don't use that name!"

Dan slipped a couple of paces down the hall and flattened himself against the wall just as the door opened. Rogers looked out, drew a great breath of relief, and went back into the room. Dan resumed his former position.

"Now talk fast!" said Rogers.

"About time for you to drop that rotten bluff. Why, man, I could even tell you jest how much you've cost Jim Silent."

Rogers growled: "Tell me what's up."

"The boys are goin' for the jail tonight. They'll get out Haines an' string him up."

"It's comin' to him. He's played a hard game for a long time."

"An' so have you, Rogers, for a damn long time!"

Rogers swallowed the insult, apparently.

"What can I do?" he asked plaintively. "I'm willin' to give Silent and his gang a square deal."

"You should of done something while they was only a half-dozen cowpunchers in town. Now the town's full of riders an' they're all after blood."

"An' my blood if they don't get Haines!" broke in the deputy sheriff. Hardy grunted.

of 'em. But how'd you answer to Jim Silent, Rogers? If you let 'em get Haines—well, Haines is Silent's partner an' Jim'll bust everything wide to get even with you."

"I c'n explain," said Rogers huskily. "I c'n show Silent how I'm helpless." Footsteps went up and down the room.

"If they start anything," said Rogers, "I'll mark down the names of the ring-leaders and I'll give 'em hell afterward. That'll soothe Jim some."

"They'll Wear Masks"

"You won't know 'em. They'll wear masks."

Dan opened the door and stepped into the room. Rogers started up with a curse and gripped his revolver.

"I never knew you was so fond of gun play," said Dan. "Maybe that gun of yours would be catchin' cold if you was to leave it out of the leather long?"

The sheriff restored his revolver slowly to the holster, glowering.

"An' Rogers won't be needin' you for a minute or two," went on Dan to Hardy.

They seemed to fear even his voice. The Wells Fargo agent vanished thru

the door and clattered down the steps.

"How long you been standin' at that door?" said Rogers, gnawing his lips.

"Jest for a breathin' space," said Dan.

Rogers squinted his eyes to make up for the dimness of the lamplight.

"You're Whistling Dan Barry!" he cried suddenly.

He dropped into his chair and passed a trembling hand across his forehead.

He stammered: "Maybe you've changed your mind an' come back for that five thousand?"

"No, I've come for a man, not for money."

"A man?"

"I want Lee Haines before the crowd gets him."

"Would you really try to take Haines out?" asked Rogers with a touch of awe.

"Are there any guards in the jail?"

"Two. Lewis an' Paterson."

"Give me a written order for Haines." The deputy wavered.

"If I do that I'm done for in this town!"

"Maybe. I want the key for Haines's handcuffs."

"Go over an' put your hoss up in the shed behind the jail," said Rogers, fighting for time, "an' when you come back I'll have the order written out an' give it to you with the key."

"Why not come over with me now?"

"I got some other business."

"In five minutes I'll be back," said Dan, and left the house.

Outside he whistled to Satan, and the stallion trotted up to him. He swung into the saddle and rode to the jail. There was not a guard in sight. He rode around to the other side of the building to reach the stable. Still he could not sight one of those shadowy horsemen who had surrounded the place a few minutes before. Perhaps the crowd had called in the guards to join the attack.

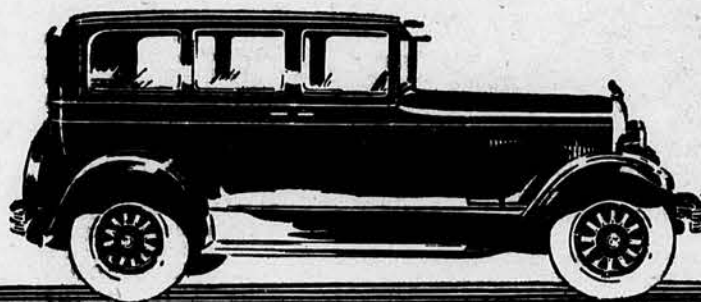
A Roar of Voices

He put Satan away in the stable and as he led him into a stall he heard a roar of many voices far away. Then came the crack of half a dozen revolvers. Dan set his teeth and glanced quickly over the half-dozen horses in the little shed. He recognized the tall bay of Lee Haines at once and threw on its back the saddle which hung on a peg directly behind it. As he drew up the cinch another shout came from the street, but this time very close.

When he raced around the jail he saw the crowd pouring into the house of the deputy sheriff. He ran on till he came to the outskirts of the mob. Every man was masked, but in the excitement no one noticed that Dan's face was bare. Squirring his way thru the press, Dan reached the deputy's office. It was almost filled. Rogers stood on a chair trying to argue with the cattlemen.

"No, more talk, sheriff," thundered one among the cowpunchers. "We've

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comfort—marked freedom from mechanical cares—alluring smartness of line and color.

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"They sure are," he said. "I've heard 'em talk, an' they mean business. All

had enough of your line of talk. Now we want some action of our own brand. For the last time: Are you goin' to order Lewis an' Patterson to give up Haines, or are you goin' to let two good men die fightin' for a damn lone rider?"

"What about the feller who's goin' to take Lee Haines out of Elkhead?" cried another.

The crowd yelled with delight.

"Yes, where is he? What about him?"

Rogers, glancing down from his position on the chair, stared into the brown eyes of Whistling Dan. He stretched out an arm that shook with excitement.

"That feller there!" he cried, "that one without a mask! Whistlin' Dan Barry is the man!"

"Are You With Us?"

The throng gave back from Dan, as if from the vicinity of a panther. Dan faced the circle of scowling faces, smiling gently upon them.

"Look here, Barry," called a voice from the rear of the crowd, "why do you want to take Haines away? Throw in your cards with us. We need you."

"If it's fightin' you want," cried a joker, "maybe Lewis an' Paterson will give us all enough of it at the jail."

"I ain't never huntin' for trouble," said Dan.

"Make your play quick," said another. "We got no time to waste even on Dan Barry. Speak out, Dan. Here's a lot of good fellers aimin' to take out Haines an' give him what's due him—no more. Are you with us?"

"I'm not."

"Is that final?"

"It is."

"All right. Tie him up, boys. There ain't no other way!"

"Look out!" shouted a score of voices, for a gun flashed in Dan's hand.

He aimed at no human target. The bullet shattered the glass lamp into a thousand shivering and tinkling splinters. Thick darkness blotted the room. Instantly thereafter a blow, a groan, and the fall of a body; then a confused clamor.

"He's here!"

"Give up that gun, damn you!"

"You got the wrong man!"

"I'm Bill Flynn!"

"Guard the door!"

"Lights!"

"Help!"

A slender figure leaped up against the window and was dimly outlined by the starlight outside. There was a crash of falling glass, and as two or three guns exploded the figure leaped down outside the house.

"Follow him!"

"Who was that?"

"Get a light! Who's got a match?"

Half the men rushed out of the room to pursue that fleeing figure. The other half remained to see what had happened. It seemed impossible that Whistling Dan had escaped from their midst. Half a dozen sulfur matches sputtered little jets of blue flame and discovered four men lying prone on the floor, most of them with the wind trampled from their bodies, but otherwise unhurt. One of them was the sheriff.

He lay with his shoulders propped against the wall. His mouth was a mass of blood.

"Who got you, Rogers?"

"Where's Barry?"

"The jail, the jail!" groaned Rogers.

"Barry has gone for the jail!"

Revolvers rattled outside.

"He's gone for Haines," screamed the deputy. "Go get him, boys!"

"How can he get Haines? He ain't got the keys."

"He has, you fools! When he shot the lights out he jumped for me and

knocked me off the chair. Then he went thru my pockets and got the keys. Get on your way! Quick!"

The lynchers, yelling with rage, were already stamping from the room.

With the jangling bunch of keys in one hand and his revolver in the other, Dan started full speed for the jail as soon as he leaped down from the window. By the time he had covered half the intervening distance the first pursuers burst out of Rogers's house and opened fire after the shadowy fugitive. He whirled and fired three shots high in the air. No matter how impetuous, those warning shots would make the mob approach the jail with some caution.

On the door of the jail he beat furiously with the bunch of keys.:

"What's up? Who's there?" cried a voice within.

"Message from Rogers. Hell's started! He's sent me with the keys!"

Out of the Room

The door jerked open and a tall man, with rifle slung across one arm, blocked the entrance.

"What's the message?" he asked.

"This!" said Dan, and drove his fist squarely into the other's face.

He fell without a cry and floundered on the floor, gasping. Dan picked him up and shoved him thru the door, bolting it behind him. A narrow hall opened before him and ran the length of the small building. He glanced into the room on one side. It was the kitchen and eating-room in one. He rushed into the one on the other side. Two men were there. One was Haines, sitting with his hands manacled. The other was the second guard, who ran for Dan, whipping his rifle to his shoulder. As flame sputtered from the mouth of the gun, Dan dived at the man's knees and brought him to the floor with a crash. He rose quickly and leaned over the fallen man, who lay without moving, his arms spread wide. He had struck on his forehead when he dropped. He was stunned for the moment, but not seriously hurt. Dan ran to Haines, who stood with his hands high above his head. Far away was the shout of the coming crowd.

"Shoot and be damned!" said Haines sullenly.

For answer Dan jerked down the hands of the lone rider and commenced to try the keys on the handcuffs. There were four keys. The fourth turned the lock. Haines shouted as his hands fell free.

"After me!" cried Dan, and raced for the stable.

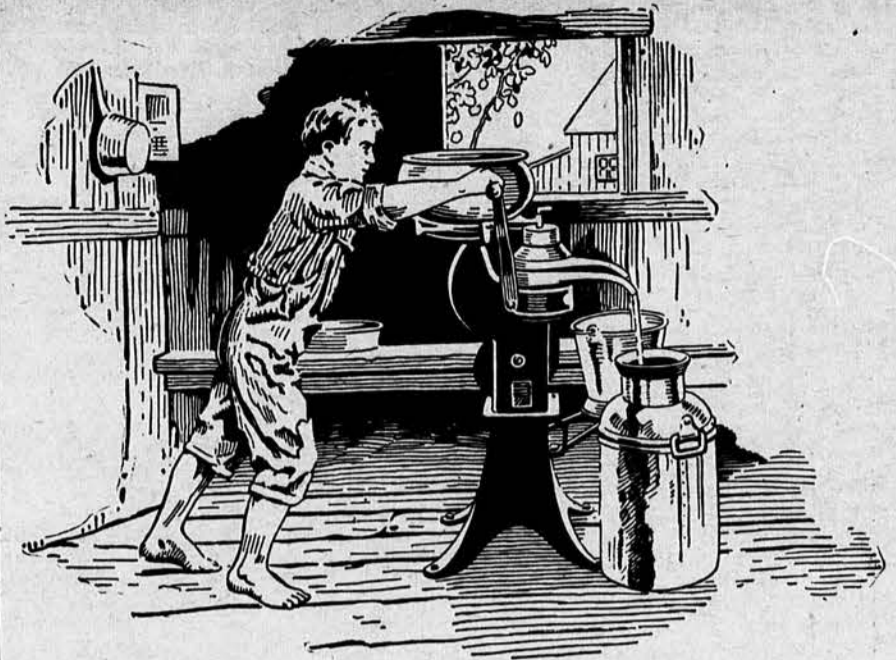
As they swung into their saddles outside the shed, the lynchers raced their horses around the jail.

"Straightaway!" called Dan. "Thru the cottonwoods and down the lane. After me, Satan!"

The stallion leaped into a full gallop, heading straight for a tall group of cottonwoods beyond which was a lane fenced in with barbed wire. Half a dozen of the pursuers were in a position to cut them off, and now rushed for the cottonwoods, yelling to their comrades to join them. A score of lights flashed like giant fireflies as the lynchers opened fire.

"They've blocked the way!" groaned Haines.

Three men had brought their horses to a sliding stop in front of the cottonwoods and their revolvers cracked straight in the faces of Dan and Haines. There was no other way for escape. Dan raised his revolver and fired twice, aiming low. Two of the horses reared and pitched to the ground. The third rider had a rifle at his shoulder. He was holding his fire until he had drawn a careful bead.



The Last Long Turn

THERE is always the separator, the woodpile, or the pump to add another hard job at the day's end—before electricity comes to the farm.

Then for a few cents an hour little motors do these tasks. They run the separator, saw wood, and pump, and they help in the house.



This monogram is a symbol of the endurance built into General Electric products and of the service that stands back of them after they have left the factory. With this G-E monogram on your electric equipment you can be sure that it will work faithfully through the "last long turn".

Electricity cooks, washes clothes, cleans carpets, and churns. It pumps water; keeps food fresh. And MAZDA lamps, at the snap of a switch, flood the house or barn with light. "Last long turns" have ceased to bother the farm family that uses electricity.

If you are on an electric line or hope to be soon, ask your electric power company for a copy of the G-E Farm Book which explains many uses for electricity on the farm.

201-4C

GENERAL ELECTRIC

Good plumbing adds more to farm values than it costs

CRANE

VALVES • FITTINGS

Plumbing fixtures, water systems, and softeners are sold in your city

SEE YOUR DEALER

Much Interest in the Eastern Trip

BY F. B. NICHOLS

JUDGING from the prompt response from the folks, the Eastern tour for Kansas farmers this fall, as announced on page 3 last week, is going to prove to be a popular undertaking. The tour starts from Topeka November 27, and ends in Topeka December 10. The route includes Chicago and the International Live Stock Exposition, Detroit, the corn borer region in Canada, Niagara Falls, Schenectady, New York City, Philadelphia, Washington and Akron, Ohio. The schedule has been made with the idea of giving an outstanding opportunity to study the agricultural and industrial development of the East. Senator Capper will meet the party in New York City and personally conduct it to Washington. In addition to being a trip which contains the maximum of opportunities to study the East and its viewpoints, it also will be a splendid vacation, which the folks who take it doubtless will remember with pleasure all thru their lives. We shall be glad to supply any further information desired.

Instead—

of leaving that machine out in the weather until you use it again next season, why not sell it right now through a classified ad and buy a new one next year?

Now his gun spurted and Dan bowed far over his saddle as if he had been struck from behind.

Before the rifleman could fire again Black Bart leaped high in the air. His teeth closed on the shoulder of the lyncher and the man catapulted from his saddle to the ground. With his yell in their ears, Dan and Haines galloped thru the cottonwoods, and swept down the lane.

A Cheer of Triumph

A cheer of triumph came from the lynchers. In fifty yards the fugitives learned the reason, for they glimpsed a high set of bars blocking the lane. Dan pulled back beside Haines.

"Can the bay make it?" he called.

"No. I'm done for." For answer Dan caught the bridle of Lee's horse close to the bit. They were almost to the bars. A dark shadow slid up and over them. It was Black Bart, with his head turned to look back even as he jumped, as if he were setting an example which he bid them follow. Appallingly high the bars rose directly in front of them.

"Now!" called Dan to the tall bay, and jerked up on the bit.

Satan rose like a swallow to the leap. The bay followed in gallant imitation. For an instant they hung poised in air. Then Satan pitched to the ground, landing safely and lightly on four cat-like feet. A click and a rattle behind them—the bay was also over, but his hind hoofs had knocked down the top bar. He staggered, reeled far to one side, but recovering, swept on after Satan and Dan. A yell of disappointment rang far behind.

Glancing back Haines saw the foremost of the pursuers try to imitate the feat of the fugitives, but even with the top bar down he failed. Man and horse pitched to the ground.

For almost a mile the lane held straight on, and beyond stretched the open country. They were in that free sweep of hills before the pursuers remounted beyond the bars. In daytime a mile would have been a small handicap, but with the night and the hills to cover their flight, and with such mounts as Satan and the tall bay, they were safe. In half an hour all sound of them died out, and Haines following Dan's example, slowed his horse to an easy gallop.

The long rider was puzzled by his companion's horsemanship, for Dan rode leaning far to the right of his saddle, with his head bowed. Several times Haines was on the verge of speaking, but he refrained. He commenced to sing in the exultation of freedom. An hour before he had been in the "rat-trap" with a circle of lynchers around him, and only two terror-stricken guards to save him from the most horrible of deaths. Then came Fate and tore him away and gave him to the liberty of the boundless hills. Fate in the person of this slender, sombre man. He stared at Dan with awe.

At the top of a hill his companion drew rein, reeling in the saddle with the suddenness of the halt. However, in such a horseman, this could not be. It must be merely a freak feature of his riding.

"Move," said Dan, his breath coming in pants. "Line out and get to her."

"To who?" said Haines, utterly bewildered.

"Dehlah!"

"What?"

"Damn you, she's waitin' for you." "Barry, why do you talk like this after you've saved me from hell?"

He stretched out his hand eagerly, but Dan reined Satan back.

"Keep your hand. I hate you worse'n hell. There ain't room enough in the world for us both. If you want to thank me do it by keepin' out of my path. Because the next time we meet you're goin' to die, Haines. It's writ in a book. Now feed your hoss the spur and run for Kate Cumberland. But remember—I'm goin' to get you again if I can."

Yellow Eyes

"Kate—" began Haines. "She sent you for me?"

Only the yellow blazing eyes made answer and the wail of a coyote far away on the shadowy hill.

"Kate!" cried Haines again, but now there was a world of new meaning in his voice. He swung his horse and spurred down the slope.

At the next hill-crest he turned in the saddle, saw the motionless rider still outlined against the sky, and brought

the bay to a halt. He was greatly troubled. For a reason mysterious and far beyond the horizon of his knowledge, Dan was surrendering Kate Cumberland to him.

"He's doing it while he still loves her," muttered Haines, "and am I cur enough to take her from him after he has saved me from God knows what?"

He turned his horse to ride back, but at that moment he caught the weird, the unearthly note of Dan's whistling. There was both melancholy and gladness in it. The storm wind running on the hills and exulting in the blind terror of the night had such a song as this to sing.

"If he was a man," Haines argued briefly with himself, "I'd do it. But he isn't a man. He's a devil. He has no more heart than the wolf which owns him as master. Shall I give a girl like Kate Cumberland to that wild panther? She's mine—all mine!"

When Haines dropped out of sight, Dan's whistling stopped. He looked up to the pitiless glitter of the stars. He looked down to the somber sweep of black hills. The wind was like a voice saying over and over again: "Failure." Everything was lost.

He slipped from the saddle and took off his coat. From his left shoulder the blood welled slowly, steadily. He tore a strip from his shirt and attempted to make a bandage, but he could not manage it with one hand.

The world thronged with hostile forces eager to hunt him to the death.

He needed all his strength, and now that was ebbing from a wound which a child could have staunch for him, but where could he find even a friendly child? Truly all was lost! The satyr or the black panther once had less need of man's help than had Dan, but now he was hurt in body and soul. That matchless co-ordination of eye with hand and foot was gone. He saw Kate smiling into the eyes of Haines; he imagined Bill Kilduff sitting on the back of Satan, controlling all that glorious force and speed; he saw Hal Purvis fighting venomously with Bart for the mastery which eventually must belong to the man.

He turned to the wild pair. Vaguely they sensed a danger threatening their master, and their eyes mourned for his hurt. He buried his face on the strong, smooth shoulder of Satan, and groaned. There came the answering whinny and the hot breath of the horse against the side of his face. There was the whine of Black Bart behind him, then the rough tongue of the wolf touched the dripping fingers. Then he felt a hot gust of the wolf's breath against his hand.

A Love of Combat

Too late he realized what that meant. He whirled with a cry of command, but the snarl of Black Bart cut it short. The wolf stood bristling, trembling with eagerness for the kill, his great white fangs gleaming, his snarl shrill and guttural with the frenzy of his desire, for he had tasted blood. Dan under-

stood as he stared into the yellow green fury of the wolf's eyes, yet he felt no fear, only a glory in the fierce, silent conflict. He could not move the fingers of his left hand, but those of his right curved, stiffened. He desired nothing more in the world than the contact with that great, bristling black body, to leap aside from those ominous teeth, to set his fingers in the wolf's throat. Reason might have told him the folly of such a strife, but all that remained in his mind was the love of combat—a blind passion. His eyes glowed like those of the wolf, yellow fire against the green. Black Bart crouched still lower, gathering himself for the spring, but he was held by the man's yellow gleaming eyes. They invited the battle. Fear set its icy hand on the soul of the wolf.

The man seemed to tower up thrice his normal height. His voice rang, harsh, sudden, unlike the utterance of man or beast: "Down!"

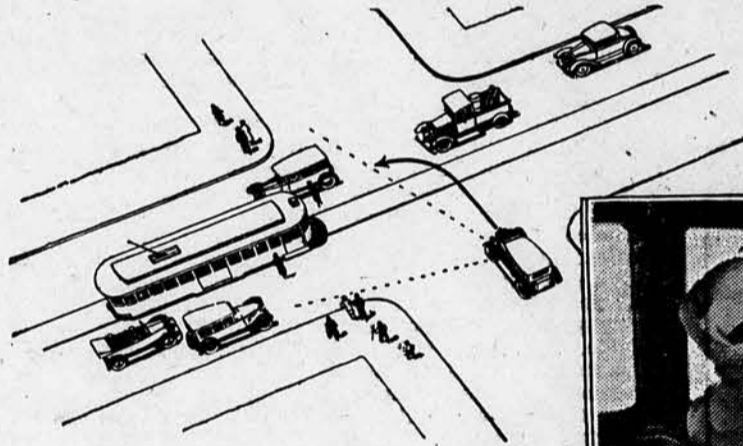
Fear conquered Black Bart. The fire died from his eyes. His body sank as if from exhaustion. He crawled on his belly to the feet of his master and whined an unutterable submission.

And then that hand, warm and wet with the thing whose taste set the wolf's heart on fire with the lust to kill, was thrust against his nose. He leaped back with bared teeth, growling horribly. The eyes commanded him back, commanded him relentlessly. He howled dismally to the senseless stars,

(Continued on Page 21)

Clear Vision in Every BODY by FISHER

CADILLAC · LASALLE · BUICK · OAKLAND · OLDSMOBILE · PONTIAC · CHEVROLET



WHEN you sit behind the steering wheel of a car with Body by Fisher, note how unobstructed is the view in front and to both sides.—Two features combined to create this greater safety and greater enjoyment in motoring.—One is the Fisher Vision and Ventilating Windshield, which affords vision through a single pane of plate glass, without metal or rubber strips to interfere with the clear view.—The other feature which makes Fisher-equipped cars safer and more pleasant to drive is the use of narrow front pillars of unusual strength, which eliminate the "blind spot" in driving.

The VV Windshield—This remarkable contribution of Fisher to greater motor car satisfaction not only assures perfect ventilation and complete weather protection—it is also safer and more convenient because it may be raised or lowered vertically with one hand while the car is in motion.

Plate Glass—Crystal plate—or thick window glass—is never used in Fisher Bodies. The diamond-like polish of the genuine plate glass used in every Body by Fisher affords perfect clarity of vision—another highly desirable safety feature of every Body by Fisher.



Bushels of Hallowe'en Fun

BY LOIE E. BRANDOM

You'll have bushels of fun,
If you'll only come
To our party on Hallowe'en;
There'll be witches and spooks,
And uncanny nooks
And horrors you've ne'er before seen.
So come about eight,
We'll tell you your fate
And whether you're wise or green;
For there's bushels of ways
And you'll say that it pays
To celebrate Hallowe'en.

For the invitations take pumpkin colored correspondence cards and in the lower left hand corner paste a bushel basket. A very clever imitation of a basket may be made from brown crepe paper, cut the correct shape, the rounded edges being pasted to the card leaving only the top unpasted so the invitation proper may be slipped into the basket. The slats and hoops of the basket should be outlined with a darker shade of water-color paints. A witch, cut from black tissue paper is pasted to the card and stands guard over the basket, a black bat flutters on one side and a black cat sticks his head up out of the inside of the basket. The above verse, written on thin yellow paper with black ink, is slipped into the basket for the to-be guest to find, and the following couplet is lettered in black under the witch:

The witch bids you peek,
Till you find what you seek

Instead of the usual Hallowe'en ghost at the door have a boy dressed in tight-fitting yellow cheesecloth suit with jack o'lantern head made of yellow tissue paper over a wire frame, to welcome the guests and direct them to the proper rooms.

Just to keep things "doing" while the guests are arriving, have the traditional "fortune telling" pumpkin that the blind-folded guests stab with a hatpin. Have couplets pasted on the pumpkin of which the following are an example:

Across the Atlantic you will go,
Before the snows begin to blow.

Few are the days that you'll be blue,
For fortune will always smile on you.

Enie, meenie, mienie, mo,
You'll meet some one you wish to know.

Where ever you go you'll surely find,
People to you will be most kind.

You will have both silver and gold,
Before you have grown so very old.

Another stunt that will prove entertaining is the Hallowe'en Grab Basket, for the guests who have arrived first and have been thru the experience will enjoy watching the late comers take their grabs.

Take a bushel basket and cover the top with a piece of heavy cardboard or board planking. A round hole is cut in the center just large enough to permit the entrance of a hand. The whole basket is then covered with yellow paper on which are pasted black cutouts of witches, cats, bats and goblins. Inside the basket put every creepy thing you can think of, such as a coiled spring covered with thin rubber tubing, a kid glove filled with

cold, wet sand, a big slimy pickle, raw oysters and a rabbit's foot. If the room is in semi-darkness as it should be, strings may be attached to some of the objects and run out thru the bottom of the basket to be held by someone sitting near enough to pull the strings and make the objects wiggle whenever anyone puts a hand into the basket to make a grab. The reaction of the "grabbers" is extremely amusing.

Divide the company into equal groups. On a line at one end of the room place as many jack o' lanterns as there are groups taking part. Each contestant is provided with three apples. The players stand 2 yards or more from the line and at a given signal the members of each group begin trying to toss their apples, one at a time, into the open top of the "jack" belonging to their group. Whenever an apple makes a goal by landing in a "jack" the candle is put out. The group wins whose members put out their candle the greatest number of times and the prize is a miniature bushel basket filled with black and orange jelly beans, which the winners may proceed to eat, much to the chagrin of the losers, without passing any to their opponents.

The centerpiece for the refreshment table is a miniature bushel basket from the inside of which black and orange colored ribbons extend to the plates where they are attached to still smaller yellow and black baskets holding salted nuts. The top of the larger basket is covered with imitation grass cut from green tissue paper underneath which are hidden crepe paper Hallowe'en caps, horns, whistles and other nois making souvenirs which the guests find when, at a signal from the hostess, they pull on their ribbon streamers. Refreshments may consist simply of sandwiches, celery, orange ice and square of chocolate cake. A more elaborate menu consisting of oyster or chicken patties, hot rolls, vegetable salad, pumpkin pie with vanilla ice cream and coffee may be served. Cider may be substituted for the coffee.



What's Doing on Our Farm

BY DORA L. THOMPSON

LECTURE that impressed us both literally and figuratively was given in our home to a group of men and women by H. A. Clark of Kansas City. Many of us who strive to be up-to-date in our poultry work have for some time insisted that our dealer give us the small sack of minerals that the manufacturer meant should accompany the 100-pound sack of mash. We know the fowl ills that follow lack of mineral. A mail order catalog lists minerals for hogs, sheep, poultry and cattle.

Hearth Fires

The hearth fires, the hearth fires,
They sparkle and they glow,
They laugh away the tempests and
They smile away the snow.
They mock at icy vistas
They scoff at frozen streams,
And always there is Summer
Where a hearth fire gleams.

The hearth fires, the hearth fires,
They crackle and they sing,
They tempt the heart from sorrow
And subtle comforts bring.
They woo from thoughts of anger,
They lure from ill designs,
And peace and love are ever
Where a hearth fire shines.
—L. Mitchell Thornton.

Then, as our lecturer showed, we cheat our families of their minerals found in foods by cooking them in water and draining the water and food juices into the hog's rations! Our lecturer advocated cooking fruits, vegetables and meats without water. To accomplish this cooking easily and with little heat, he was provided with heavy sheet aluminum cooking vessels with lids, loose but heavy—adjusted by weight to allow gases to escape but to retain steam and juices. The value of natural foods for the family and the minerals contained in them is a subject more worthy of study even than the young chick's need of bone meal!

THE flavors of many school lunches are a mixture of all the food in the box. This is due to lack of ventilation. All pails or boxes in which lunch is to be carried should have holes in the top or on two sides. If sandwiches are wrapped in paper they will not dry out. Judge the ventilation of the box or bucket by the odor when you open the empty bucket to wash it!

Club Girls Compare Rooms

THE Dover 4-H Girls' Club, Shawnee county, conducted the first room improvement achievement tour in the state. During the past summer, eight wide awake girls and their leader, Mrs. J.

Thomson, have been engaged in making their sleeping rooms more attractive.

"The room improvement project has been planned to aid the club girls in making their rooms more attractive and livable," said Edna Bender, assistant state club leader, from the Kansas State Agricultural College, after completing the tour with the girls. The beauty of a room is not necessarily determined by the amount of money she has to spend on it but by her ingenuity in using what she has at hand. And that's what these club girls are doing."

According to the reports of the visits made to the eight homes of the club workers, the girls have struck the keynote of success in their summer's work. Helen Boles has been accredited with having the most work to display.

The color effect produced in Helen's room is her greatest achievement. A very inexpensive paper with a green leaf design gives a restful background. Soft yellow voile curtains at the windows give a sunny glow to the room no matter what the day outside. Soft green voile tie-backs hold these curtains in place. The woodwork was painted a similar color and glass candle sticks add a dressy note.

The fixtures which the club girl bought for her winning room cost \$9.65, and she has already laid out plans for making her room more and more comfortable. Her next year's program calls for dresser, washstand, chair, and table refinished in ivory with green lines, a new rag rug and a waste paper basket.

These eight 4-H club workers were outstanding because of their ability to "speak the magic word" with a paint brush, dyes, and arrangement, and to turn their sleeping rooms into much more attractive and livable places. One girl went back to nature for dye stuff for cream yellow curtains—using black oak bark and alum for the dye.

Another girl made a rug of blue overalls and

died materials to make a blue and cream combination. The fading of the overalls produced a shaded soft-blue rug. The cream was used in the border.

One member of the group made her room from a one time granary room of an outside building. "The first thing I did when I started to fix up this room was to pull nails," she told Miss Bender. "Then mother and I scrubbed the walls and floor with lye water. I dyed my curtains and pillow top."

Grandma's Turnovers

WINTER-TIME is here again, and that is doughnut time. Anyone who likes doughnuts (and who does not?) would be sure to like the kind of turn-overs grandma used to make, for they are really a glorified doughnut. These cakes will keep fresh for 10 days if kept in a covered stone jar, but it will be necessary to keep them well hidden if they are to last that long.

Scald 2 cups sweet milk, add 2 scant tablespoons sugar, and 1 tablespoon butter, cool until the milk is lukewarm. To ¼ cup tepid milk, add a yeast cake broken into bits. When the yeast is soft, add to the other mixture and stir in 1 teaspoon salt and 3 cups flour. Allow to rise, stir down and roll on a floured board until thin. Cut in rounds and allow them to rise for about 30 minutes.

Then in the center of every round place a heaping teaspoon of the following mixture: Pare, core and finely chop four apples, add a cup of seeded raisins and 2½ tablespoons chopped citron. After placing on the rounds, sprinkle the fruit with sugar. Moisten the edges of the round with cold water and press firmly together in turn-over style. Drop in hot, deep fat and fry like doughnuts. Roll in powdered sugar.

Nelle Portrey Davis.

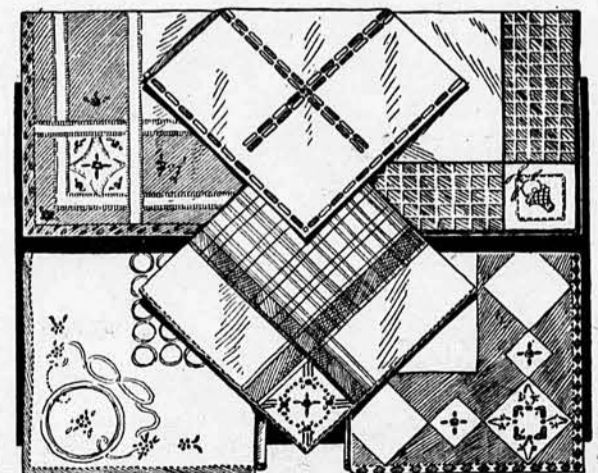
The Personal Touch

NOW that the children are off to school, the holidays seem to be rushing headlong toward us and we are almost overwhelmed with the prospect of making limited spending money cover the list of gifts we wish to buy.

But, however modest the gift, a little personal touch which speaks of the giver, gives it a value far beyond that of dollars and cents. So the thrifty woman turns to her sewing basket.

Here is a group of handkerchiefs from which you may wish to make selections. You may wish to give the whole group or just one or two as little exchange gifts. They come in delightfully tinted borders and patterns as shown. The order number is 1435. Then be sure to mention the color you desire, as they may be had in pink, lavender, yellow and rose.

The dainty designs are to be worked in pastel shades of blue, yellow, lavender, rose, brown and green and require a very short time for working. However the handkerchiefs are lovely if the designs are not worked so they are offered without floss. Price without floss is 20 cents each. Price with floss for working is 25 cents each. Send your



orders to Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

What Shall We Wear?

There's a "Flutter" in This Season's Dress

BY FLORENCE MILLER JOHNSON

MOST of us are just beginning to breathe easy again, after the early fall rush of school preparations, canning and house cleaning, and we're concentrating for the first time on our own fall and winter wardrobes. What shall we buy for the new dress and how shall we make it? What about a hat and bag and shoes? These questions are not so easily answered, for style books this season present a more baffling array of new fashion than ever before. Perhaps these few items which I've gleaned from here and there will help you decide what to choose.

A fact that you may or may not consider commendable is that it is no longer the object of styles to make us appear younger than our years and experience entitle us to look. For one thing, dresses are longer—from 2 to 4 inches below the knee being an accepted length. Then styles are more feminine even than during the summer. The straight-line, mannish costume will soon be a thing of the past.

One fashion writer has said "to identify a this year's dress, look for the flutter." This is well put. Panels, drapes, flares and flounces, bows, jabots and puffs—all are earmarks of new fall and winter garments. Hips in some of the new models are swathed in girdles which often tie in a jaunty large bow at one side or in the front. Sleeves may be tight, but most of them are puffed or flared, and skirts are circular, tiered and plaited. If there is any criticism to make of these new lines it would be that they seem extreme. But here one must use her own judgment, and deny herself the new feature that accentuates an unbecoming line of her form. Let your mirror be your guide.

Velvet is the most popular material for afternoon as well as evening wear. It is often combined with satin or flat crepe and other materials, which, by the way, give us a suggestion for making over an out-of-date dress. Wool georgette, kasha, broadcloth, cashmere and other materials of this character are close seconds to velvet. Fashion designers apparently have intended that no one shall be chilled this winter.

As to colors, black heads the list, with beige as second choice instead of gray which was predicted early in the season. Numerous titles have been given to the variety of shades of beige. There is tawny birch, yellow beige and a rich shade called rosario. When the beige takes on an orange tone it is known as caramel, and when still more red is mixed with it, it is called Tarragona. Plantation is a beige of coppery brown and coconut is a shade that might be described as brown. In fact, it would seem that we cannot get away from the tints with which nature decks the landscape at this season of the year.

Felt continues to be the most popular material for hats, altho velvet and hatter's plush have been reinstated by some houses. Often, however, these are combined with felt. The only point that all millinery seems to have in common is size, which is small. Helms, turbans, toques and shapes that are almost skull caps crowd the tables of millinery shops. The material is draped in all manner of ways, with many irregular cuts around the face. The application of rhinestones takes every imaginable form, from strands to rhinestone studded pins, and these with chic little or big bows and perhaps a band are the only trimmings of which most of the new hats can boast.

Envelopes and medium sized pouches have replaced the bizarre shaped bag. These are of plain calfskin, light pigskin and suede in shades to harmonize with the costume. For afternoon and informal evening wear, black moire, taffeta and satin pouches are considered good, while a few antique tapestry, brocades and metallic cloth bags are shown. But the beaded bag is no longer recommended.

Shoe styles do not vary a great deal from season to season if one selects her footgear from reputable houses. As usual, some oxfords are shown for winter wear, along with strapped slippers and pumps in various styles.

Brown and black dull kid, with an occasional suede and patent shoe constitute materials, and all shoes, on the whole, are built on long slender lines.

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.

Stout Limbs May Be Reduced

My legs are very short and my ankles quite large. Now that dresses are so short this defect is so noticeable. Is there any way to reduce the size or to make them look longer? Worried.

Yes, there are several remedies for your trouble. I have a list of reducing

soaps, salts and creams that may be used in reducing different parts of the body and also a list of exercises for reducing the legs and ankles. Another remedy is to wear dark hose—they are being worn now and are more popular than the light ones. The dark colors have a tendency to decrease size while light ones increase size. The pointed heels in hose add length to the legs too. I shall be very glad to send you our leaflets on reducing and exercising if you will send me your complete address enclosing a stamped self-addressed envelope for replying. Address Helen Lake, Beauty Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Removing Ink Stains

The first day of school my little girl spilled a bottle of ink on a new dress. What would be the best way to remove the ink stain?—Clara K.

It is difficult to tell just what method would be best to remove the ink stain. The method of removing depends on the kind of ink. While most ink stains yield to a soaking in milk, either sweet, sour or buttermilk, some are very persistent to even the strong chemicals. Of course the stain should

be attended to as soon after it appears as possible. If it acts persistent after being soaked in milk I suggest that you write to the Chemistry Department, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan. Be sure to state the brand of ink which caused the stain.

Best to Try Them Out

We are planning to get an electric washer. What kind of a washer would be best for use in the country? We do not want to get one that is more expensive than necessary but one that will be both durable and serviceable. Mrs. M.

No doubt the fair gave you an opportunity to examine several different makes of electric washers. There are any number of good machines on the market and I suggest that you look up dealers for the different ones and ask for demonstrations before buying. Another good source of advice is to ask the opinion of such magazine testing plants as the Household Searchlight, of The Household Magazine, Topeka, Kan. They have tested out a number of electric washers and will be very glad to give you a report of their testing.

Jenny Wren

Passes the All-Purpose Test on a Kansas Farm



Mr. and Mrs. Guy Bigsby and their farm home in Douglas county, Kansas. The Bigsby home is a Jenny Wren home.



MRS. BIGSBY has been a user of Jenny Wren flour since it was first placed on the market. She believes it to be the best flour made. Her decision has been reached after testing it in her own home by her own methods. "At first," she says, "I used Jenny Wren only for cakes and biscuits. Then I

became acquainted with it as an all-purpose flour thru the Jenny Wren Saturday cooking school and the recipes broadcast from radio station WREN at Lawrence. Now I use it exclusively in our home for all baking purposes. It has been a big help to me. I used to rank at the bottom among the women of our family as a biscuit baker. With Jenny Wren I have been able to give them some competition."

Mr. Bigsby is also a Jenny Wren user. On occasions when it has been necessary for him to "batch it" he has tested the Jenny Wren claim that it can make any one a baking expert. He has found that the claim is justified. Jenny Wren has demonstrated that it is an all-purpose flour and it has the recommendation of all Kansas farm folks who have tried it. If your grocer doesn't have it insist that he get it for you.

Jenny Wren Flour

— JENNY WREN COMPANY —

Lawrence

Kansas



Why Not Try Your Luck at Puzzles?



Fido and Tippy Are Pets

I am 10 years old and in the fifth grade. I go to Eureka school. I have one sister. Her name is Dola. For pets I have two dogs named Fido and Tippy, two kittens named Blackie and Spotty, a cow named Heart and a calf named Frances. I enjoy the young folks' page. I wish some of the boys and girls would write to me.

Arthur Emile Dodd.

Centralia, Kan.

Diamond Puzzle

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

1. Stands for River; 2. To paddle a boat; 3. A long stout cord (plural); 4. Damp; 5. Stands for South.

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

Velma Has Five Bantams

I am 11 years old and in the fifth grade. My teacher's name is Miss Frisch. I like her very much. I live at the edge of town four blocks from school on a 78-acre farm. I have a brother. His name is Ralph. He is 13 years old and in the seventh grade. For pets we have six cats named Little Tom, Big Tom, Oscar, Buttercups, Spot and Thomas, a Collie dog named Jack, a Spitz dog named Tricks, a horse

named Fanny, a pig named Sarah, about 20 pigeons and five Bantams. I wish some of the boys and girls would write to me. I enjoy the boys' and girls' page very much.

Velma Heironimus.

Plevna, Kan.

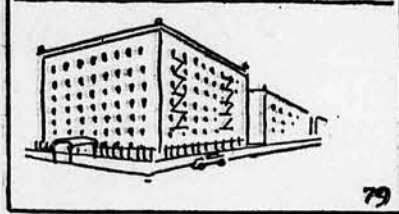
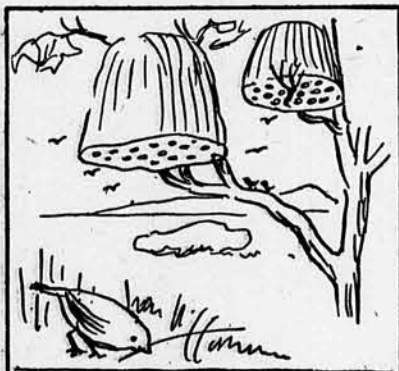
Anna Has Plenty of Pets

For pets we have a little rabbit named Peter, a dog named Jack, four kittens named Velvet, Teddy, Fluffy and Muff and a saddle horse named Gyp. I am 9 years old and in the fifth grade. I have four sisters and three brothers. My teacher's name is Mr. O'dell. I live 1/2 mile from school. We go about 6 miles to Sunday School. I would like to hear from some of the boys and girls.

Anna Ruth Shafer.

Hoxie, Kan.

Living Inventions by Gaylord Johnson



The Weaver Bird's "Apartment House"

You might think it safe to say that the big city buildings in which 50, even 100 families, live under one roof are exclusively human inventions, yet for centuries the sociable weaver bird of

South Africa has built and occupied "apartment houses."

Each pair of these birds constructs its own nest in the building, but it also co-operates with the neighbors in constructing a community roof over all. Sometimes the "tenement house" that results contains 200 nests, and may become several feet high and across. In fact, the addition of new nests, going on from season to season, occasionally results in such a heavy structure that when the rainy season comes the extra weight of the water brings the tree down with a crash.

The development of this habit of co-operative building is rare among birds, but is a matter of course among ants and bees. Since co-operation is a mark of increasing civilization, we must rank the sociable weaver bird as farther advanced than the birds which build isolated nests, and place the city-building insects as the most civilized creatures in the world, next to man.

We Hear From Pauline

I am 11 years old and in the fifth grade. I go to Fruitland school. I walk to school. For pets I have 15 cats and a pony. I have a hen with 11 little chickens. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.

Pauline Herbert.

Americus, Kan.

Try These on the Family

What is the difference between a man looking at Niagara Falls, a man not looking at Niagara Falls, and a ham sandwich? One is seeing the mist and the other is missing the scene, and oh, yes, about the ham sandwich, that's where you bite.

Why is a pretty girl like a locomotive? Because she sends off the sparks, transports the mails, and has a train following her.

What is the difference between a beautiful young girl and a codfish? One has a chance to become a fall bride and the other a fried ball.

Why should the goat's milk be used in the dairy? Because the goat makes the best butter.

Why is a field of grass like a person older than yourself? Because it's pasturage (past your age).

State the difference between a grocer selling a pound of sugar, and an apothecary's boy with a pestle and mortar. One weighs a pound, the other pounds away.

Why does a man's hair generally

turn grey sooner than his mustache? Because it is about 21 years older.

Which member of Congress wears the largest hat? The one who has the largest head.

In what place are two heads better than one? In a barrel.

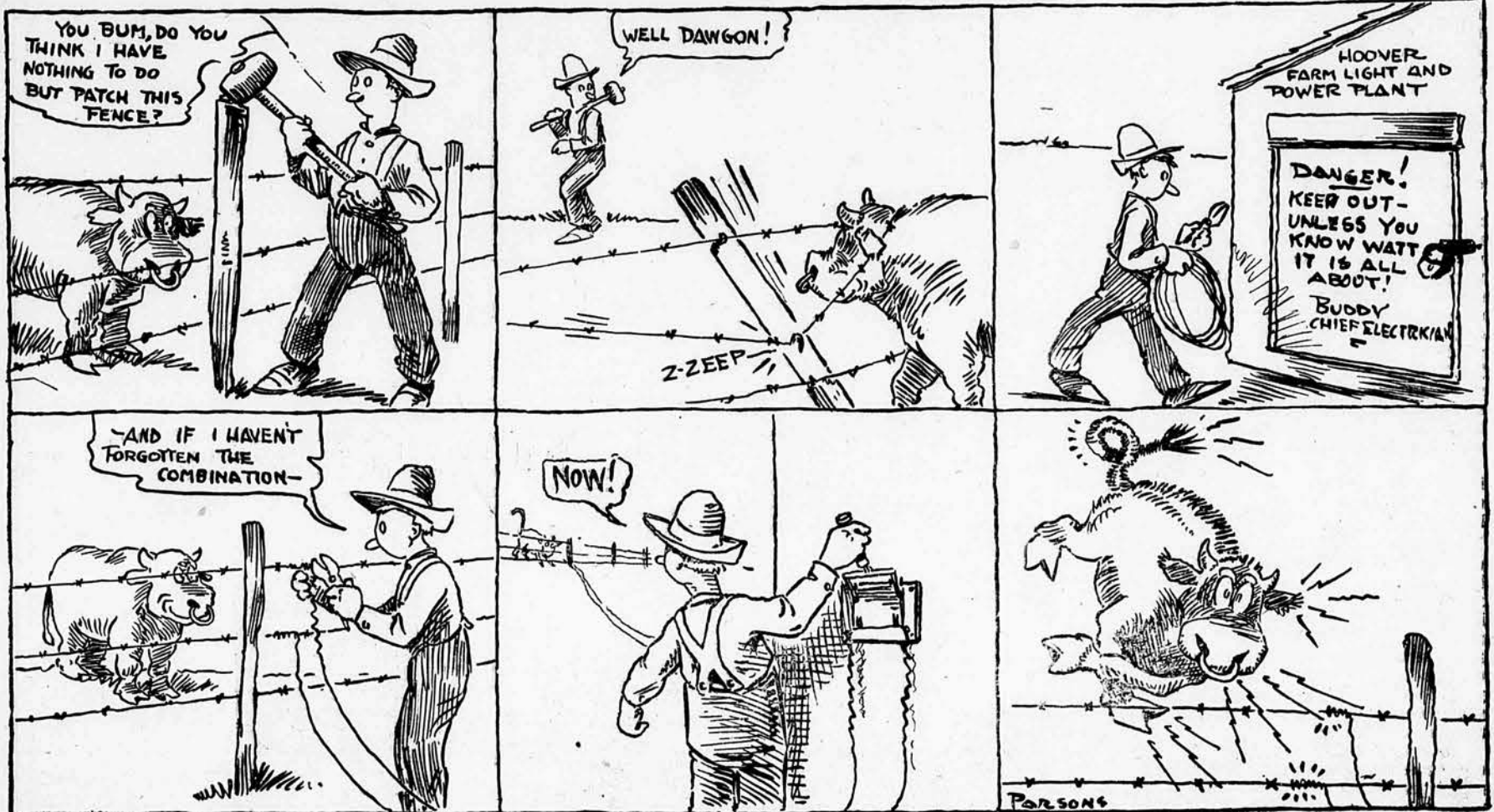
What did the Pilgrims do when they first landed in this country? First they fell on their knees, then fell on the aborigines.

What kind of men go to heaven? Dead men.

Did you ever try to Spin a House

	8	9					
	7	6	11	10			
3	4	5	12	13	14		
2					15	16	
1	25						
							17
							18
							19
							20
							21

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



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

K-R-O Company, Springfield, Ohio.

Hill Crest Farm Notes

BY CHARLES W. KELLOGG

Since the rain the last of September we have had quite a bit of cool and cloudy weather, and, altho we haven't had any frost on the uplands, the temperature dropped down to near freezing on several occasions, but Providence has smiled on us and helped us by without frost each time. Farmers around here are hustling their fodder cutting along to get their kafir and cane cut before frost does come.

We cut the most of our Silver Drip cane this last week, all except a small three-cornered patch on high ground that is rather hard to get at with the binder. That part which we cut was down thru a draw where the cane was the tallest. It certainly was a job, and the horses had all they could do to pull the machine thru. The binder was run up as high on the frame as it would go, and even then the machine was taxed to the limit to handle this tall cane. I have cut quite a lot of fodder and feed with this machine since we purchased it but never cut such heavy feed as this Silver Drip cane is. Even tho the bundles are as small as the machine will make them they are so tall and heavy that they are going to be hard to handle when shocking time comes. There is going to be a lot of feed on this patch.

We are feeding this cane to the horses now. I hooked our cane seed topper on one manger in the barn and cut this cane in small pieces and feed it to the horses that way, and they clean it up in pretty good shape, better than if fed in long lengths.

This season being so wet makes all kinds of sorghum feed so full of sap that it is going to take quite awhile for it to cure out enough to stack up, but there will be a lot of it thruout the country, and it certainly "looks good" after the dry years we have gone thru of late.

Not in many if any of the years since the large alfalfa acreage has been broken up has there been as much sorghum feed raised as this year. Just recently I walked out in a 20-acre cane field that was being cut that those who have seen it estimate will yield at least 100 tons. At the price feed sold for last year a crop like that could have been sold for more than the land is worth. This particular field was in Sweet clover for five years, so the owner told me, and this is about the second crop since it was plowed up. This is another instance of the value of Sweet clover as a soil reclaimer and conditioner.

The small acreage of prairie hay in this part of the country has been cut recently and is mostly a light crop. Usually the first part of September is the time this task is done, but the folks held off this year to take advantage of the growth caused by the late rains.

This is the time of the year when the seed houses thruout the land are beginning to make inquiry about the new crop of alfalfa and Sweet clover seed. I have received word from them already wanting to know how much seed I have, and when it will be ready for delivery. As yet we haven't threshed our clover seed, and are not in a hurry to do so, as it is not so important as some other work we have on hand to look after.

My brother-in-law received a quotation of \$3.50 a bushel delivered to the seed house for his clover seed. I believe it will be well worth while to keep this seed here at home and sell it out next spring. I think one can realize more on it by doing that way. My brother-in-law views the matter in about the same way as I do. Last spring Sweet clover seed sold for \$6 a bushel around here. I believe there is going to be quite a demand for it again next spring as the ground will be in better condition then, and the farmers are beginning to learn the value of it as a soil builder and will want to plant more land to clover, and I believe that the price will be about the same as last spring.

The first of the public sales for the fall season indicate a strong demand for all classes of "farm stuff," and the prices are better than for several years. With the country full of feed it is quite probable that prices will remain high. Hogs at a recent sale in another part of the county brought as high as 15 cents a pound. At another sale last week good milk cows sold for as high as \$70 a head.



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Adventures of the Brown Family

BY JOHN FRANCIS CASE

The Lines Are Drawn Between Girlish Rivals

AS THEY prepared to leave the humble home where Black Neb had told Beth Brown the strange story of his master's gold, the gold which had figured in the Browns' purchase of a farm, Isobel Sanchez, claimant of the fortune, made an insistent demand. She must, she said, visit the House of the Lone Oak, which had been the home of her grandfather.

Mother Brown, who had taken no part in the strange conference but had been a keen and interested listener, was not without tact and diplomacy. Her pleasant face was smiling as she came forward and extended her hand. "There is no reason why we should not be friends, my dear," announced Mother Brown, "and you will need friends in this country, which must be new and strange to you. Come with us and we shall be glad to show you the House of the Lone Oak. She may go with us, Jack, if you care to stay and look after this poor man here."

Jack smiled gratefully at Mother Brown, who had relieved an embarrassing situation. "I've made arrangements for having Neb cared for, Mrs. Brown," Jack announced, "and my car is outside. I'll take Isobel to your home for a little visit and then she must go to the new home which has been prepared for her. She came direct here from the train and has not had time to rest. She will be fortunate in having such friends as you and Beth and Mary for I know she will be lonely."

"Not with you caring for me," murmured the Spanish girl coquettishly. "That you will come often to see me I know." Again Jack flushed, and Hal, who had taken his mother's invitation with bad grace, grinned and began to hum, "Pretty Baby!" The gathering broke up, and Beth lingered a moment to thank Black Neb for the confidence he had displayed in her when he told the Captain's story.

"Don't you worry, Missy," said the shrewd old black man, whose faded yet keen eyes had observed the byplay between rivals. "Don't you worry," repeated Black Neb, as he patted Beth's hand. "Marse Jack likes you a heap. He's not going to forget you for this new girl."

Again Beth flushed deeply as she bade the old man goodbye. Was her secret then so apparent to everyone? But deep in her heart Beth knew that she would do her utmost to retain Jack's regard despite this new influence which had entered his life. That the strange girl's beauty and helplessness would have strong appeal Beth knew. The fact that Isobel was possessor of a large estate might add glamor. Beth was silent as she took her place in the shabby car, and the Browns followed Jack Miller, who with the strange girl beside him was headed for the Lone Oak home. As the rapidly moving car of Jose Fernandez passed them Juanita waved her hand and called to Hal, "We'll beat 'em yet, my friend. This girl is not Isobel Sanchez."

Hal smiled, waved back and yelled, "Atta old girl! I'll be over to see you tonight." It was plain to see that no matter what the attitude of Father and Mother Brown and Beth, Hal would be definitely aligned with the Fernandez faction and would oppose Jack Miller with all his might. As they rolled along the Brown family fell into an excited discussion over the possible outcome of any litigation.

"We'll just have to make the best of it," announced Mother Brown, the sensible one. "I feel sure that Jack will treat us right and if we do have to give up the place he'll pay us well for all our expense and trouble. But it has become home to us," concluded Mother Brown wistfully, "the only real home we ever have had. I do hope we won't have to go."

"We won't, mom," said Hal positively as they drew up with Jack's car and turned out to pass. "I've gotta hunch we are going to win out and get that mine, too. And you can bet your life that I'm going up on that hill as soon as I get home. You can entertain the Spanish beauty, Sis. You'd better chuck her in the basement and keep her there if you don't want her to steal that

pretty boy friend of yours. She looks as if she'd like to eat him." Beth smiled at Hal, but she was in no mood for joking. Instinctively she had disliked the strange girl from the moment of her appearance but it would not do to display her feelings. The Brown family was well in advance of their visitors, and true to his word Hal again was off on a quest for treasure when they arrived there. Mother Brown met them at the door, and with Beth escorted the visitor thru the great rooms now shining with cleanliness and far different from when they had first glimpsed them.

"It is all so strange, so fascinating," chattered the Spanish maid as she peered from an upper window at the queer nest in the branches of the Lone Oak. "My Jack," and Beth winced at the possessive tone and term, "had told me of this strange place. As a little girl my mother talked to me of the queer old man who was my grandfather, but she knew nothing of his wealth or of his home in that far off America. Me, I am part American and I shall love this great country."

"I'm going to call you Isobel," said Mrs. Brown kindly, "it has been hard that you lost your dear ones in childhood. Family ties are a wonderful thing," and Mother Brown patted Mary's brown head fondly. The proud eyes of the Spanish girl filled with tears, and impulsively she threw her arms around Mother Brown's neck. "I like you, my America Mamma," she cried. "Won't you believe me? Won't you help me convince the others that I am the real Isobel Sanchez? Do that and my Jack shall do all that your son asks. I do not need this old and gloomy house. I will have wealth, jewels, without." The strange girl released her clasp and spread her hands expressively.

Mother Brown was touched, but to Beth the gesture seemed theatrical. "There, there, my dear," soothed Mother Brown, as Isobel began to weep. "All will come out right for all of us I am sure, and whatever I might do or say could not help nor harm you. If you are true you will be rewarded, if false, punished." Beth thought she detected a fleeting glance of fear in the girl's eyes.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

State Meet to Be in Nemaha

(Continued from Page 12)

will be more than 7,000 people in attendance at the Midwest meet for the ears in the wagon every minute, or one about every three seconds. At that rate world's championship this year.

The corn crop in Kansas this season is one of the best we ever have had. This is an ideal year for a state championship husking contest and we want to find the best husker in the state, for Kansas is going after the world's husking championship. If you cannot enter the state meet you will want to be there and see one of the most interesting events of the season. Corn husking contests are real, wholesome events where it takes muscle, determination and quick thinking to win. Let's send a Kansas champion to the Midwest contest who will be able to show the world that Kansas not only grows the best wheat, but that she is on the big corn map.

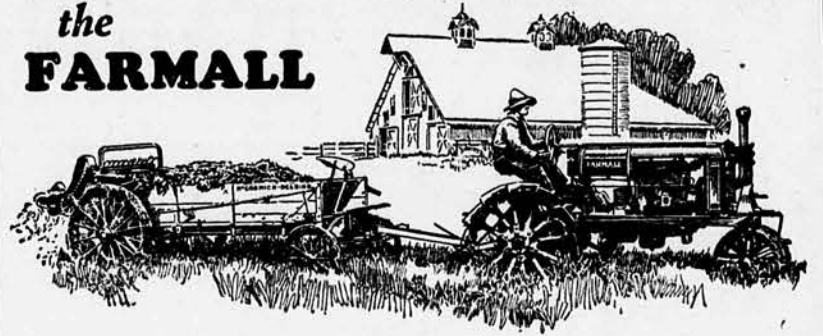
To Study Irrigation

A flood control and water conservation congress, to include delegates from all sections of the Arkansas River Valley from Dodge City to the Colorado line, has been called by the Garden City Chamber of Commerce, to meet there November 4. George S. Knapp of Topeka, the state irrigation commissioner, will be one of the speakers.

Barnum said a sucker is born every minute, but he had to place the estimate that low in his day because he lived long before thousands would pay \$40 a seat to see a fight.

"Who is a Road Hog?" asks a headline. That's an easy one. He is some other motorist.

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The Untamed

(Continued from Page 15)

yet he came; and once more that hand was thrust against his nose. He licked the fingers.

That blood-lust came hotter than before, but his fear was greater. He licked the strange hand again, whining. Then the master kneeled. Another hand, clean, and free from that horrible warm, wet sign of death, fell upon his shaggy back. The voice which he knew of old came to him, blew away the red mist from his soul, comforted him.

"Poor Bart!" said the voice, and the hand went slowly over his head. "It weren't your fault."

The stallion whinnied softly. A deep growl formed in the throat of the wolf, a mighty effort at speech. And now, like a gleam of light in a dark room, Dan remembered the house of Buck Daniels. There, at least, they could not refuse him aid. He drew on his coat, tho the effort set him sweating with agony, got his foot in the stirrup with difficulty, and dragged himself to the saddle. Satan started at a swift gallop.

"Faster, Satan! Faster, partner!" What a response! The strong body settled a little closer to the earth as the stride increased. The rhythm of the pace grew quicker, smoother. There was no adequate phrase to describe the matchless motion. And in front—always just a little in front with the plunging forefeet of the horse seeming to threaten him at every stride, ran Black Bart with his head turned as if he were the guard and guide of the fugitive.

Dan called and Black Bart yelped in answer. Satan tossed up his head and neighed as he raced along. The two replies were like human assurances that there was still a fighting chance.

The steady loss of blood was telling rapidly now. He clutched the pommel, set his teeth, and felt oblivion settle slowly and surely upon him. As his senses left him he noted the black outlines of the next high range of hills, a full ten miles away.

He only knew the pace of Satan never slackened. There seemed no effort in it. He was like one of those fabled horses, the offspring of the wind, and like the wind, tireless, eternal of motion.

A longer oblivion fell upon Dan. As he roused from it he found himself slipping in the saddle. He struggled desperately to grasp the saddle-horn and managed to draw himself up again; but the warning was sufficient to make him hunt about for some means of making himself more secure in the saddle. It was a difficult task to do anything with only one hand, but he managed to tie his left arm to the bucking-strap. If the end came, at least he was sure to die in the saddle. Vaguely he was aware as he looked around that the black hills were no longer in the distance. He was among them.

On went Satan. His breath was coming more and more labored. It seemed to Dan's dim consciousness that some of the spring was gone from that glorious stride which swept on and on with the slightest undulation, like a swallow skimming before the wind; but so long as strength remained he knew that Satan would never falter in his pace. As the delirium swept once more shadow-like on his brain, he allowed himself to fall forward, and wound his fingers as closely as possible in the thick mane. His left arm jerked horribly against the bonds.

Only his invincible heart kept Satan going thruout that last stretch. His ears lay flat on his neck, lifting only when the master muttered and raved in his fever. Foam flew back against his throat and breast. His breath came shorter, harder, with a rasp; but the gibbering voice of his rider urged him on, faster, and faster. They topped a small hill, and a little to the left and a mile away, rose a group of cottonwoods, and Dan, recovering consciousness, knew the house of Buck. He also knew that his last moment of consciousness was come. Surges of sleepy weakness swept over his brain. He could never guide Satan to the house.

"Bart!" he called feebly. The wolf whining, dropped back beside him. Dan pointed his right arm straight ahead. Black Bart leaped high into the air and his shrill yelp told that he had seen the cottonwoods and the house.

Dan summoned the last of his power and threw the reins over the head of Satan.

"Take us in, Bart," he said, and twisting his fingers into Satan's mane fell across the saddlehorn.

Satan, understanding the throwing of the reins as an order to halt, came to a sharp stop, and the body of the senseless rider sagged to one side. Black Bart caught the reins. They were bitter and salt with blood of the master.

He tugged hard. Satan whinnied his doubt, and the growl of Black Bart answered, half a threat. In a moment more they were picking their way thru the brush toward the house of Buck Daniels.

Satan was far gone with exhaustion. His head drooped; his legs sprawled with every step; his eyes were glazed. Yet he staggered on with the great black wolf pulling at the reins. There was the salt taste of blood in the mouth of Black Bart; so he stalked on, saliva dripping from his mouth, and his eyes glazed with the lust to kill. His furious snarling was the threat which urged on the stallion.

At the Door

It was old Mrs. Daniels who woke first at the sound of scratching and growling. She roused her husband and son, and all three went to the door,

Buck in the lead with his six-gun in his hand. As sight of the wolf he started back and raised the gun, but Black Bart fawned about his feet.

"Don't shoot—it's a dog, an' there's his master!" cried Sam. "By the Lord, they's a dead man tied on that there hoss!"

Dan lay on Satan, half fallen from the saddle, with his head hanging far down, only sustained by the strength of the rein. The stallion, wholly spent, stood with his legs braced, his head low, and his breath coming in great gasps. The family ran to the rescue. Sam cut the rein and Buck lowered the limp body in his arms.

"Buck, is he dead?" whispered Mrs. Daniels.

"I don't feel no heart beat," said Buck. "Help me fetch him into the house, Dad!"

"Look out for the hoss!" cried Sam. Buck started back with his burden just in time, for Satan, surrendering to his exhaustion, pitched to the ground, and lay with sprawling legs like a spent dog rather than a horse.

"Let the hoss be," said Buck. "Help me with the man. He's hurt bad."

Mrs. Daniels ran ahead and lighted a lamp. They laid the body carefully upon a bed. It made a ghastly sight, the bloodless face with the black hair fallen wildly across the forehead, the mouth loosely open, and the lips black with dust.

"Dad!" said Buck. "I think I've

seen this feller. God knows if he's livin' or dead."

He dropped to his knees and pressed his ear over Dan's heart.

"I can't feel no motion. Ma, get that hand mirror—"

She had it already and now held it close to the lips of the wounded man. When she drew it away their three heads drew close together.

"They's a mist on it! He's livin'!" cried Buck.

"It ain't nothing," said Sam. "The glass ain't quite clear, that's all."

Mrs. Daniels removed the last doubt by running her finger across the surface of the glass. It left an unmistakable mark.

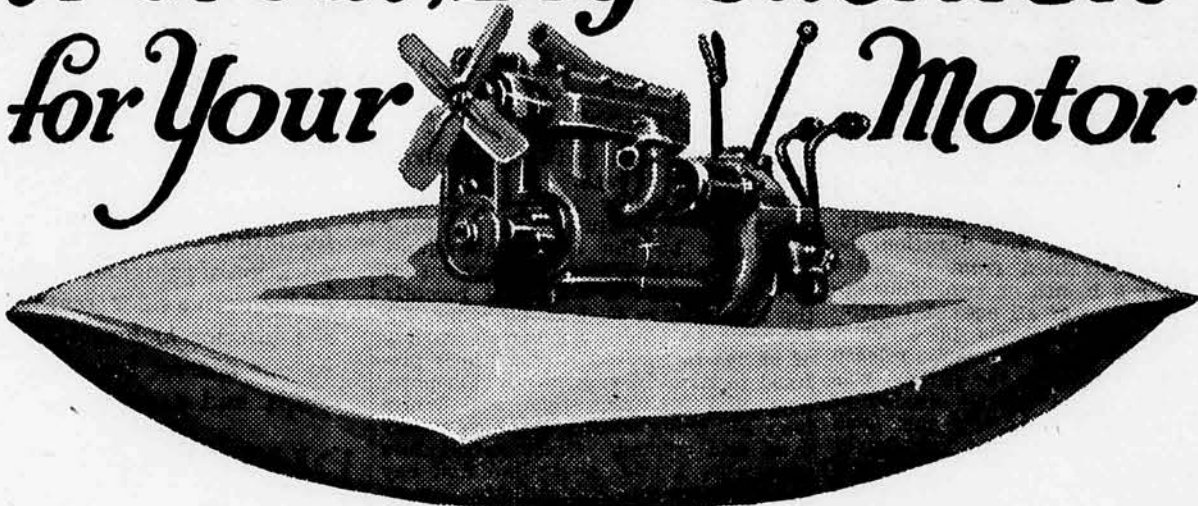
(TO BE CONTINUED)

A New Egg Record

BY L. F. PAYNE

A new world's record for egg production was announced at the recent World's Poultry Congress. A bird in Australia had just completed a year's record, and she laid 365 eggs in the same number of days. There were five days she did not lay and five days she laid two eggs a day. The bird is an Indian Runner duck. Australia has led the world in egg laying contests and high records for many years. The folks there claim to have the land of "silver sunshine and golden opportunity—a land that is as rich as it is big."

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Millions and millions of tiny pure oil globules combine to make En-ar-co Motor oil one continuous shock absorber for the powerful explosions in your motor. Neither heat nor pressure affects it, and its wonderful lubrication cushions all the shocks.

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Buy at the Sign of the Boy and Slate



Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

Your Children May Have Heart Disease, Too! Why Not Try to Prevent It?

BUT I thought heart disease was confined to grown-ups!"

By no means. It is more evident in grown-up people; it meets a fatal termination more frequently with them; but it is all too common a disease among children. As a matter of fact the cases of heart disease in adult persons that have reached the stage where they are both recognizable and incurable have their beginning in childhood in very many cases. Were they recognized in those early days they might have been cured. The childhood trouble was not very grave, perhaps. It lay dormant thru many years. But as the cares of adult life increased the strain upon the system, the heart weakness became evident and the break-down came.

Here are some of the things for parents to remember about heart disease in children. Every one of the so-called "diseases of children" are taxing on the heart. This is true of measles, whooping-cough, influenza, tonsillitis, scarlet fever, and especially so of diphtheria, rheumatism and St. Vitus dance. If your child is ill with any such complaint he should be kept to his bed until he is well. It is difficult to keep a child in bed after the worst of his illness is past. He begins to improve and straightway clamors to get up. He wants to play. He wants to go outdoors. He may even want to go back to school. It is the wise parent who, instead of pleading with the doctor to let the child hurry back to school, recognizes the greater importance of complete recovery.

When the child does get about again, after an illness of any duration, he should be restrained from excessive activity for a month or two. This applies to children of all ages. I remember a case of diphtheria in which I was urged to grant an early release of quarantine because the patient was a star runner and greatly needed in his school track meet. To put such strain on a heart that had just fought its way thru diphtheria would be suicide. But the boy and his mates were grieved at the "hard-boiled doctor."

One more common trouble of childhood that may lead to heart disease—decayed teeth. If your child is to have a good heart keep his teeth in sound repair!

See a Good Doctor

A woman about 39 years old is very nervous and has a depressed, low-spirited feeling; feels weak and is thin in flesh. She cannot take medicine in full doses. Would medicine do her good to take in half doses? It makes her nervous and weak and all upset.

On general principles I would be inclined to say that medicine that produces such a condition should not be taken at all unless it is prescribed by a doctor who understands the case thoroughly. In the latter event let him decide as to dose.

Better Be Safe

A neighbor has just died of tetanus caused by getting cut up in some rusty barbed wire. The doctor says that his life would have been saved if he had been given a shot of serum when the accident occurred. But how are we farmers to tell? We are always getting cuts and scratches. How do we know when to have the serum injected?

This is a question that has puzzled me ever since anti-tetanic serum was first introduced. The germs of tetanus may be anywhere about old stables and such places, and it is obvious that a man cannot have a treatment for every injury. I would insist on the treatment, however, when the scratch or cut is of a penetrating character, when a very deep cut gives little bleeding, or in any injury in which the flesh is greatly mangled and torn.

Individual Diet is Needed

What is the real cause of diabetes and what are the first stages of this sickness? Or does it start thru another illness? Please advise what to eat. Can one outgrow the disease?

Diabetes is due to the failure of the pancreas to supply the sugar and

starch digesting ferments. Usually it comes on gradually, and quite frequently is discovered by accident. It may be that some cases are due to taxing the pancreas too heavily by taking too much sugar; but that is not true of all cases. Every person with diabetes ought to have a diet worked out to suit his own case. It is not possible to lay down a general law to fit every one. Insulin is a great aid in bringing the patient into better condition and controlling the weakness and loss of flesh.

Green Vegetables Help

Would you please tell me what kind of vegetables or food a person should eat in order to gain weight and also strength and vitality?

Of the vegetable foods the potato is the best for gaining weight. Green vegetables such as spinach, chard and cabbage are also necessary for health and beans are very nourishing. For children and young adults the diet should include good helpings of meat, fish, eggs, cheese and other protein foods. These are not so necessary after middle life and may be used sparingly. As the weather gets cooler everyone needs more of the fuel foods, fat, meat, butter, cream, oil and sugar.

The Useful Rabbit

"What are you reading, my lord?" asked friend Laertes of Hamlet, whose memorable reply was: "Words, words, words." There are more words today than when Hamlet and Laertes talked, and more words read.

We are forcibly reminded of this cultural or discultural fact by some discoveries by the Biological Survey of the United States Department of Agriculture. In a statement recently the survey says that rabbit skins, for example, are sold under a wide variety of names in the trade. "Baltic is prefixed to Black fox, Brown fox, leopard, lion, Red fox, seal, tiger and White fox; all being rabbit skins variously dyed and treated. Other rabbit furs appear as Arctic, Australian and bay seal, beaverette, chinchillette, coney, electric beaver, electric mole, electric seal, erminette, French chinchilla, meskin beaver, meskin ermine, meskin moline, meskin seal, minkony, sealette, and sealene, squirrelette, squirreline, visionette and others."

That the humble rabbit is so valuable a member for man's or woman's uses probably has hardly been appreciated outside of the trade. The rabbit is ordinarily a much traduced animal. He is regarded as the symbol, in fact, of pusillanimity and of dumbness. If it is desired to animadvert on somebody's ignorance on a given subject he is described as "knowing no more than a rabbit." Yet the rabbit possesses a skin that "variously dyed and treated" successfully masquerades as the hide of practically all of the rare and costly members of the animal kingdom.

The Biological Survey of the United States Department of Agriculture, which is a department that covers a good deal of ground, contributes a great deal undoubtedly to the spread of scientific information, yet it is questionable whether it renders any service in inquiring so closely into the trade in women's wear. This is an age of words and consequently of super-salesmanship, vital to the maintenance of prosperity in a large way. Names are valuable not only as selling trademarks, but often in contributing to a comfortable sense of complacency or even a superiority complex, as when rabbit skin becomes glorified Baltic black fox. Such things are not minor satisfactions of the human spirit. They are important aids to striving democracy. There probably are too many human rabbits as it is. If they can convince themselves and everybody else that they are lions, leopards, or electric ermines, so much the better.

If seeing is believing, men should have implicit faith in women these days.



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form for use if you desire the help of our Department of Decoration on any special decorative problem about the farm.

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Will You Be Aboard The All-Kansas Special To Canada?

The Kansas Farmer's special train carrying Kansas farmers to the East will leave Topeka November 27. One of the features will be a Canadian tour.

Enjoy winter sports in their natural setting. Visit that beautiful and bountiful region across the St. Lawrence.

See the original home of the destructive corn borer.

See pages 14 and 25 for details.

PLEASURE

PROFIT

The Broilers Must be Tender!

Poultry Markets Probably Will be on More Satisfactory Levels in 1928

BY R. G. KIRBY

THE prices received for broilers this year have been rather low, and at present broiler production does not rank as a very profitable business. At the same time, a motorist can drive about the state and not notice many large flocks of broilers on the general farms. It seems as if the low broiler prices may be due to under-consumption, rather than over-production. Of course, that only means that the production is too great because the consumption has lagged.

Recently, I visited a dealer to whom I have never sold broilers, but who might be a good prospect for the future. I asked him why so few broilers were sold in that town, and what could be done to improve the market. He replied, "Too many broilers are sold without fattening. The fat broilers hold up well in the refrigerator until they are sold. Skinny broilers are more likely to become 'slippery' in a short time." That word "slippery" is not an appetizing word to apply to poultry meat, and it surely explains why dealers do not like these skinny broilers, with the backs like a wash-board.

Thin Leghorns Turn Bluish

I visited another prominent dealer who sells large quantities of broilers, and often supplies banquet orders. He is prejudiced against Leghorn broilers and will not take them so long as he can buy Rocks and Reds. He will make an exception in the case of certain banquets, where small, plump Leghorns of uniform weight prove satisfactory because they can be cut into small portions. He says that the thin Leghorn soon turns bluish in his refrigerator, and after that it is not an appetizing article to sell to his customers.

In visiting and corresponding with other dealers, I find that the great general complaint is the large production of thin broilers which do not aid in stimulating consumption. One producer asked me why poultry organizations do not advertise broilers as the "great game substitute for the American table." That might be a very good idea. The orange growers' advertisement with the glass of sparkling juice has induced many homes to acquire the orange juice habit. But we must not forget that the juice is just as appetizing and healthful as it is described. The sale of oranges thru such advertising develops hundreds of thousands of repeat customers.

It will never pay to extensively advertise broilers unless there is a tremendous production of quality poultry meat to back up the advertising. The family that buys one broiler for the Fourth of July and no more for a year is not the kind of customer that you can make a profit on. Probably he prefers steak and fat hens. The articles of food with which consumers are most familiar, they are the most apt to buy.

A few years ago farmers would never think of buying head lettuce in the winter, and now a lot of them have found out its virtues and are regular customers. There are many families that never enjoy broiler meat because they look at broilers and fryers as luxuries which are too expensive for most folks. And yet, many people are buying the things that they want, almost without regard to price. The main point is to get them to want a thing. After that many people seem to provide a way.

Fattening Rations

Fattening broilers is largely a problem of increasing the consumption of feed and decreasing the exercise. The lack of exercise causes the muscles to soften and the body becomes slightly padded with fat, and the meat is of better flavor. Aside from the increased cash returns for heavy broilers, the value of developing a larger number of satisfied customers is well worth considering.

A good fattening ration containing milk can be made of 50 pounds of cornmeal, 20 pounds of middlings and 10

pounds of ground heavy oats. This is mixed before each feeding, at the rate of 1 quart of milk to 1 quart of mash. This is equivalent to 2 pounds of milk with 1 pound of mash. If no milk is available the mash mixture can consist of 50 pounds of cornmeal, 20 pounds of middlings, 20 pounds of meat scrap and 10 pounds of ground heavy oats. This is freshly mixed into a batter before each feeding, at the rate of 1 1/2 quarts of water to 2 quarts of mash. This is the equivalent of 3 pounds of water to 2 pounds of mash. The best results in broiler fattening result from using milk, and it pays to make every effort to obtain milk for that purpose.

Another good fattening ration can be made of 100 pounds each of ground barley, ground corn and ground oats, with the hulls sifted out, plus 10 per cent meat scrap. The grains should be finely ground. Either buttermilk or skim milk can be used in mixing the batter.

Reasons for Low Prices

In conclusion, I might list some reasons responsible for low broiler prices, considering the cost of production. There are too many families that consider broilers luxuries, and seldom or never buy them. There are too many broilers of inferior quality shipped to market. Broilers are not as necessary to the family table as fresh eggs. A campaign of education is necessary to prove to consumers that really high-class broilers are a fine treat, and worth the money. Many buyers do not consider price when purchasing something that they really want.

Individual poultrymen can do a lot to stimulate the use of broilers among their personal friends, especially if they are marketing eggs and truck direct. No "National Broiler Week" is needed. What we want is regular customers that will use broilers because they like them as long as the season lasts. Some day a national campaign of education thru the press may teach consumers more about broilers. At present there is a great under-consumption of this valuable by-product of the poultry business.

Biddy Protests

BY ROBERT M. ADAMS

"I celebrate the good old days
When no one checked up on our lays,
These modern methods make me sick,"
Thus spake up Biddy Dominick.
"We laid to please ourselves you bet,
Folks took what fresh eggs they could get.
We were not kept a narrow yard in
But wandered freely thru the garden;
For every hen and every chicken
Had all outdoors to scratch and pick in,
And as we ambled here and there
Of every crop we took our share.
Altho we roosted oft in trees
And shivered in the midnight breeze,
No sane man looked for winter eggs
Nor watched the color of our legs,
We slept at night like Christian folks
And had no wish to make more yolks;
But now we stay up half the night
And lay our eggs by Mazda light.
If I should go too soon to slumber
Some watchful gent would take my number.
Of proper privacy divested,
We're caught and pinched and weighed and tested.
This culling business I protest;
I'm growing old, I want to rest,
But I must still perform as rated
Or have my old head amputated.
If I myself escape the block,
Some friends are missing from the flock,
And when the honeymoon is over,
They seize and execute my lover;
Yea, when the hatching season's done
They swat my husband and my son."

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.

For the Fruit Growers

The Central States Horticultural Exposition and the National Fruit Show will be held November 28 to 30 at Kansas City. Albert Dickens of Manhattan is president; premium lists may be obtained from George W. Catts, secretary, 3rd floor Kansas City Athletic Club Building, Kansas City, Mo.

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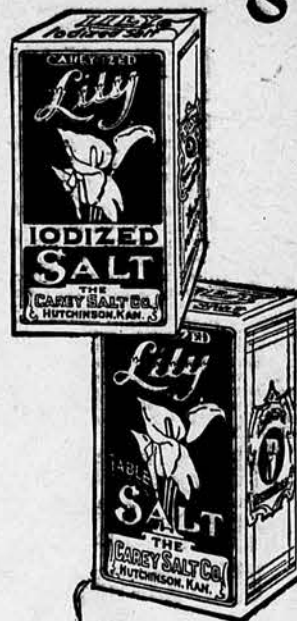
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Protective Service



Stored Grain Should Be Protected From Thieves Who Are Starting Early This Year

THIS is the time of year when farm folks should take unusual care to protect their grain. In looking over the daily papers you will see thefts of grain reported almost every day. It is not uncommon for thieves to plan a grain theft with all the cunning they would use in preparing for a raid on a bank. They will look over the ground, select a place that has a good store of grain and wait for a time when the family is away and no neighbors around to give an alarm. When everything is just right the thieves will drive in, load up with all the grain they can haul and drive away.

Kansas Grain Theft Large

Sometimes it is many days before the theft is discovered. By that time all marks and clues such as tracks left by the thieves have been erased and the grain has been sold at some distant elevator or market. In that way the thieves have had ample time to get away and cover up their tracks and the chances of catching them are not so good.

For many years there have been thefts of large quantities of grain in

Kansas. In many cases the thieves got away with more than one truck load from the same farm. This is especially true in Western Kansas where large quantities of grain are stored on farms not occupied by owners or tenants. It is said that last winter grain thieves, who had visited Harper county farms, sold the grain in Oklahoma. Fortunately they were captured and upon conviction were given long terms in prison for their crime.

Some Hard to Catch

Then there are the grain thieves who operate on a small scale. They will take small quantities at a time, perhaps one or two sacks full. The owner seldom misses the grain until he has suffered a considerable loss. In fact the thief who operates on a small scale is often harder to catch than the thief who tries to make a big haul. The thief who steals in large quantities has to use a truck or team and usually leaves some definite clues.

It is always best to use every precaution in protecting all grain and other farm property. The fact you never have had a theft is no indication

D. C. Ruth—Inventor of Self-Feeder

BY MARIANNE KITTELL

GREAT men are seldom appreciated until they are past the point where appreciation can reach them. Such was the case with D. C. Ruth, aged inventor of the Ruth Self-Feeder for threshing machines, who recently died in Halstead. Altho he spent 45 years of his life in this town, the majority of his townspeople were ignorant of his worth. Neither did he profit in a pecuniary way from his invention.

The Ruth Self-Feeder, when it appeared on the market 25 years ago, was as great an economic asset to the farmer as the combine is today. Threshing wheat then was a vastly different matter from what it is now. At the beginning of the century the threshing machine required, beside the necessary labor to pitch the grain to the separator, the services of two men, sometimes three, who alternated in feeding the machine. It also required, for bundle grain, the services of two handcutters whose task it was to present the bundles to the feeder with bands cut and heads toward the cylinders. Even today harvest is a period of accidents. But the accidents which occur today are minor compared to those of a quarter century past. Then it was no uncommon thing for a feeder, on account of carelessness or faulty machinery, to be caught in the machinery, killed, badly mangled, or perhaps have a limb jerked off. Plainly there was a need for a device to facilitate threshing and do away with these horrible accidents. And it was for a carpenter of scanty education, who had gained most of his knowledge by reading, to see thru the problem and bring forth a product which would be successful and enrich the final owners.

Living in a land whose life was wheat, Ruth realized this need. For 10 years he worked on the problem with the mind of a true scientist, testing, retesting, hunting for flaws and remedying them, until he was finally satisfied. This new feeder could handle either headed or bound grain, which other machines could not do, and at a much higher rate of speed. At the same time it was doing the dangerous work that formerly required four men. This feeder cut down the ultimate cost of bread and eliminated much of the hazardous work, so that it was not only economically a good thing, but also a humanitarian invention.

It is doubtful if Mr. Ruth realized the greatness of the invention he perfected in an upstairs bedroom. There was great competition to be the first to produce the satisfactory self-feeder, and in order to shut out prying eyes, he carried on his work in an upstairs room in his home. Today the only feeder on the market is the Ruth Self-Feeder, and it is essentially the same as when first introduced 25 years ago. Standing the test of years without change would serve to make the invention great.

A company of Halstead men began to manufacture the feeder, but in five years found they were unable to meet the demands for their popular product without building a new factory. Ill health on the part of one of the firm coupled with an opportune offer induced the Halstead men to sell out to rivals, now the Maytag Company.

All this time, Ruth had been a busy man at other things besides inventing, carrying on his work as lumberman and carpenter. As a monument to his industry there are today 100 homes in and around Halstead. He was also working on other devices which would facilitate farming. His plans for a rotary plow he was forced to give up on account of capital. In his 80th year he started on a mechanism for wheat separators which authorities say would have been as great an invention as his self-feeder. However, the man's vitality which had been so intense and fruitful was ebbing, and in his last years he lacked the strength to evolve to his satisfaction what would have been another great farm implement.

Altho he had invented a practical and valuable device, Ruth died in modest circumstances. Too often one man's genius enriches others than himself, and it was true in this case. On account of deafness, the inventor was taken advantage of by unscrupulous men with whom he had dealings, and was thus deprived of what was rightfully his. Eventually the place of the Ruth Self-Feeder will be usurped by the combine, but in the meantime it has served its period of usefulness wonderfully and faithfully.

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thieves are not going to come in sometime and try to carry away your property. A few days ago I visited the farm of a member of the Protective Service. He told me there had been some thefts in the neighborhood last fall. Several hundred dollars worth of farm property was stolen. This man was one of eight or ten in that community who then decided they would protect their property.

These Farmers Stopped Thefts

They had been in the habit of leaving their buildings and bins unlocked, and it was not uncommon to see valuable pieces of machinery left in the yards and fields near the road. These men got locks for their buildings, cribs and granaries, and began putting their machinery and tools away. They believed that by leaving valuable property out where it could be seen and easily carried away they were only inviting thieves to come in and help themselves. They also put burglar alarms on their poultry houses. Last spring, when the Protective Service was started, all but one of them joined and posted signs at the entrances to their farms. Since then the other man has become a member of the Protective Service. I am told there has not been a theft of farm property in that community for almost a year.

Locks Saved the Gasoline

"We haven't had a case of theft around here since last fall," said this member. "But that doesn't mean they haven't tried. I believe thieves have been around twice. Once at my place and once at one of my neighbor's. But they evidently didn't find anything they could steal. I believe they were after gasoline both times. But they couldn't find it at either place. We had it locked up where they couldn't get to it so they went away. My neighbor heard them at his house, and the time they were here we found tracks the next morning."

Signs Keep Criminals Away

Then I asked a question. I was wondering, if the system of keeping things well locked up, and keeping tools and machinery out of sight of people who pass on the highway, and having a burglar alarm in the poultry house worked so well, why they joined the Protective Service. And I got an answer that should interest every owner of farm property. "The reason we joined the Protective Service was simply a matter of protection. You see these locks will help keep thieves out of the buildings when they come on the farm and the burglar alarms will warn us if they go into the poultry houses, but we don't want thieves to come on the place," was the answer. "We believe the Protective Service sign will warn thieves and crooks away from our places and not only be a better protection for our property, but also an additional protection for us and our families. Several of us talked this Protective Service thing over when it first started. One of the men, who knew something about how the same thing was working in other states, was much in favor of it and the rest of us agreed the Protective Service signs at the entrance to our farms would help us by warning thieves and other criminals to stay away from our places."

Protection for the Family

That explanation, coming from a member of the Protective Service, gives just about as good reasons as I have ever heard for posting Protective Service signs at the entrances to farms. If a thief never gets close enough to property to get his hands on it it is pretty reasonable to believe the property is safe. And by keeping thieves and crooks away from a farm, members of the family are protected, I have never heard of a thief who had much respect for folks, and members of any family are safer when thieves and other criminals are not around.

Told Us About It

Quite often we receive letters from members telling us how the Protective Service sign has helped them by warning irresponsible people away from their places. Two weeks ago I wrote about how to deal with floating agents and others who work in the rural districts for the purpose of getting as much as they can from farm folks without giving value received. A few days after that article appeared,

we received a letter from a member telling how the Protective Service sign has warned some crooks away from her place.

One afternoon she noticed a small car stop in front of the entrance to their farm. Two men were in the car. One of them got out and walked toward the gate. When he was about half way between the car and the gate he stopped for a moment, looked at the gate, and then turned and walked back to the car. When he reached the car he said something to the other man. Then the two of them talked for a moment, and the man in the car looked toward the gate. The first man got back into the car and they drove away.

Stopped at Next House

But they stopped at the next place, about 3/4 of a mile down the road. At this second place there was no Protective Service sign. They were not members. The two men went in. They took up more than an hour of that woman's time and finally got \$10 of her good, hard-earned money for some worthless poultry remedies.

Saved Her Valuable Time

The woman at whose house the men first stopped, said she believed the men did not come in because they saw the Protective Service sign posted at the gate. Of course, she might not have bought any of their remedies, but the sign saved her at least quite a bit of time and the unpleasant experience of talking to two men who were trying to sell something that had very little, if any, value.

Many Kinds of Protection

This experience is far removed from grain thieves, but it shows one of the many ways in which the Protective Service is helping members. Whether you have grain to protect, or other valuable farm crops or property, you will find a Protective Service sign posted at the entrance to your farm will be a valuable aid in warning thieves and other crooks away from your place.

O.C. Thompson

Membership in the Protective Service is confined to Kansas Farmer subscribers. Free service is given to members consisting of adjustment of claims and advice on legal, marketing, insurance and investment questions, and protection against swindlers and thieves. If anything is stolen from your farm while you are a subscriber and the Protective Service sign is posted on your farm, we will pay a reward of \$50 for the capture and conviction of the thief. You get all this service by sending 10 cents for the Protective Service sign.

On Farm Poultry Raising

The Government has just issued a new publication for poultry raisers that ought to be in the library of every Kansas producer. This is Farmers' Bulletin No. 1,524, Farm Poultry Raising, and it may be obtained free of charge on application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

The Speed Nut

BY STRICKLAND GILLILAN

"I would see the red of the guy ahead
Of the guy ahead of me,
Where his headlight glows and he bitterly
goes
I fervidly wish to be."
Tho you seek and seek for the lethal leak
Recruiting the angel choir,
You will find none other than this, my
brother:
"We're setting the roads afire."
On the gas I tread—here's a guy ahead
Of the guy that's ahead of me!
I must give him chase and attain his pace—
That's the kind of a boob I be!
And when I pass, like a silly ass,
The driver that's between,
I find there's a boat ahead of the goat
That previously I'd seen.

Then after I've sped past the car ahead
Of the guy that's ahead of me,
I note with surprise more driving guys
As far as the eye can see.
Yet the only pace in that endless race
My fancy would never wed
Is the speed of the car ahead of the man
Who is driving the car ahead!

So all life long 'tis the same old song:
There's never a pacer to suit.
When I pass one chap, like a thunder clap,
I notice another galoot
Still further along and traveling strong.
Not half of the fools are dead,
But there's buzzard bait in chasing the skate
Ahead of the car ahead!

RADIO PROGRAMS

Are you listening in on the International hog profit programs over the following stations between 12 and 12:45 every week day noon?

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- KTNT Muscatine, Iowa
- KSO Clarinda, Iowa
- KSCJ Sioux City, Iowa
- KFEO St. Joseph, Mo.
- KFAB Lincoln, Nebr.



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- Arlington
- The Ford Plant

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Railroad fare, Pullman fare and tips, hotel rooms and transportation to and from rooms and trains will be provided at a cost of \$177.80. Some meals and sightseeing trips will be offered free but to allow individual freedom, meals and side trips have been left to the judgment of each.

Address F. B. Nichols, Kansas Farmer, if you are interested in making the trip.

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THE ARM OF LAW AND ORDER

Farm Crops and Markets

This Has Been a Good Season for the Producers of Beef Cattle

WHEAT seeding is mostly all finished, altho here and there over Kansas are fields which are yet to be planted. The acreage is smaller than the August "intentions to plant" figures indicated, but it probably will compare favorably with this year's crop. The early drilled fields are high enough for pasturing some places, especially in southern Kansas.

There is considerable hog cholera in eastern Kansas. The grass cattle movement has practically ended. This has been a favorable season; the growers have practically all made good profits.

The Kansas corn crop is estimated by J. C. Mohler at a probable 171,234,000 bushels from the October 1 outlook. This means an average yield of 32.4 bushels an acre on 5,285,000 acres. This is the best corn crop the state has produced since 1915, and one of the 12 big corn crops in the history of Kansas agriculture. Last year's crop amounted to only 57,299,000 bushels. This average yield an acre is only about .1 of a bushel less than was indicated from the September 1 condition. The October condition is reported at 90 per cent of normal, as compared with 91 per cent last month, 31 per cent on October 1 last year, and a 10-year Kansas October average of 54 per cent of normal.

Continued open weather has minimized the speculation as to how much of this corn crop will be mature in Kansas before killing frost. Practically all correspondents agree that all corn is safe except a negligible acreage of late, replanted fields. Even these late fields will produce well, but there is danger that the corn in such fields will be soft and unsalable. On the whole there is prospect that an unusually large percentage of this year's Kansas corn will be sound.

Marshall County is First?

The hot, dry weather the first half of September brought some flirig and threatened premature ripening in a few northwestern counties. Later September rains and cooler weather improved the situation there, but the outlook in the Northwest is not quite up to September 1 indications. In all the rest of the state the October estimates of probable yield are almost as high as on September 1.

The preliminary estimates of county production indicate that Marshall county will lead the state with a possible 6,095,000 bushels. Jewell county should be second with 5,235,000 bushels. Smith promises third with 5,207,000 bushels. Then come Republic, Nemaha, Washington, and Brown in order, each with over 4 million bushels. Six other counties, Pottawatomie, Jackson, Jefferson, Phillips, Norton and Osage, promise better than 3 million bushels each. There are 24 counties that promise better than 2 million bushels each and 28 counties that promise better than 1 million bushels each. This makes 65 counties out of the 105 in the state that promise this year to produce from 1 to 6 million bushels of corn. There are 13 other counties that fall but little short of a 1 million bushel prospect. This is a record for fine distribution of Kansas corn that has seldom been excelled or even equalled.

The outlook for kafir, milo and feterita from October 1 condition and estimates of probable yield indicate a record crop of 39,913,000 bushels. This is based on an average yield of 25.8 bushels an acre on 1,547,000 acres. Such a crop would be by far the largest crop of the sorghum grains ever produced in Kansas. There is more doubt as to the full maturity of kafir and milo than concerning corn. Due to abundance of rain, kafir is still very green and growing in the southeastern section. Many

fields in all sections were late planted and need two to three weeks for perfect maturity. Light frosts are indicated by many observers as being beneficial, but a hard freeze would still catch considerable kafir and milo in the dough stage, and reduce both yield and quality. Last year's crop of grain sorghums amounted to 20,175,000 bushels.

Estimates of average yield of all varieties of tame hay have now been taken with the following acre yields indicated: alfalfa, 2.9 tons; Sweet clover, 2 tons; Sudan, 2.55 tons; Timothy, 1.40 tons; Red clover, 1.75 tons; mixed timothy and clover, 1.7 tons; millet, 1.8 tons; soybean and cowpea hay, 1.7 tons; grains cut green, 1.4 tons. The average yield of all varieties is 2.47 tons an acre. This means a total tame hay crop of 4,058,000 tons, of which about 2,720,000 tons are alfalfa. In addition to this tame hay, estimates show 1,128,000 tons of native wild hay, for a grand total of 5,286,000 tons of all hay in Kansas this year. Last year Kansas produced only 2,707,000 tons of tame hays and 640,000 tons of wild hay, for a total of 3,347,000 tons.

The estimated production of broomcorn in Kansas this year is 5,400 tons, compared with 5,100 tons last year and 3,100 tons in 1925. Harvest will soon be on, and a very good quality of brush is in prospect.

Other October 1, 1927, estimates and comparative Kansas production data for 1926 are as follows: Oats, 32,545,000 and 35,122,000 bushels; barley, 6,384,000 and 3,032,000 bushels; flax, 126,000 and 262,000 bushels; potatoes, 4,780,000 and 3,913,000 bushels; sweet potatoes, 364,000 and 516,000 bushels; apples, 1,788,000 and 1,428,000 bushels; peaches, 259,000 and 266,000 bushels; pears, 248,000 and 186,000 bushels; grapes, 3,768 and 3,700 tons.

A Seed Corn Shortage Probable?

There likely will be a seed corn shortage in the United States in 1928, and while Kansas is better off in this respect than most of the Corn Belt states it appears likely that the price will be above average here. It is evident that this is an unusually good season to take the bull by the horns on this seed corn proposition. As everyone knows, much of the corn is very late, and many fields, especially in other states, will not make a good crop even if frost does not come till long past the usual date.

But in every community there are some fields of corn which were planted early and which will be sufficiently mature to make good seed corn if properly cared for.

The best seed corn is that which has matured thoroughly on the plants in the field. The loss in vigor, however, which comes from slight immaturity at the time the seed is picked is unimportant compared with the loss that may result from using seed of an unadapted variety obtained in the spring from some distant source.

Seed corn containing excess moisture must be dried rapidly and handled carefully until thoroughly dried. Sappy seed ears left in a sack, or even in a pile, overnight are likely to heat or mold. It is best to hang them up the very day and hour they are gathered, and to hang them so that ears will not touch one another, for they are likely to mold where they touch.

If the ears are stored so the air can move freely about them they will dry rapidly even without artificial heat. The use of a little artificial heat will promote rapid drying. The seed also is more likely to mold or sprout under high temperatures, so that a good air movement is even more important when artificial heat is used. A small heater located below the seed corn will cause an upward current of air which will promote rapid drying if ventilation permits this air to pass out of the building at the top.

The possibility of obtaining better seed later on should not prevent playing safe by selecting an ample supply of seed of an adapted variety just as soon as it is made. (Continued on Page 29)

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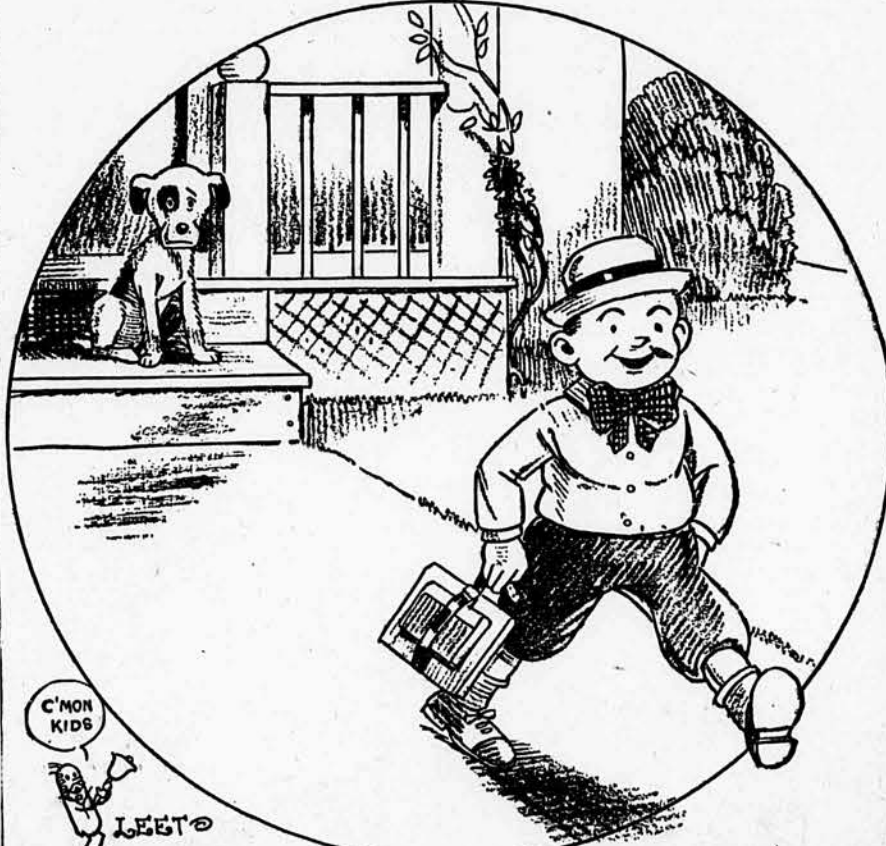
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