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KANSAS FARMER

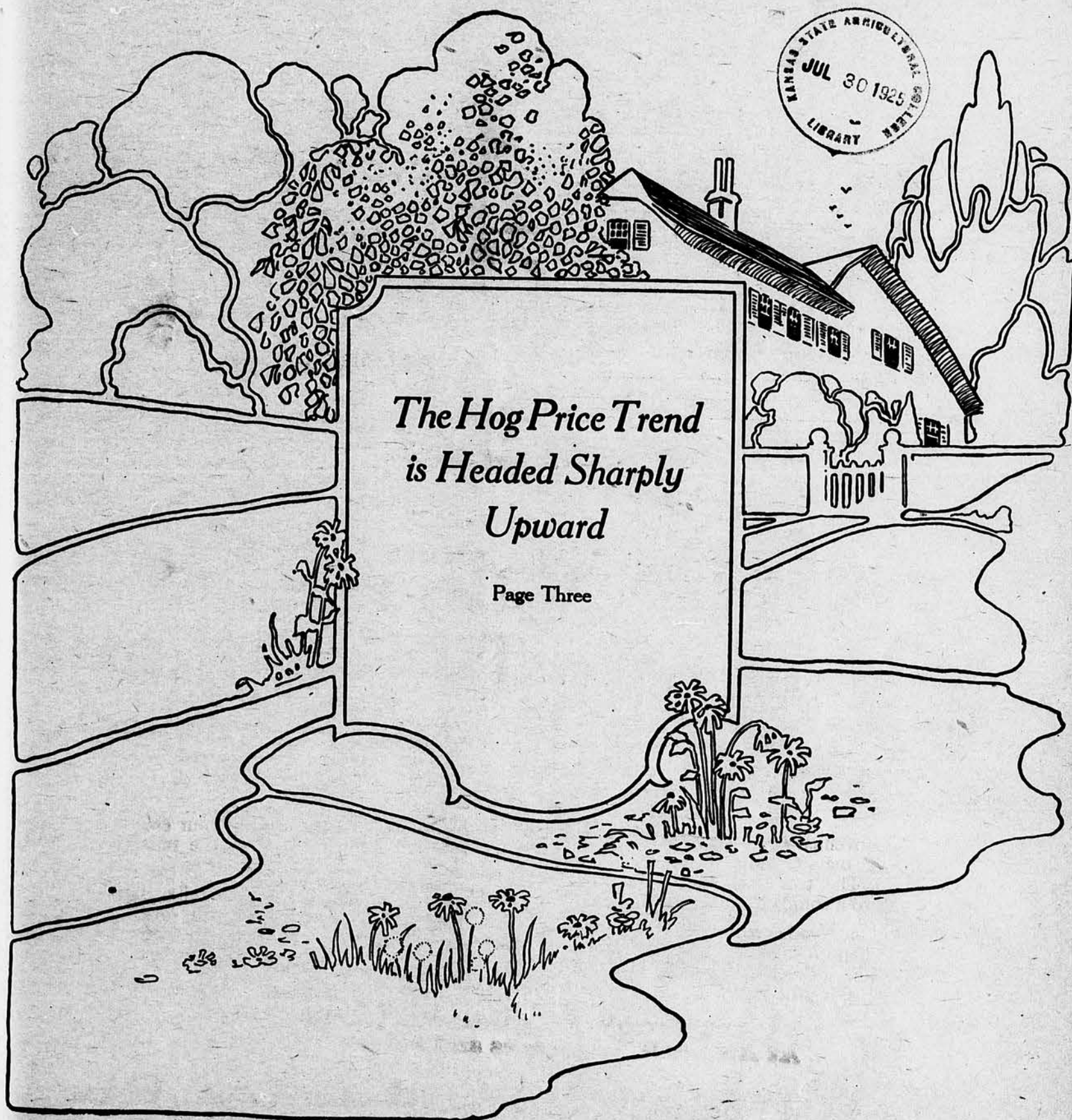
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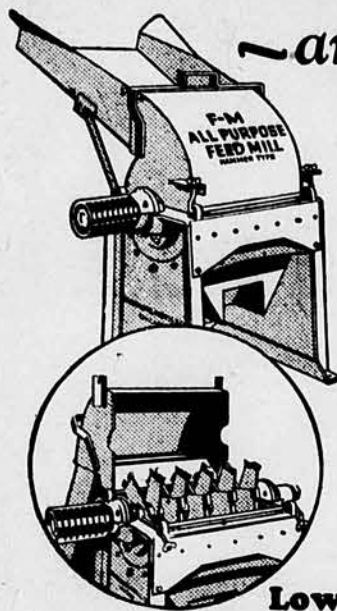
MAIL & BREEZE

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Number 31





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Got Some Moisture Anyway

Is the Outlook Improving This Year in Kansas for Producers of Prairie Hay?

BY HARLEY HATCH

SHOWERS, ranging from light to heavy, fell in this locality during the last week. I regret to state that we were in the "light" district. On each side of us rain amounting to 1½ inches fell, leaving us sitting on a dry strip 4 or 5 miles wide. Later another shower fell, enough to carry the corn along for a few days, but we need a real rain. Much of the corn is out in full tassel. I cannot see a prospect for more than 65 per cent of a corn crop, and we will not have that unless more rain falls soon. The prairie hay makers are working fast to get the hay in the bale before it begins to get brown. This is a job we hope to start on next week. In the big commercial hay district to the south of this farm hay is not more than 75 per cent of normal, and there would be a show of a good increase in price were it not for the large amount of the 1924 crop yet in store. If grain remains high in price the hay men may make fair wages; if not, it will be like last year; lots of hay and not much sale for it.

The year before, which in this country is supposed to produce a good condition for wheat. The Blackhull wheat was sown on cornstalk ground; the corn had been cut and shocked and the wheat sown around the shocks. The Turkey Red wheat was sown one week earlier than the Blackhull; a big rain fell just as the Turkey Red was sown and we were kept out of the field for a full week. It is possible that fly did some damage to the Turkey Red last fall, but all wheat on this farm was sown after the supposed "fly free" date. Our wheat was all grown on upland and on about the thinnest land on the farm.

He Buys a New Tire!

A man stopped in front of the house this week and drove on his wagon tires, which were all loose. This was a reminder of old times when money was so scarce that farmers had to drive on their loose tires half a dozen times on the road to town besides soaking up the woodwork before starting. We lived then where the roads were sandy and a tire which was but a little loose when we started on our 12-mile journey would become very loose by the time we reached town. The sand would work in between the tire and the felloes and grind out the wood so that if we managed to reach town without a broken wheel we might have to spend the large sum of 50 cents to get a tire set. Today if a man blows out a casing on his truck and has to get a new one when he reaches town, paying for it anywhere from \$25 to \$35, it does not seem to hurt him any worse than it did the farmer of 35 years ago who perhaps had to have two or three tires set at a cost of 50 cents each. By the way, this rubber tire business is a great boon to horses even if it does hit the pocketbook rather hard. Trucks, tractors and motor cars have taken the worst features out of the life of the average horse, and, incidentally, have lengthened his life.

Help to Weak Banks

I have been asked to give in this column my opinion of the law guaranteeing bank deposits. It seems to me that, although it has cost the state banks rather heavily, and will continue so to cost them until the present load is cleaned up, it has been worth all it has cost. I believe that at one time, had it not been for this law, there would have been such a run on many banks that the failures would have been doubled in number. If no further financial calamity befalls us I believe state banks will soon work off the load the guarantee fund is now carrying and they will then be in a stronger position than ever. Nebraska banks were hit even harder than those of Kansas, and they are paying out all right. That state has had something like 75 bank failures, and there were some 65 other banks in a shaky condition. A law was passed putting the control of these banks in the hands of the state bank association, and they put up money enough to prop up these weak banks and carry them to safety. Not only that but they liquidated the failed banks at a very small proportion of the cost of liquidating by the political receiver route. I still believe the bank guarantee law has been worth much more than it cost, to the state banks of Kansas and Nebraska.

Mrs. Homer Hoch, who has been touring the Fourth district with her husband, says the most imposing structure in every small town is the rural high school. "A fine, large, substantial brick building," she says, "it stands there a sign to the world of what Kansas people think of their children and their idea of manufacturing good citizens."

Who remembers the good old days when the man who didn't wear suspenders and chew hard tobacco was regarded as effeminate?

More Wheat Next Fall?

Our showers, altho light, delayed threshing this week, but we expect to wind up the run tonight. Wheat in this locality has made from 6 to 25 bushels an acre, with a general average of about 12½ bushels. Oats have done better; the yield has gone from 20 to 60 bushels, with an average of around 30 to 35 bushels. It is fortunate that a large acreage of oats was sown in this county last spring; it means plenty of the best kind of horse feed even if the corn is a light crop. As for the prices, I am told that local dealers are paying \$1.45 a bushel for wheat, 45 cents for oats, 95 cents to \$1 for corn and \$1 for kafir. These prices make our rather light wheat crop pay out; we couldn't do it on \$150 land, but with farm land at half that figure a gross production of \$18 to \$20 will let us out. I think the wheat acreage will be slightly increased in this county this fall provided it rains so the ground can be plowed. Many farmers are planning on cutting considerable corn and putting that land into wheat.

Corn "Hits the Spot"

On this farm one field of oats made 35 bushels an acre; another 30 bushels. This will give us enough oats to carry us for nearly two years. If corn is scarce we probably will feed quite a lot of oats to the calves. In former years we have, at times, fed oats to hogs, but I do not think it a very profitable practice. One year we had a large crop of oats and corn was scarce and high. We had 40 head of hogs, which we made good enough to sell by feeding oats soaked from one feed to the next and mixed with wheat shorts. The hogs seemed to like this mixture and thrived on it, but did not get fat as they would on corn. We have tried feeding all kinds of grain to hogs, oats, wheat and kafir, but nothing ever hit the spot like corn. It is said that barley is a good hog feed; we never fed any but will have a chance to try it on a small scale. Too small, in fact, to show any profit, for our 12 acres of barley threshed out just 101 bushels. We are ready to try any promising thing once; now we have tried barley and I do not think we will plant it again. We do not seem to have a climate suited to that crop here.

A Difference in Seeding

Thirty-three acres of Blackhull wheat on this farm made 12½ bushels an acre; 13 acres of Turkey Red wheat made 8½ bushels. I do not think the difference in yield was caused by the variety sown; more likely it came from the way it was sown. The Turkey Red wheat was on plowed ground; this land was plowed early and grew oats

Marshall Picked His Holstein Heifers From Their Family Trees

By M. N. Beeler

MAYBE John T. Scopes, tree-frogs, Holstein heifers, grasshoppers, monkeys and horn-flies didn't have a common origin as Bill Jennings Bryan and the Tennessee legislature contend. Again maybe they did, as Charley Darwin held. If they did the statute of limitations probably has become operative by this time and legislation won't help any, and if they didn't, then Charley has at least done the world a good turn by giving it something to think about instead of taxes.

But be that as it may, and Irvin S. Cobb is authority for the statement that it usually is, W. A. Marshall studied Holstein family trees in their various "Scopes" for a whole year before he finally ventured into the business. Whether he discovered any monkeys scampering thru the branches of said trees, deponent sayeth not. The chances are he didn't, for the ramifications of Holstein family trees have been ferreted out from only a short way back to comparatively recent times, eons of years after that original litter of micro-organisms completed their secondary education and left home for the state agricultural college to become eventually pollywogs, dinosaurs, canary birds, high school teachers, horseflies, legislators, potato beetles and Miami real estate dealers. But you can't quite convince Marshall that this theory of evolution is all bunc, even if Holsteins no longer use their tails for embracing saplings, and have learned better than to throw coconuts at prospective homeseekers in the Florida Everglades.

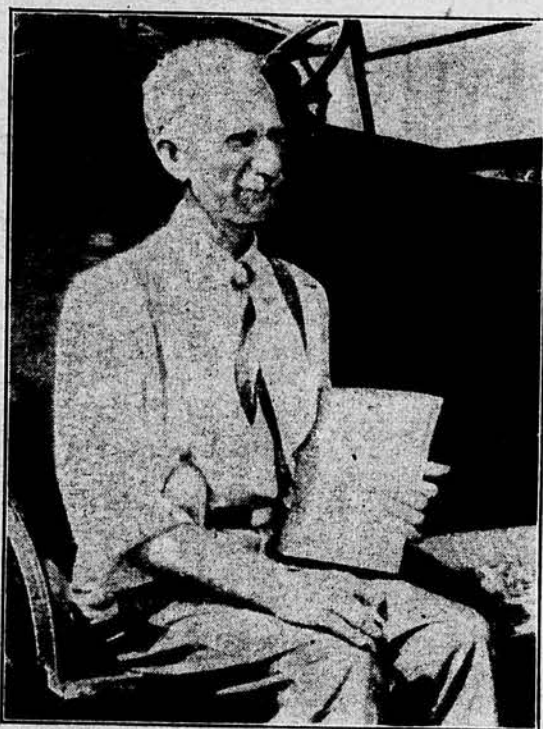
Got Mail Order Cows

Because, if cows hadn't evolved to some extent Marshall's Holsteins would still be producing just enough milk for their calves and would give nothing in return for their keep. And besides if they hadn't progressed somewhat from the wild untamed things they once were, how would he have been able to study pedigrees for a whole year and then go out and buy six heifers and a bull, five of them by mail, on the strength of performances of their ancestors in the family tree, without danger of making a serious mistake? He did just that and didn't make a mistake.

Marshall has been a dairyman almost all his life, but not until seven years ago did he decide to keep purebreds. After the aforementioned study

of pedigrees he went to Sedalia, Mo., and bought one heifer and ordered four from New York and one from Pennsylvania, "sight unseen" on the strength of their pedigrees and installed them with a good bull on his farm near Colony. Now at the end of six years he has a whole grove of Holstein family trees.

He retained his grades while the purebred herd was developing, and gradually replaced them as the Holsteins came into milk. The increase from



See That Book? The Theory of Evolution Hasn't a Chance in W. A. Marshall's Herd Because With the Records Theory Becomes Fact

that six head of heifers has totaled 30, of which 21 have been females. There's no monkey business about that proportion of heifers. It's just plain luck. Only one of the original heifers has been weeded from the herd, and she was sold two years ago. No females have been purchased since he entered the purebred business. He now has 26 females on the place. Four bulls have been sold for breeding purposes in the last year, two have been vealed and three are still on the farm.

The first calf dropped was a heifer, and she is now 5 years old. She occupies one of the choice branches of her family tree because during February she was high cow in the cow testing association, under the teat pulling propensities of a boy 11 years old. She produced 53.2 pounds of fat that month, and Marshall reminds his hearers that there were but 23 days in which to do it.

And Milk Evolves

One of the original cows was high producer in the association for November with 60.9 pounds of fat. And the herd has led the association five of the nine months it has been operating. The record has been held by different herds during the other four months. Only one of the cows was in milk during September, and two more came in during October. His nine cows produced 421.8 pounds of fat in November, 309.8 in December, 353.1 in January, 344.5 in February, 308.3 in March, 331.5 in April and 314.4 in May. He and his two sons, 11 and 13 years old, care for the herd. The younger boy milked the high cow of the association in both February and November.

"This is the first chance I have had to do test association work," said Marshall. "Altho I live in Anderson county I joined the Allen county association when it was organized last fall. I believe testing is the greatest aid that has been devised for the dairy farmer."

By using good bulls, Marshall is boosting the production of the increase. Every heifer, save one, that has come into production has been a heavier producer than her dam. There's a bit of evolution in that—milk production is improving. And the bull at the head of his herd now has some high production records to hang on the ancestral tree. His dam produced 605 pounds of milk and 29 pounds of butter in seven days; 20,000 pounds of milk and nearly 900 pounds of butter in a year.

Hog Price Trend is Sharply Upward

HOGS are just approaching the peak of their price cycle. Short supplies for the next few months point to continued price advances thru the late summer. During the next 12 months market receipts will be smaller than at any time since 1921, with prices higher than during the last 12 months. Judging from previous experience, these high prices, plus a larger supply of corn this year, probably will stimulate a considerable expansion in hog production during 1926, which would start the price cycle swinging downward once more.

The pig surveys of 1924 showed 47.5 million pigs raised in the Corn Belt States, 33.8 million from the spring crop and 13.7 million from the fall crop. The number of sows bred to farrow in the spring of 1925 was about 1.5 million less than farrowed in the spring of 1924. This reduction in breeding herds added 1.5 million to the number marketed, and offset to this extent the decreased production.

Pigs Didn't Arrive

About 31 million of these 1924 pigs and sows ordinarily would pass thru the 11 largest markets. From November 1 to June 30, 25.5 million were received at these markets, shipments during the fall and winter having been much accelerated by the very short corn crop. This would leave only about 5.5 million hogs to be marketed at the principal markets during the four months, July to October, or about 8 to 8.5 million thru all markets. During the same four months 10.5 million hogs were received at the 11 markets in 1924, 11.2 millions in 1923, and 8.8 millions in 1921. From March to July, 1925, receipts at all markets averaged about 75 per cent as many as for the same months in 1924. If the reports of farmers as to pigs born in 1924 are truly representative, marketings during the next four months will average barely more than half as many as during the same period of the last two years.

The spring pig survey of 1925 indicated that about 31 million pigs will be raised from the spring crop of 1925, and that fewer pigs will be raised next fall than last, probably not more than 12 million in all. This would make the total Corn Belt crop for the year 43 million pigs, as against 47.5 in 1924 and 59 in 1923. In addition, favorable prices and a good corn crop probably will lead to

a considerable increase in breeding stocks. This increase in breeding stock will reduce the number of hogs available for market between November 1, 1925, and October 31, 1926.

The apparent consumption of pork and lard fell off slightly during the first few months of 1925, it was still heavier than in any similar time prior to 1923, and was low only in contrast with phenomenally heavy consumption at low prices in the winter of 1923 and 1924. For the three months of February, March and April, apparent per capita consumption during 1925 was 84 per cent as heavy as during 1924, and 88 per cent as heavy as in 1923. The beef consumption increased slightly during the same period, it merely followed the slight upward trend it has shown since 1921. For the three months the per capita consumption of pork and lard was 2.4 pounds less than last year, while the consumption of beef and veal was but 0.7 pounds greater.

The inspected slaughter of hogs for six months from November 1, 1924, to May 1, 1925, was 28,062,000, while for the six months, November 1, 1923, to May 1, 1924, it was 30,371,000. However, the 28 million hogs this year cost packers 156 million dollars more than the 30 million hogs last year, the average price this year being \$10.87 a hundred as against \$7.02 last year. The average price of the principal hog products during the six months this year was about \$20.75, and last year it was about \$15.75. Since the advance in price was greater than would ordinarily be expected from the reduction in supply, these figures indicate a marked increase this year in the demand for hogs for slaughter.

General business activity in the United States during the remainder of the year promises to continue at a fairly high level, with no marked change in the purchasing power of consumers. While there was some tendency toward industrial over-production during the first part of the year, considerable caution is now evident in many lines of business activity. It does not appear that the temporarily marked recession in general business activity which took place in the summer of 1924 will be repeated this year.

Present and prospective supplies are such a dominant factor in the hog market that only a very sharp business break could have any material effect on prices. No indications of such a break are apparent.

Exports of pork products, as usual at this phase of the hog cycle, have fallen off materially, due to shorter supplies and higher prices. A further decline in the volume of exports appears likely during coming months in view of the prospects for still higher prices. However, conditions indicate that there will be no material decrease in foreign demand for several months to come. The improved economic situation abroad is resulting in a generally increased demand for food products. Despite higher prices total British imports of pork products from all countries in 1925 have exceeded those for the same period last year, and total German imports are nearly as large as last year. Furthermore, somewhat smaller slaughtering now appear to be a definite prospect in the principal European producing countries during the rest of the year.

Pork Chops Scarce

Prices last spring averaged about \$12 to \$13 for heavy hogs at Chicago, with inspected slaughter about 75 per cent as large as a year ago. Including reserve storage stocks, the supply available for consumption and export during the next few months will not exceed 60 per cent of that consumed and exported during the same months of last year. With these conditions it seems certain that there will be a further upward movement in prices thru the late summer.

Hogs available for the run of 1925-1926 will be about 5 million, or one-tenth, less than for the run of 1924-25. If the supply of corn is plentiful the hogs will be fed to heavier weights than they were in 1924-1925, but at that supplies of pork will be shorter than for the current crop year.

Tho the usual seasonal decline during the late fall and winter may be expected to follow the high prices of late summer the level of prices next winter and spring probably will be much higher than during last winter.

If producers react to the corn and hog prices which will prevail this fall as they have responded in the past, there will be a large increase in farrowings next spring. As the influence of the prospective larger supply of hogs begins to make itself felt in the markets during the latter half of 1926, prices may weaken, and with larger supplies, the run of 1926-1927 probably will sell at lower levels than the run of 1925-1926.

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PART of Kansas will fare well this season in the matter of crops, and other sections are hard hit. Of course it is better that there be good crops in part of the state than poor crops everywhere, but it is human nature for folks whose crops have been burned up to get little satisfaction out of the general situation. I do not mean to say that any one of them would have felt better if no farmer had had any better luck than he has had, but his mind is naturally largely concerned with his own misfortune.

Man has made many discoveries, but so far has not found a way to control the climate. This may be in the future; it does not seem more fanciful than a declaration that the time would come when voices could be sent thru the air would have sounded a century ago.

Meantime is there any way to lessen the chances of failure on Kansas farms?

In a limited way it certainly can be done by irrigation. Our Commissioner of Irrigation, George S. Knapp, who is no wild dreamer, after long and careful investigation and many surveys says that there are millions of acres in Kansas that can be irrigated at less expense than in almost any other state. In irrigating he would depend largely on the great underflow which extends all along the Arkansas River Valley and other valleys. The irrigation would be with water raised by pumps, and Mr. Knapp has figured it out that with modern pumps water can be raised from a moderate depth and distributed more cheaply than by the ordinary methods of diverting it from streams thru irrigation ditches.

At best, however, it is not claimed that more than a small proportion of the farm lands of Kansas can be irrigated economically. Irrigation will not prevent crop failures over vast stretches of country where water cannot be obtained except at a great depth.

I do believe that the situation can be helped by a system of fallowing, stirring the ground deeply but not planting it every year. Let it lie fallow and gather the moisture, and keep down the weeds, so that they will not suck the water out of it. A crop of weeds will draw as much moisture from the ground as a crop of grain. This fallow ground becomes a great reservoir of moisture which will carry a crop thru to maturity even in a very dry year. There are, however, some hot winds that will simply cook vegetation even when there is plenty of moisture in the ground.

At best with every individual farmer depending on himself and operating his farm according to his own notion and with such equipment and help as he is able individually to obtain, farming in Kansas must be considerable of a gamble. I believe if our farmers would farm fewer acres and conserve the fertility and moisture as I have suggested they would be better off, but agriculture will not be on the best basis until it is far better systematized than now.

An Apology to L. K. K.

A FEW weeks ago I refused to enter into a controversy with L. K. K. over the question of his or my religious beliefs. I said in effect that if he knew anywhere near as much as he apparently believed he knew it would be an unfair, one-sided contest; by comparison he would be an intellectual giant and I an intellectual dwarf. If, on the other hand, he was the tiresome ass he seemed to be the time spent in the controversy would be wasted.

This has moved L. K. K. to write me another letter of several pages filled with indignation. He repeatedly calls me a fool and concludes, apparently with considerable satisfaction, that hell is to be my portion. This would seem to be somewhat contrary to the teachings of the remarkable founder of his particular church, Emanuel Swedenborg, but let that pass.

When I said he seemed to be a tiresome ass, that was an unkind remark and for that I apologize. True, I did not say that he was an ass. I only said he seemed to be one. Things often are not what they seem. Anyway this is or should be a free country. If a man is created an ass that is not his fault, and he should not be twitted about it any more than he should be twitted about any other mental or physical deformity.

Or if a man chooses to act and talk like an ass, so long as he does not try to interfere with the rights and beliefs of others, he is clearly within his rights as an American citizen. I wish, there-

Passing Comment

—By T. A. McNeal

fore to apologize for my statement that L. K. K. seemed to be an ass. So far as I can now recollect, I have never met L. K. K. My judgment concerning him, therefore, may be at fault. It may be that it is only when he writes letters that he becomes bombastic, egotistical and asinine. And it isn't fair to judge a man by the letters he writes.

Just You

BY EDGAR A. GUEST

It isn't the money you're making, it isn't the clothes you wear,
And it isn't the skill of your good right hand
which makes folks really care.
It's the smile on your face and the light of your
eye and the burdens that you bear.

It's how do you live and neighbor, how do you
work and play,
It's how do you say "good morning" to the peo-
ple along the way,
And it's how do you face your troubles whenever
your skies are gray.

It's you, from the dawn to night-time—you when
the day is fair—
You when the storm is raging—how do you face
despair?
It is you that the world discovers, whatever the
clothes you wear.

You to the end of the journey, kindly and brave
and true,
The best and the worst of you gleaming, in all
that you say and do,
And the thing that counts isn't money, or glory
or power, but you.

Not What It Used to Be

THERE was a time when "Alfalfa Bill" Murray, of Oklahoma, was one of the best known men in that state and something of a national character. He was president of the convention that framed the constitution of Oklahoma and perhaps next to Haskell, afterward governor of the state, was the most influential member of the convention. He served three or four terms in Congress and was a prominent candidate for the senate. He had another distinction in that he had an Indian wife.

Bill was a frontiersman and gloried in it. He had seen the hardships of the border and the adventure, and thought he would like to try it again. When he was defeated for the nomination for the senate he decided that he would try the thrill of the frontier again. There was no more frontier here in the United States and so Bill went to South America to find it. He found it in Bolivia. Here was the wilderness and all the conditions necessary to make a real frontier. Bill persuaded several others who thought they wanted the thrill and newness of frontier life to go down to Bolivia, with him. Word comes that they are disappointed and disillusioned and want to get back.

Civilization Left Its Mark

THAT might have been expected. Bill was a frontiersman all right and he rather delighted after he was a member of Congress in doing things that would create the impression that he was a diamond in the rough, but just the same he had tasted the comforts of civilization and had been corrupted by them. He had spent six or eight years in the enervating atmosphere of Washington and that will get the best of them. He and his associates had become more or less accustomed to bath tubs, electric lights, soft beds, automobiles, good roads, Pullman cars and dining rooms screened off from the flies.

Alfalfa Bill waited at least 20 years too long before harking back to the frontier life with all its inconveniences and its hardships. The frontier is all right for the young man but it is no place for the old man. The young man can lie down on the hard ground with nothing under him and nothing much over him except the sky, and sleep just like the healthy young animal that he is. He can ride all day on a broncho pony over the prairie and not be greatly fatigued. He can sleep night after night without a change of clothes; he can eat almost any kind of food and thrive on it. All this I know, because I have experienced it. Life on the border is to him a great adventure and the young man who has had that experience is to be envied.

But the frontier is not an old man's game and the old man who tries it will find it out to his sorrow. He may have the fool notion that he can endure just as much as he ever could, but he is only fooling himself. Alfalfa Bill wants to come back to the United States and I don't blame him. He has made the same mistake that many an old fool has made before him and many will make in the future.

Wild, Free Life too Rough

THE wild, free life of the frontier with its exposure, grime, dust, bugs, flies, storms and heat and cold; its lonesomeness, its monotonous fare of sourdough bread, fat sow belly, and coffee without cream; a hard bed on the ground; weeks without an opportunity to take a bath; that is all right for the boy or young man, but it is no kind of life for the man who has passed the gummit of life and is on the down grade, whose native teeth have been scattered along the way and whose joints have grown a bit stiff and may be rheumatic. He needs the comfortable bed and the easy chair, frequent change of raiment and a bath tub where the temperature of the water can be regulated to suit his feelings. If he never has enjoyed these luxuries he may get along without them, but to render his life comfortable he ought to have them.

Defenders of Criminals

NOT long ago I was told this story. A man living in Missouri had his automobile stolen. He had reason to believe that it had been taken to Kansas City, Mo. He went there and interviewed the police. He got little satisfaction, but says that he was given to understand that his automobile might be recovered if he would put up enough in the way of a reward.

This irritated him and he went to see a friend of his who was a lawyer. The lawyer frankly informed him that he was attorney for an organized gang of thieves, that his business was to keep them out of trouble if possible and defend them if they did get in trouble. Then he informed the man who had lost his automobile that if it was a member of the gang for which he was the attorney he would see to it that the machine was restored without cost and told the owner of the auto to return in the afternoon.

When the owner returned the lawyer told him that it was not stolen by a member of the gang he represented in a legal way but by another gang. There was, however, some sort of co-operative understanding between the two gangs and in deference to the wishes of this attorney the members of the other gang of thieves informed him that his auto was in Colorado and would be found near a certain bridge about a mile from Colorado Springs. He went to Colorado Springs and then to the place described and there found his auto just as promised.

Didn't Figure Lawyer Guilty

IN TELLING the story the Missouri man did not seem to think his lawyer friend was guilty of any wrong; his idea seemed to be that this was entirely legitimate; the lawyer was simply working for his clients. The lawyer was his personal friend and had done him a good turn in helping to recover his stolen machine with very little cost to him; just the cost of the trip to Colorado Springs and return.

Originally lawyers were not permitted to charge fees for their services. Of course, their clients might make them a present just as the bridegroom is supposed to give the minister who performs the marriage ceremony a gift, altho the minister is not supposed to make any formal charge. The old

theory was that every lawyer was a member of the court and for that matter still is the theory.

As a member of the court the lawyer was supposed to tender his services to the court whenever required as a friend of the court. It was not supposed that a lawyer would prostitute his talents and knowledge of law to help criminals evade the law. When a lawyer does that he becomes, in fact, a party to the crime, altho he cannot be convicted as other criminals.

Is Most Dangerous Criminal

ALMOST every week I receive letters from subscribers who ask advice that should be asked of lawyers but they say that they have no confidence in the lawyers; in other words they regard lawyers as crooks. That of course, is wrong. There are many very honorable lawyers. I think the majority of lawyers have a high sense of honor, but unfortunately there is a considerable percentage of the legal profession who seem to think it is entirely legitimate to defend thieves and other criminals, knowing that they are criminals; worse than that, they contract with the criminals in advance to defend them not only for the crimes they already have committed but also for the crimes they intend to commit. Such a lawyer is in my opinion the most dangerous sort of a criminal, for he can manage to do all this and still keep within the law.

I do not know whether reputable lawyers can help the situation. I do know, however, that these disreputable lawyers are bringing the entire legal profession into disrepute. I think there is a larger per cent of people in the United States today who have no confidence in the integrity of lawyers either off the bench or on than ever before. This is a very serious matter. Our whole Governmental structure rests on the courts; destroy confidence in the integrity of the courts and the very foundation of our Government is destroyed.

Farming "Safely Convalescent"

AGRICULTURE is emerging from the shadow of bankruptcy, or as Secretary Jardine sums up the situation as seen from his eight weeks' Western tour, "Agriculture is safely convalescent." To the Secretary it appears that there is a return of confidence. He declares that farmers themselves are competent to work out their problems, and that there will be no great demand for farm legislation. "Many farmers advise leaving things alone as they are going pretty well," Jardine said. "Cattle and hog men are better off than they have been since 1920, sheep men are optimistic. If wheat men are careful in marketing they will get good prices. They are learning not to flood the market. Conditions in the Corn Belt are reversed from what they were a year ago when hogs still were cheap and corn a poor and expensive crop. The cotton crop is good and marketing conditions are favorable. The Southwest is the dark spot in the agricultural picture, as this section is struggling under prolonged drouth, and the East also has suffered some economic difficulties."

The Farce at Dayton

THE remark most frequently heard in regard to the Scopes trial at Dayton, Tenn., is that it was a farce. So it was, but to my mind that was the best thing about the trial. People do not take it seriously. They do not take the chief actors in it seriously.

In the tilt between W. J. Bryan and Clarence Darrow, I think the majority of people who read the account will say that Bryan got the worst of it—decidedly the worst of it. For the sake of his own reputation, Mr. Bryan should have kept away from Dayton. But neither do the people take Darrow seriously. In fact, as I said before, they

do not take any of the actors seriously, and that includes the judge who tried the case and all the attorneys on both sides.

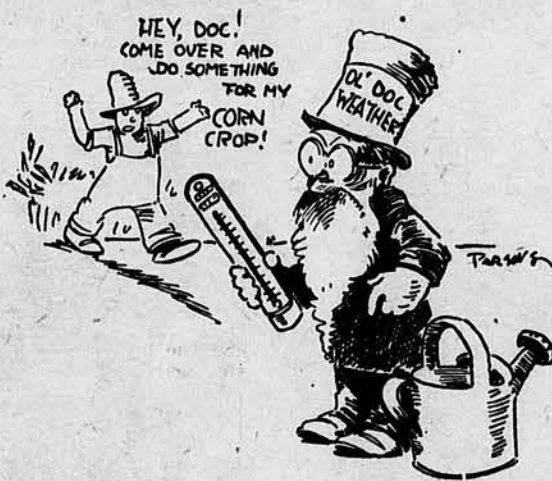
If the case had not been such a farce it might have been serious. The fanatical advocates of that sort of a law would, if they could, deprive people of their religious liberty. If people are not to question the literal statements of the Bible and if they can be prevented by law from doing so, it follows logically that any church that may happen to be in power may declare that a certain kind of religious doctrine must be taught in the public schools.

That would destroy the most deeply cherished right of American citizens, a right which we have supposed was in our Constitution and in the constitutions of practically all the states.

But this trial has been such a farce that there is hope this fanatical fiction will be laughed out of court, and that its advocates either will become so ashamed or disgusted that they will give up the assault on the liberties of the people.

Fair Damages are Paid

A pipe line company is constructing a pipe line here. Is there any legal rate of compensation a landowner should receive for granting a right of way for a pipe line? The equipment being installed consists of a double pipe line, two pipes running parallel, 6 feet apart, for some distance from the pumping station, and then the two pipes are joined. Where there are two lines of pipe is the landowner entitled to additional right of way pay, or can the



company claim that the two pipes constitute one line?

The contract grants the right to construct a pipe line and gives the option to construct "an additional pipe line or pipe lines along the side of said first pipe line." If the grantee fails to live up to the contract is it void? Can a contract be nullified because of a minor technicality? Can a contract be broken if it is secured thru verbal misrepresentations by an agent of the party drawing up the contract?

Part of the contract reads: "Grantee agrees to pay any damages caused to growing crops, pasturage and fences of grantors on said land caused by grantee's operations hereunder on said land." Can fruit trees or other trees be termed a crop? If livestock suffers damage because fences were damaged by the grantee, does he have to pay the damages?

The law does not fix the rate of compensation for the right of way for a pipe line, for the very good reason that the damage would necessarily vary in different localities. If two pipe lines joined at a short distance from the pumping station the line probably is one pipe line, but it is entirely immaterial whether it is called one pipe line or two pipe lines. The owners of the property over which such pipe line is extended are entitled to whatever damages they suffer regardless of whether there is one or two pipes.

If either party to the contract fails to keep his part of it, that relieves the other party from his

obligation. The question of minor technicalities is so indefinite that I cannot answer. If these technicalities did not materially effect the rights of either party they would be disregarded. A contract obtained by misrepresentation, either written or verbal, if it can be proved that such misrepresentations materially effect the right of the party so deceived, is void.

Fruit trees could hardly be called a crop, but if this pipe line injured these fruit trees the landowner would be entitled to whatever damage he suffered on that account. If the fences were damaged by the company laying this pipe line the landowner is entitled to whatever damage he suffered on that account.

Distributing Road Taxes

What will the taxes be on land which joins a hard surface road?

I assume the questioner lives in a benefit district and that the hard surface road is already built. If so the apportionment of cost is as follows:

If this is a federal aid road the Government paid the costs up to one-half of \$30,000 a mile. If the road costs more than \$30,000 a mile, the cost, after deducting the \$15,000 a mile paid by the Government, would be apportioned as follows: 50 per cent to the county; 12½ per cent to the taxable property in the township or townships in which the benefit district is situated, divided according to the area of the benefit district in each township; 12½ per cent to the taxable property within the township or townships in which the road is located, divided according to the length of the road in each township, provided that when the road is located on the township line or within 80 rods of the township line between two townships it shall be considered as being located one-half in each township for the purpose of dividing the apportionment; all cities of the third class shall be part of the township and be subject to the township tax to pay for said improvements; and 25 per cent among the several tracts of land within the benefit district designated in the map according to the benefits accruing to the real property and improvements thereon within the limits shown by said map.

This distribution is made by the county commissioners. So I cannot tell you what proportion will be paid on the land that lies immediately along the road.

Absolute Divorce in Six Months

What are the Kansas and Colorado laws concerning husband or wife leaving and going away or meeting another person before getting a divorce? How soon can they get a divorce and how long is it before they are allowed to marry again?

T. R.

The mere fact that a husband or wife met some other man or woman or went with them would not be an offense unless there were illicit criminal relations during such meeting.

The time required to get a divorce depends entirely on the causes alleged. If the divorce is asked for on the ground of abandonment it would require a year. If it is on the grounds of adultery or of extreme cruelty it might be obtained any time after the issues could be joined in court. A petition would have to be filed setting up the cause for divorce. The defendant would have 30 days in which to answer. Then the case, if there were no other reason for delay, would come on for a hearing at the first term of court after the issues were joined, and the court might grant a decree of divorce at the first term after the filing of the petition.

In both Kansas and Colorado a divorce does not become absolute for six months after the decree is rendered, and neither party is permitted to marry within that time. If either party married before the expiration of six months he might be prosecuted for bigamy.

Disarm the Gun-Toter

WHEN Europe reads of two gangs of gunmen waging a war of extermination against each other on the streets of a great American city like Chicago, it wonders if we are all wild-Westerners of the movie type, going about with holsters and quick on the draw. Chicago alone has four times as many murders in one year as occur in all England. England does not permit indiscriminate gun-toting. We do. Perhaps that's the answer.

We need no expert survey to point out the means of prevention. Outlaw the pistol-packer. Put a stop to indiscriminate and unlicensed distribution of lethal weapons. Common sense suggests this and law-enforcement and peace officers recommend it.

One out of every 12,000 Americans will be murdered this year, if we maintain our record. Notwithstanding our drastic laws for punishing murder and criminal manslaughter, we lead the civilized, if not the uncivilized world, in man-killing.

The judges of our criminal courts, and criminologists who study the origins and effects of crimes, warn us of the mania of homicide in this country. Prisons, penitentiaries, even the hangman, have not proved sufficient checks on mur-

der. They punish, but they do not prevent this.

Among other diagnoses, the suggestion is made that the crime wave is a symptom of the widespread disrespect for law and authority, having its origin in slackening home discipline. Possibly more father-and-son meetings in the woodshed might help, but government cannot escape its responsibility, nor can the wealthy law-breaker who flouts the prohibition law.

Two proposals to prevent "gun-toting" are pending in Congress, one to stop it in the national capital, the other to deny the use of the mails to the sellers or distributors of small arms, and to advertisements offering these weapons for sale.

The proposed law to stop gun-toting in the District of Columbia is an admirable model for a uniform law to minimize pistol-packing in the states, competent authorities say. It provides that an armed person committing a crime shall have added to his sentence an additional penalty not exceeding five years for carrying a gun; possession of a gun by a suspect is declared conclusive evidence of criminal intent; sales of small arms may be made to persons who have police permits only, and no weapon may be delivered to an authorized purchaser until the day following

the granting of a permit. This allows time for "hot blood" to cool.

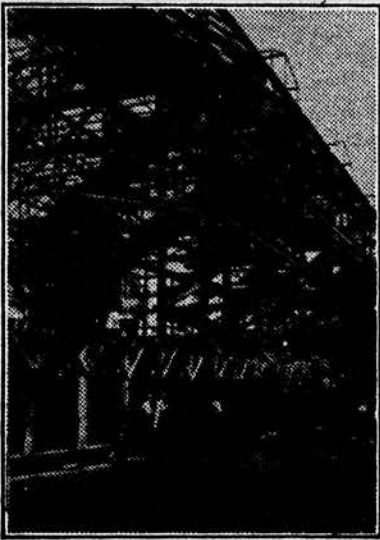
Fully aware of the homicide wave, police commissioners, police chiefs and law-enforcement authorities the country over are supporting these measures. They know reliance is not to be placed on the criminal code alone. They know a uniform state law against pistol-packing is needed.

And police officers are not alone in this knowledge. The people themselves would wipe out this ugly stain of murder, the red blot which defiles the world's fairest land and fairest civilization. An evidence of this concern is the aggressive campaign to disarm the pistol-packer being carried on in the South under leadership of the Atlanta Constitution.

All the communities should be encouraged to disarm the gunman, professional or otherwise. He mocks the law. He threatens public safety.

Arthur Capner

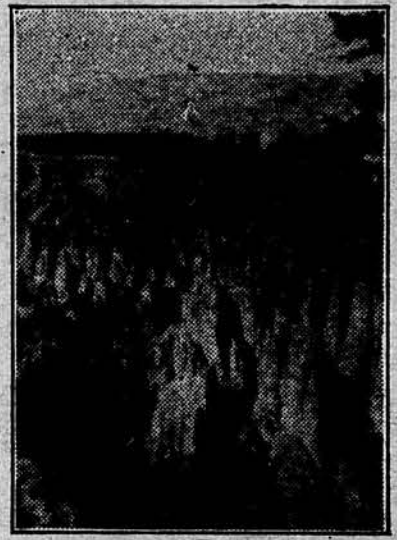
World Events in Pictures



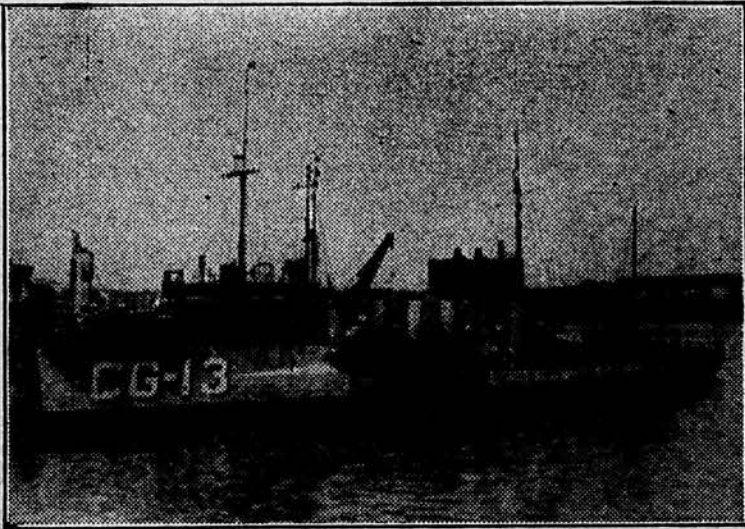
New Madison Square Garden Being Erected in New York at Cost of 5 Million Dollars. It Will Seat 19,000 Persons. Here Tex Rickard Will Stage Big Indoor Sporting Events



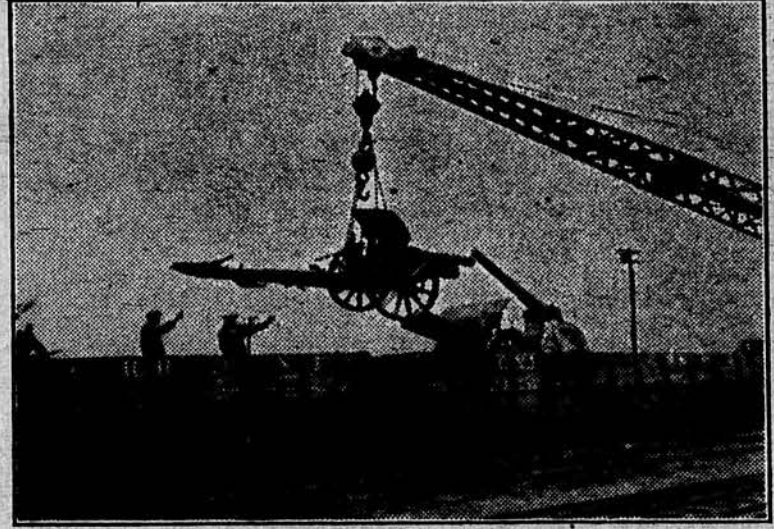
Coney Island Beach on a Recent Sunday, When It Was Thronged by 800,000 Sweltering New Yorkers. The Crowd Was One of the Largest of the Present Season and the Picture Here Gives a Fine View of the Mass of Humanity. Lost Children and Rescues from Drowning Were Numerous



These Strange Formations Are Known as "The Needles" and Are Between Canyon and Mammoth, Wyoming, on Auto Route. The Yellowstone River Was the Sculptor



The Champion Rum Fighter, "The Fighting Jewett" Again is Ready for Active Service Against Rum Runners off New London, Conn. So Active Was the Former Destroyer in Warfare Against Smugglers That She Was Severely Damaged in Running Down and Ramming Her Prey



Three Thousand Freight Cars Have Been Gathered at Port Newark, N. J., by the Government, to Distribute a Million Tons of War Trophies, Including Captured German Rifles and Canons, to Every City and Village in the U. S. This Picture Shows a Captured German Canon Being Loaded for Shipment



Miss Desiree Ellinger, Prima Donna of the Boston Company of "Rose Marie," Being Greeted by Mrs. Arthur Hammerstein, Upon Her Arrival in New York by Airplane, to Take Part for Mary Ellis, the New York Star, Who Was too Ill to Appear



Miss Louise Price, National Girl Scout Camp Director, Who is Making an Extensive Tour of Girl Scout Camps to Study Camp Problems and Advise Camp Councils



Rev. H. G. Byrd, Liberal Minister of Dayton, Tenn., with Family. He Was Forced to Leave His Charge Because of Asking Dr. Charles F. Potter, New York, to Preach. Byrd Will Go Back to His Trade of Electrician



Patricia, Infant Daughter of Lord and Lady Louis Mountbatten. The Child's Father is Known as a Constant Companion of the Prince of Wales and Has Accompanied Him on Several Trips. Lady Mountbatten Was the Former Edwina Ashby, and Was Considered the Richest Girl in England



Radio Has Invaded Even the Fastnesses of the National Parks of the West. These Are Blackfeet Indians, Headed by Chief George Starr, the Judge of the Tribe, Dancing Merrily to Music Received by a Portable Radio Set, Broadcast from Chicago

There's Pep in Ground Lime

By M. R. Buchman

SWEET clover on limed ground is a profitable sheep pasture for P. J. Ernst of Miami county. He has 80 head of sheep and lambs on his 7-acre field of Sweet clover, and he is planning to get a few more to keep it down.

Last year Mr. Ernst had a narrow strip of Sweet clover along the edge of his bluegrass pasture. His lambs did so well on this pasture that he decided to sow more of it this spring. But like many of the upland fields of Miami county, the field which Mr. Ernst planned to seed to Sweet clover showed an acid reaction, and the county agent suggested that he lime the field.

Mr. Ernst ordered half a carload of pulverized limestone. This was shipped from El Dorado to Fontana, and had to be hauled 4 miles to the Ernst farm. It cost \$1.50 a ton, besides the hauling.

The field, which was corn stalk ground, was disked thoroly and the lime spread on it. The Sweet clover was sown March 20 at the rate of 15 pounds an acre. On June 29 the sheep were turned into the pasture. At that time the plants were 24 to 30 inches high. When the lambs were first turned in they could not be seen above the clover, and only the backs of the ewes were visible. However, they went to work on it at once, and contrary to the predictions of some of Mr. Ernst's neighbors, who told him that "sheep won't eat Sweet clover," they will eat it and seem to like it.

To make sure he was getting some benefit from his lime, Mr. Ernst left a check strip across the field which was unlimed. The Sweet clover on this strip is only up 6 to 8 inches high, and is already beginning to turn yellow.

their own cream. The churning will be done under the supervision of judges, and the butter will be judged by experts. A number of prizes will be awarded for the best butter produced.

The feature speaker of the program of the Kansas Dairy Congress, to be held in the People's Pavilion, Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock, is Dr. C. W. Larson, head of the Dairy Bureau, United States Department of Agriculture. Other speakers are C. T. Conklin, secretary of the American Ayrshire Breeders' Association of Brattleboro, Vt.; Prof. J. B. Fitch, head of the dairy department,



Here is Mr. Ernst Standing on the Limed Part of the Sweet Clover Field



On the Check Strip the Plants Made a Poor Growth and Have Turned Yellow

Kansas State Agricultural College, and Dr. W. H. Mott, Herington, secretary of the Kansas Holstein-Friesian Association.

The business session of the Congress will be held at 11 o'clock Thursday morning, at which time officers will be elected for the coming year, and other business transacted.

The attendance at the Dairy Congress is expected to be large because of the widespread interest in dairying.

The Roosevelt Shrine

THE Roosevelt Association, thru Herman Hagedorn, director, has made known that the site for the Roosevelt memorial in Washington will

be south of the White House, and not far from the Lincoln memorial. This will intensify the beautiful scenic effect already accomplished in the vista from the portico of the Capitol, which takes in the Grant statue, the Washington obelisk, the Lincoln memorial and the Arlington background, where rises the amphitheatre near the Unknown Soldier's tomb. The memorial association seeks to perpetuate Roosevelt's ideals in a way that is most unique. A motion picture library, the first of its kind, of 25,000 feet of Roosevelt scenes and prints, has been collected. It will be used in public school work, thus fascinating the fancy of childhood with a hero who was erstwhile cowboy, big game hunter and President of the United States.

Farm Population Has Declined

THE farm population of the United States decreased 182,000 during 1924, according to estimates based on a survey of 25,000 representative farms made recently by the United States Department of Agriculture. This is a drop of 0.25 per cent during that year, the estimated farm population on January 1, 1925, being 31,134,000, compared with 31,316,000 January 1, 1924. This estimate includes not only the agricultural workers, but all men, women and children living on the farms on that date.

The movement from farms to cities, towns and villages in 1924 is estimated at 2,075,000; the movement to farms was 1,396,000, making a net movement from the farm population of 679,000 persons, or 2.2 per cent. Births among the farm population during 1924 are estimated at 763,000 and deaths at 266,000, leaving a natural increase of 497,000, which reduced the loss due to the cityward movement to 182,000, or .6 per cent.

Price Trends are Upward

BY W. M. JARDINE

THERE has been a gradual improvement in the agricultural situation. General conditions in agriculture last spring were the best since 1920. Underlying this improvement is the fact that the surpluses of certain major products which depressed prices for three years have been worked off. Producers entered this crop season unhandicapped by undue carry-over of crops or animals, with the exception of beef cattle. The short corn crop of last year acted as a brake on livestock production. As a result, hog prices are materially higher than at this time last year, even though there has been a considerable decline in our exports of pork products. Twelve per cent fewer cattle are on feed in the Corn Belt than a year ago. This reduction in livestock is significant, for it represents the final liquidation of those depressing grain surpluses of 1920 to 1923.

There have been substantial gains in farm incomes since their low ebb in 1921. For the industry as a whole the rate of recovery has been about 1 billion dollars annually. Improvement appeared first in the South, then in the dairying sections, and more recently in the grain and livestock producing areas. Larger incomes have enabled many farmers to liquidate some debts.

The greatest recovery last year was made in the wheat and hog-producing areas. A large wheat crop in the United States and small wheat crops in other parts of the world enabled our farmers to sell their large crop at prices higher than prevailed the year before. The prospect of a decreased supply of hogs led to an advance in hog prices last fall and enabled our farmers to market their supplies at more satisfactory prices. The expectation of a smaller meat production from hogs, together with smaller marketings of beef cattle, likewise has improved the prices of beef cattle.

The sheep and dairy industries both have fared better than most other agricultural industries since the beginning of the depression. Last year, however, the dairy industry began to show signs of over-production. This situation fortunately has been largely corrected by a reduction of stocks and an improved foreign demand.

The outlook for these industries from the standpoint of prices is favorable. Relatively higher prices for hogs, cattle and dairy products may be reasonably expected. Farmers generally, I have found, are taking a more optimistic view.

Jackson County Whips T. B.

JACKSON county is the fourth modified accredited tuberculosis free area in Kansas. So little disease was found that the county was eligible as soon as the first round of testing was completed. The other modified areas in Kansas are Leavenworth, Harvey and Lincoln counties, which were declared free in the order given.

The percentage of infection in Jackson was 4-10 of 1 per cent, which is a record for the Middle West. North Carolina is the only state which had been able to get counties in the modified area on the first test until Jackson came in. Only 113 reactors were found among the 24,573 cattle tested, and most of these were in a region where a number of animals from other states were imported several years ago.

North Carolina leads the other states with 35 modified accredited areas, according to the May summary of tuberculosis eradication work by the United States Department of Agriculture. Michigan has nine, Indiana six, North Dakota five and Iowa four. There are 62 modified accredited counties in the United States, including those already mentioned.

Fair Catalogs Ready

PRIZE lists for the Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson, September 19 to 25, are ready for distribution. Copies will be forwarded on request to A. L. Sponsler, secretary. The state fair is offering \$40,000 in prizes for agricultural and related products this year. Complete information about entries and classifications is given in the catalog.

Hand Churns, N'Everything

AN OLD fashioned churning contest, wherein farm women will demonstrate their ability to make tasty butter out of rich cream, will be one of the special features of the second annual Kansas Dairy Congress to be held during the Kansas Free Fair at Topeka, September 14 to 19. The contest will be staged immediately after the formal session of the Kansas Dairy Congress. Participants will use hand churns and supply





The telephone door

More people enter our homes and offices by telephone than in person. Through the telephone door, traveling by wire, comes a stream of people from the outside world on social and business missions. Important agreements or appointments are made, yet the callers remain but a few seconds or minutes and with a "good-bye" are gone. We go out through our telephone doors constantly to ask or give information, buy or sell things, make personal calls and on dozens of other errands.

None of the relations of life is more dependent upon co-operation and mutual consideration than these daily millions of telephone journeys. It is the telephone company's part to furnish the means of calling and to place courteous and intelligent employees at the service of the public. Good service is then assured when there is a full measure of co-operation between users.

Only by mutual care and consideration can everyone enjoy the full pleasures and benefits of calling. Telephone courtesy is for the good of all who use the telephone door.



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The Regeneration of Four Corners

BY JOHN FRANCIS CASE

IT WAS Merritt, too, who supplied the needed "tip." Reminding his fellow conspirators that Tom Jennings had originally bought books for his studies on an installment plan, Merritt suggested that inasmuch as March was responsible for the course undertaken, what more natural than he should be the man who had recommended the student to a great publishing house.

"They may refuse to give his real name," Merritt had asserted, "but a real detective can find that out and a lot more. We've got to put this man March where he won't do any more harm in this county." If any there wondered at the venom in Merritt's voice they held their peace. Enough for them to know there was possibility of ridding the country of one who had proved a farmer champion and a foe to middlemen. And so to a far away city went a message instructing a well-known detective agency management to get certain information and "spare no expense." And day by day James March toiled, at night to wrestle in spirit with haunting fears that One whom he had lost but regained would withdraw from him.

With every passing day the Boone gang spread subtle poison among the farmers of Four Corners. With honeyed words they reminded them of past services, days when a little ready cash for a pig or a few hens had seemed a godsend to the man of small means. Reminded them, too, that they had urged them to beware of "that fellow who was just a bum when he came to you." Slowly but surely the morale of the community was undermined as, one by one, men and women who had stood staunchly by their commodity co-operative organizations began to break away and sell to the old guard. Pleadings by Hiram Gale and commands by the militant Mrs. Johnson were of little avail. The vital spark of leadership was missing, and when Ike Boone called his cohorts together one night to unfold a letter which was read with unholy glee, the forces of evil felt the victory already won. "We've broken the back of their organization right now," he announced, "and I've shipped more stock in the last week than the three months before. With this man March out of the way the whole thing'll blow sky-high. Them fool farmers will be sick of the word 'co-operation' for a hundred years. Learn who their real friends are when we tell 'em this." And Boone smacked fat lips in anticipation of the telling.

"There's one person I'm going to

get a lot of pleasure out of telling it to," said Lance Merritt as he took his leave. And again his fellow plotters wondered at the venom in his voice.

Old Jacob Kennedy happened to be "washing up" at the kitchen sink when Lansing Merritt arrived, and with easy familiarity began to make himself at home. A word caught Old Jacob's attention and he stepped over to listen to Merritt's arrogant, confident voice. "We've got the goods on him," Merritt was announcing. "No wonder he wouldn't give his real name. There's a warrant been out for more than two years, charging attempted murder. Tried to kill his divorced wife, they say. March isn't his real name, but—" there was cunning in the tone—"we're not just ready to let that out yet."

Ice was in Mary's voice, not the surprise and horror her father had expected, as she reminded young Merritt she had told him she did not care to discuss the affairs of her friend. "But who are 'we' that you talk about so glibly," she demanded, "and what object have you in bringing out information adverse to Mr. March?"

"Us Business Men"

Again there was venom in Lansing Merritt's voice as he repeated, "It's his word against mine." Then, "You know why I hate him, Mary," he said. Loath to reveal the names of his associates, Merritt finally did admit that Boone had begun the investigation and that men of the town were interested in the conviction of James March. "Here he came stirring up trouble between us business men and the farmers," Merritt continued. "You know we never had any trouble before. When March is out of the way everything will be as it was two years ago. Ike Boone is buying up all the stock again, paying more than he can afford to but he'll make it all back. And Ike is a director in the bank, you know, Mary, and he's promised to see I get a raise in salary when business gets good again. When he does that, Mary, won't you—"

But what Mary Kennedy might have answered was destined never to be known because the big bulk of Jacob Kennedy loomed in the room and his gruff voice boomed out, "Fine friend of the farmer, you and your Boone crowd? Makin' every dollar off of 'em you can and plottin' to make more. This fellow March may be a crook but at least he's a man. Get out of this house and don't let me see you here any more." Nor did the surprised

(Continued on Page 14)

INSTEAD O' WORRYIN' 'BOUT
MONKEYS ON THEIR FAMILY
TREES, FOLKS HAD BETTER
BE ERADICATIN' THE CRIMINAL
WORMS, BOOTLEGGER MOTHS
AND SPEED MANIAC BUGS!



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Reno County Club Women Vacation

JUNE 1 to 6 marked Kansas' pioneer venture in a camp for farm women, with Reno county in the role of pioneer. Edith Holmberg, Reno county home demonstration leader, with her instruction corps, went into camp on Sunday evening. Scarcely were their bags unpacked when the first car drew up and yielded its load of guests. From that moment on it was a busy camp.

To begin with the weather bureau did not cooperate. The first night dealt us a severe storm, preventing more than half of those enrolled from coming, but the Sego, Troy, Reno-Mitchell, Centennial, Nickerson and Partridge clubs were all represented, making a total of 30 women.

At 7 every morning the bugle routed us from our blankets. Genevieve Tracy, game director, "set us up." Old Glory was raised to the bugle tones of Star Spangled Banner and received anew our salute and pledge of allegiance. After breakfast there were hikes and bird lessons, the trees about

By Beulah Pennell

too freely, the valve is turned off and no danger results. It is all a matter of keeping one's wits and perhaps not allowing small children to find it when mother is away from home.

Montezuma Co., Colorado. Rosa D. Willis.

Perspiration Perplexities

By Helen Lake

EXCESSIVE perspiration is one of summer's most annoying problems. While it is unwise to check perspiration over a large area of skin, it is highly desirable and very possible to make this necessary evil less annoying.

Deodorants are the means at hand and certainly

scooped out and mixed with pepper, salt, chopped onion which has been cooked in a little water, and browned and buttered bread crumbs. Fill the cucumber shells with the mixture, sprinkle with bread crumbs and bake until brown. Serve hot.

Uncooked cucumbers may be served as radishes. Chill the vegetable. Peel and cut lengthwise. Sprinkle with salt and serve at once.

Tasty sandwiches are made by grinding 3 cucumbers with 1 onion in a food chopper. The filling is seasoned and mixed with salad dressing. It is served on lettuce leaves between slices of buttered brown bread.

"What Must I Do to Be Educated?"

THE Kansas Homemakers' Club program for September will give you something to think about on the subject of education. If your club hasn't already planned its program for next month, this will prove a timely as well as intensely interesting subject. All of the material needed to assure a complete program is given in the pamphlet, which is sent on request to any homemaker's club. Address the Extension Department of the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan.

Short Cuts Around the House

By Our Readers

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

My First Aid Kit

My medicine kit is a 3-pound tin coffee can which is almost air-tight when closed. In this I keep a cake of antiseptic soap, a bottle of disinfectant, a box of good salve, a bottle of liniment, some adhesive tape and sterile cotton, in fact anything that is likely to be needed in case of an accident. For bandages, I tear strips from an old sheet in different widths. These are washed and boiled in a strong disinfectant, and rolled. I keep the box on my pantry shelf where it always is handy, and I don't have to run all over the house "hunting up" things when someone is hurt.

Doniphan County. Mrs. Oscar Femmer.

Buttons "Stay Put"

I use my embroidery needles for sewing on buttons, and six-ply embroidery floss for thread. Buttons fastened in this way are sewed on in a jiffy, they look neat and they surely are durable.

Jackson County. Mrs. C. L. Morgan.

Good Philosophy

THEN take this honey for the bitterest cup: There is no failure save in giving up. No real fall so long as one still tries. For seeming setbacks make the strong man wise. There's no defeat in truth, save from within. Unless you're beaten there, you're bound to win.

A Paint Brush in the Hand

By Harriet W. Allard

WICKER furniture has a way of becoming soiled and frayed looking. It is possible to overcome this condition by a little repair work, a pot of enamel and perhaps a new covering for cushion, or a little repairing of upholstery. An old natural colored wicker chair that had seen its best days was made to appear new by some of these suggestions, the details of which are given here.

The chair had several loose ends of the reed sticking out at all angles, these were cut neatly and the ends fastened under some of the woven reed, or if it was possible these loose ends were woven into place without cutting, fastening under the weaving of the reed.

The chair was washed and dried, then covered with a coat of thinned black paint. The reason the paint was made thin, was to allow its use with a small soft brush that would penetrate under the reed weaving. It takes a little time to put on this first coat, but by using the small brush and having the paint thin it is much easier. The chair was turned bottom side up to enamel the covering of the under side of the reed. When this first coat was

dry, a second coat was put on, this time covering any places that showed light thru the first coat, then given a general coat. The third coat was of hard, bright finish enamel. Either an art enamel or an enamel for finishing autos or metal in black is good for this coat. When it is thoroughly dry, a second coat over the high places insures an added brilliancy and hardness. The chair surely looked like a new piece of furniture and fitted into a room of walnut and mahogany much better than the grimy looking natural colored reed.

In order to off-set the large amount of black, a bright cushion was added to this chair. This was a piece of firmly woven blocked cretonne with black background, relieved with a flowered design of red, orange, dull blues and yellows. The finished chair was not only new in appearance but added to the charm and interest in the living room. An old chair of wood could be enameled and bright cretonne cushions added. These bright, cheerful fabrics are a very desirable factor in bringing color, comfort and life into otherwise dull rooms.



Working Up an Appetite for Breakfast by Ever-Popular Methods

the camp affording a wonderful field for observation.

Assembly hour varied. Wherever we found a chapel-like spot in "the cathedral of God's out-of-doors," before, during or after the morning's hike, there Amy Kelly state home demonstration leader directed the morning's devotional exercises. Afternoons were spent in hand work, book reviews and games. Maude Finley, specialist from Kansas State Agricultural College directed the hand work.

All together it was a very successful camp. New friendships were formed and old ones renewed. Happy memories were gathered from the evenings about the camp fire where we told stories, sang songs or played at stunts. Every evening, just before "taps" with its poignant, appealing melody floated over the camp, we repeated in unison, Van Dyke's sincere and comprehensive prayer,

For the comforting warmth of the sun that my body embraces,
For the cool of the waters that run thru the shadowy places,
For the balm of the breezes that brush my face with their fingers,
For the vesper hymn of the thrush when the twilight lingers,
For the long breath, the deep breath, the breath of a heart without care,
I will give thanks and adore thee, God of the open air.

On Record and Roll

By Cheryl Marquardt

IKNOW an excellent record or roll to play when you have a "blue Monday" or perhaps a "blue Tuesday." It is one of the best known and best loved of MacDowell's compositions, "To a Wild Rose." MacDowell wrote a number of piano pieces upon his return from Europe to America. These were among the most charming and inspiring of all his works and were called the woodland sketches. "To a Wild Rose," was the first of these. It is a true musical poem, as exquisite as the flower which inspired it. One arrangement, now on record, for the violin, 'cello and harp is especially delightful. The violin and 'cello carry the lovely melody while the harp plays a delicate accompaniment. When listening to this beautiful selection, you forget your worries, and can close your eyes and dream again of some hillside, a summer day, a soft breeze and the delicate perfume of wild roses.

Perhaps you have music problems of some kind. I'll be glad to help you solve them. Kindly send self-addressed, stamped envelope for convenience in replying. Address Cheryl Marquardt, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Ironing With Comfort

MANY of us are not yet in a position to have electric appliances in our homes, however much we may wish them. My gasoline iron is a mighty good substitute for the electric iron. No matter how warm the weather I can sit down at my ironing board and do that dreaded task with some degree of comfort.

Some nervous women have told me that while they possess a gasoline iron, they are afraid of it, and it lies on a shelf while they still iron in the good old-fashioned way. So far as my experience goes, and it extends over some 12 years, there is no danger in the gasoline iron any more than in a gasoline stove—not as much if the size is taken into consideration. The gas is turned off easily, and when, as sometimes happens, the fluid flows

2417

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Puzzles Every Boy and Girl Can Work

I AM 12 years old and in the fifth grade. I have one sister. For pets I have a Shetland pony, a cat and a hen. My pony's name is Jesse, my cat's name is Tommie and my hen's name is Bitty. I wish some little boy my age would write to me.
Wilson, Kan. Melvin Phillips.

Family Nicknames

My mother calls me Dolly,
My daddy calls me Dot,
My sister says I'm just as sweet
As sweet forget-me-not.

My great big brother kisses me
And takes me on his knee,
But brother Johnny says
I'm just as mean as I can be.
—Mrs. Herman Masterson.

Who is the Tallest?

Can you tell which is the tallest, without using a ruler or a compass? Make your guess, then measure and see if you have been fooled.



Anna and Ida Are Twins

We are 11 years old and in the seventh grade. We live 1 mile from school. We have two dogs named Shep and Jack, two cats and a cow we call Queen. We have a little sister 5 years old. Her name is Marie May. We like

WE THE WL IS BY WE

NEW THE VER

OF WRE Benjamin Franklin

EVERY OTHER WORD OF THIS QUOTATION IS MONOGRAMMED. CAN YOU MAKE THE MONOGRAMS INTO WORDS

When you have solved this puzzle send your answer to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a package of postcards each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.

to go to school. We would like to hear from some of the boys and girls.

Anna and Ida Schoenfeldt.
Lowemont, Kan.

Willie Obeys

Teacher: Willie, make a sentence using the word "arrear." Willie: Helen has dirt behind arrear.

Teacher: Take your seat, Willie.

To Keep You Guessing

When is an apple tree like a pig? When it roots.

How is the best way to make a coat last? To make vest and pants first.

Why is a figure nine like a peacock? Because it is nothing without its tail.

If you were doomed to the stake, what one would you prefer? A beef-steak.

What is it that shelters the weakest as well as the wisest of all mankind? A hat.

Why does a lady's house dress wear longer than any other? Because she never wears it out.

If a little girl fell into a river, why

couldn't her brother help her out? Because how could he be a brother and assist her (a sister), too?

What is the difference between a pie and a pair of trousers? The pie has to be made before it is cut; the trousers have to be cut before they are made.

"Tiny" Is My Pet Lamb

I am 9 years old and in the fifth grade. I like to go to school. I live just across the road from the school house. For pets I have six cats, two dogs and a little lamb I call Tiny. I go to Sunday School every Sunday. I have received a spelling certificate every year since I have taken spelling and this year I received a perfect attendance certificate. I would like to hear from some of the boys and girls.
Renfrow, Okla. Alta Terry.

Hidden Fabrics

Hidden in each sentence below is the name of a fabric. For example, the first fabric is gingham and you will find it written: Ging ham. If you can find the rest of the fabrics, 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.

1. She feel asleep in the slowly swinging hammock.

2. The explorers were still in entirely strange country.

3. There was a tin dipper hanging by the well.

4. He found a fossil known to few scientists.

5. When he comes closer, get a good look at him.

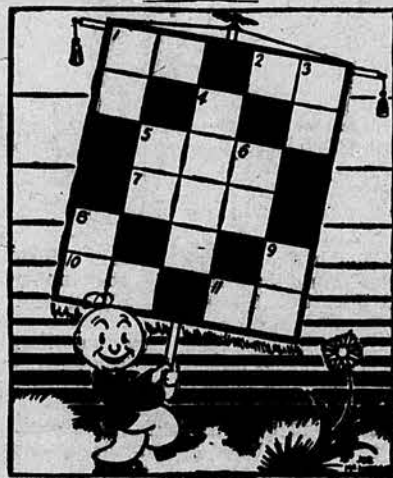
6. If the trouble is local, I consider it serious.

7. The taste of calamus, lingers for some time.

8. She should keep a sharp watch, if fond of her little pet.

9. The villa certainly was beautiful furnished.

10. If the ground is level, our sidewalk can be straight.



- Across.
- 1-Preposition.
 - 2-Conjunction.
 - 3-A direction (abbr).
 - 4-A deep hole or abyss.
 - 5-A long time.
 - 6-A direction (abbr).
 - 7-The opposite direction.
 - 8-Ella.
 - 9-Firm or Corporation (abbr).
- Down.
- 1-Neuter pronoun.
 - 2-Exclamation of surprise.
 - 3-Second note of musical scale.
 - 4-What the boy is carrying.
 - 5-Father.
 - 6-Toward.
 - 7-Negative.
 - 8-Thus.

When you have solved this crossword puzzle send your answer to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a package of postcards each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.



The Hoovers—"The First Hundred Years Are the Worst!"

Against Birth Control

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

Doctor Louis I. Dublin is a brave man as well as a great one. Recognized as this country's greatest authority on vital statistics, he was asked to make a public address to the Birth Control Conference. He accepted and told it in clear, concise fashion some 14 points in which its members are wrong.

They ignore the rights of the state, which is entitled to its perpetuation from the best and sanest stock of the land.

There is a great congestion of population in our cities, but this does not solve the very definite problem of under-population in rural areas.

Our population is not having too great a natural increase. In past years it has been enormously padded by immigration of a fertile foreign element who came at reproductive ages. This is now under regulation. In a few years we shall see the effect in a lessened birth rate and perhaps an increased death rate.

Families are decreasing in size already. Investigation shows a shrinkage in family size from 5.4 to 3.3 children in the course of one generation of middle class Western families.

Birth control is never practiced by the mentally deficient. They go on increasing despite any information that may be placed at their command.

Finally let me quote his exact words as to the effect on the individual: "And what is the usual effect on the spiritual life of those who, thru continued control, keep their families down next to nothing? This probably is the most serious single consequence of the current fashion. I do not put this at your door, for there are many causes. But nowhere, to my knowledge, has your voice been raised to warn those who, desiring more comfort and ease for themselves, lose the greatest of all blessings and the source of our deepest inspiration, a family to provide for and to live for."

For Expectant Mothers

I was glad to see the piece where you mentioned the Kansas Mother's Book. I wrote to the State Board of Health for a free copy and it is fine. Will you now tell me if the Division of Child Hygiene gives instructions to expectant mothers? Belle B.

Yes. It has a series of prenatal letters that are invaluable to the expectant mother. All that you need do is to write to Division of Child Hygiene, State Board of Health, Topeka, and say you wish to register as an expectant mother. Every month it will send you a letter telling what you ought to do that month, and after the baby comes it will send a monthly letter during the first year instructing you in the details of the care of the baby. This service is free.

Army Life Cured 'Em

I would like advice on how to overcome round and stooping shoulders. I am 23 years old. What is generally the cause of this incorrect posture? Is there any lasting benefit to be derived from shoulder exercises? Will physical exercises effect a permanent cure by building up the muscles? W. M.

Seven or eight years ago thousands of young men about your age underwent treatment for round and stooping shoulders by taking the regular "setting-up" exercises and drill of the United States Army. It worked nicely in most cases, but not in all. When there are curvatures of the spine other treatment is demanded. Shoulder exercises do a little good, but physical exercise is far better and more nearly permanent. The trouble is that very few persons will continue the work unless compelled by some such necessity as army life.

Then Hair Will Remain

Will you tell me if dandruff is a germ disease? Does one person catch it from another? My hair has been coming out for many months, and the tonics and remedies I have tried have done no good. M. J. C.

Dandruff is a real disease, tho not germ disease or a contagious one. Very bad habit must be set aside and all chronic ailments such as constipation, indigestion and low nutrition must be cured. The first thing in local treatment is to remove the crusts. You probably will lose some hair in doing this but it will be of such low vitality that it would not stick on much longer

anyway. Soak the patches with some oily fluid such as olive oil or vaselin. Use enough to permeate the crusts, rub it in several times in 24 hours, and wear a flannel cap at night while the treatment is going on. When the soaking is complete wash the scales with warm water and tincture of green soap, using a good lather. Dry the scalp thoroughly and anoint with a small amount of zinc oxide ointment, since your scalp becomes red and tender. After your scalp is thoroughly clean keep the circulation active by daily brushing and by massage with the finger tips.

It Didn't Pay

Word comes from Europe to the effect that the British government is sounding out the French authorities on the suggestion that both nations

sever diplomatic relations with the Soviet government. It is now considered possible that the two countries may break off official communications with Moscow in the not distant future.

The situation is rather delicate in France, owing to the fact that the left wing of the government, which brought about Soviet recognition, might make trouble for the French government just now were the Russian ambassador to be given his walking papers.

Great Britain it is said, is becoming pretty well convinced that in recognizing the Bolshevik government she admitted a Tartar into the household, and it is believed in London that any swing of the French government to the right would result in an agreement on the part of France and Great Britain to get out from under the ill-starred Russian recognition.

British coolness toward Moscow is

steadily growing, because the British believe the Reds are responsible for most of the trouble in the British Asiatic colonies and also for the anti-British feeling in China. France, while not so great a colonial nation as Britain, knows what the red agents have done among the Riffs, and the thinking statesmen at Paris are beginning to see that a serious mistake was made in recognizing the Soviet government and so permitting the influx of red agents into the country.

Recently M. Zinovieff boasted that the war in Africa and the trouble in Asia were but the beginnings of a revolution. Evidently America has done well to keep hands off the reds.

Seasonal don'ts for swimmers are appearing. If you do not remember the others, bear in mind the injunction to use common sense will of itself go far as a safeguard.



You can see a dishpan ANYTIME!

NOW let's see a Paramount Picture! Kitchens are places to quit after supper; tonight's the night — so let the dishpan go!

Any home looks a better home when you've just enjoyed one of the better pictures, because you are full of the excitement of the adventures you have seen, and don't feel the load of work and monotony so heavy.

Paramount Pictures are scheduled at some theatre near you now! Keep them there by showing your appreciation by going.

This news means the sight of a really great show whenever you wish it, such plays as Merton of the Movies, Feet of Clay, The Border Legion, Bluff, The Bedroom Window, a great mystery play, Worldly Goods, scores more!

Paramount is not only very different to the rough and ready shoot-'em-up stuff that the movies used to be, but it provides every kind of motion picture, from great dramas

of the struggles of virtue against vice in metropolitan life, or plots of strange romance in foreign scenes, to light-hearted comedies or the outdoor adventure pictures of our own West, from Zane Grey's works. In short, if it's a photoplay, Paramount does it better.

Get the motion picture habit and enjoy your life more. Radio and autos and better roads are all part of these better times. No need for young folks to quit home!

Communities grow quicker with Paramount Pictures. Conversation brightens. Hearts are lighter and your shopping trip becomes a pleasure trip.

Get out and go today. Go once on our say-so and we shall never need to do more in future for you than keep on making the better pictures.

And give the theatre manager a word of praise for getting you the better pictures; tell him to let you know when he shows Paramount Pictures; he will appreciate your interest—he's human just like you!

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Lois Wilson
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Ernest Torrence
who appears in
West of the Water Tower
Heritage of the Desert
Peter Pan



Betty Compson
who stars in
Locked Doors
To Have and To Hold
The Fast Set



Richard Dix
who stars in
Manhattan
A Man Must Live
Too Many Kisses



Bebe Daniels
who stars in
Argentine Love
Sinners in Heaven
Dangerous Money



Raymond Griffith
who appears in
Changing Husbands
Miss Bluebeard
Forty Winks



The Regeneration of Four Corners

(Continued from Page 8)

remonstrances of the son of his banker friend change Old Jacob's ultimatum. Whether the sluggish blood of farm clannishness had been stirred, whether the intuition of a father had revealed that upon the fate of this wanderer depended his daughter's happiness, or whether some unknown cause dominated his actions, Mary Kennedy did not ask. It was enough for her that the man she loved had not been condemned, and Jacob Kennedy held his daughter close as she sobbed out her thanks. "There, there, little girl," he assured her tenderly, "all will come out right." As it proved, Jacob Kennedy was to become a mighty factor if that prophesy came true.

Wanted for Murder?

Within a few hours from the time of the secret meeting in Baldwin, all Four Corners knew something of the past history of the man known as James March. His true name had not been revealed, but that March was an assumed name was verified, and Boone was authority for the statement that March was wanted in a distant city for the attempted murder of his divorced wife. More according to the information would not be made public until the trial, but it was enough to make the clacking tongues of gossip run untiringly. Pious mothers called high heaven to witness that never would they had had their children sit under the teachings of a "divorced man," had they known such was true. Ardent followers among the men reminded one another they "always had thought there's something wrong with that feller, coming in here thataway." Of all those who had glorified his achievements and been proud to call him "friend" but a scant handful raised voices in defense and reminder of past service.

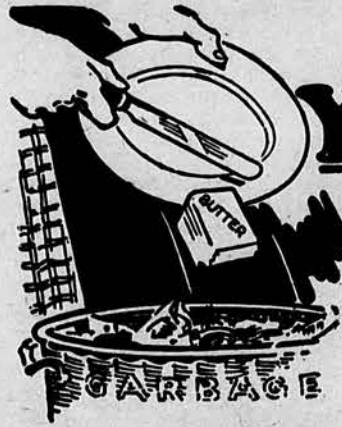
Prejudged, condemned, with few exceptions the men who had signed the bond which meant liberty to James March petitioned Judge Austin that they might be released. And again jail doors yawned, for March with bitter cynicism had defied their attempts to make him tell of his past life and deny or confess the charge. Old Abner James and his son stood fast, Hiram Gale, tho a storm center at home where a tearful daughter and an angry mother charged that March had misled them, refused to withdraw his name. But greater surety must be given, and it was with anxious heart that Mother Jennings and her son waited word from the circuit judge. "It matters little to me," James March had said, "whether I lie in jail or work here. Unheard they have condemned me, unheard they would see sentence passed." It seemed to Mother Jennings that when the nightly prayer came, with increasing reluctance James March joined in the earnest plea, "Forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors." Again there was

the look of a shackled soul in weary eyes.

When the expected letter came, it contained few words. James March read the letter without comment, then passed it on to Mrs. Jennings. "The names of the men who requested they be released from obligation have been removed," Mother Jennings read aloud, "but a new surety well worth the entire bond has volunteered to replace them. Therefore your bond still is acceptable to this court. Edwin Austin, Circuit Judge." Mother Jennings exclaimed in satisfaction, then queried, "Who can it be?" A moment's thought and she had answered her own question, "Just two persons in this community could qualify for as much as Judge Austin said. They are Jacob Kennedy and his daughter, Mary, who holds all the property left by her mother, in her own name. You have friends, James, who will never forsake you, and One who 'sticketh closer than a brother.' In His good time all things will be made right. Dark as are these days I know you have much still to thank Him for." And James March, his waning faith rebuked, again began to take up life with the earnest purpose of a strong man. Nor did he forget to thank the Source of all good before he laid down to rest that night.

Farmers "Split Wide Open?"

The boast of Ike Boone and his followers that the farmers' organization would "split wide open" seemed in a fair way to be made good. Artfully Boone pled his cause, and by offering a few cents more than the co-operative shippers could pay their patrons, soon the business of the "co-op," had fallen off until but a shadow of more prosperous seasons. Taking advantage of the situation, too, the retailers put on sales in which the price of eggs and cream in exchange were boosted until farm women, overcome by temptation, abandoned their own associations, to be met in shamefaced comradeship by their neighbors at the stores. Tho he never went to town, March heard of conditions daily, and tho he had railed in bitterness at those who had forsaken him, his heart bled at the ruin of all his hopes. Mother Jennings viewed the situation as hopeless. She knew the people of Four Corners as one who had been reared among them only could, knew too, that only one with the divine gift of leadership rightly used could combat the forces arrayed against her neighbors while seemingly seeking to serve them well. "Poor, misguided people," said Mother Jennings one night, "they are not to blame. Some day they will awaken to find how they have been betrayed, but then it will be too late. And the 'Mutual Aid' had meant so much to us, now I fear that after all we will have to sell the farm and go to town. We cannot make a living here if we lose both you and the 'Aid,' James. Thank God we still have the school and the Sunday School, but the road work for Four Corners has been abandoned. God surely is chastening us." Reminding her that according to the Book those who are chastened are loved, James March gave himself up



You wouldn't stand for this One Minute

If some one scraped the butter left over from your table into the garbage can after each meal you certainly would put a stop to it immediately.

Left-over butter must be saved for another meal, but how about the "left-over" butter-fat which your present separator leaves in the skim-milk? It isn't at all unusual for a new De Laval to increase the yield of butter-fat from the milk of just a few cows by a quarter to a pound or more a day. Think what this would mean to you in the course of a year.

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Old centrifugal cream separators of any age or make accepted as partial payment on new De Laval. Sold on easy terms from

The new De Laval is the best cream separator ever made—skims cleaner, runs easier and lasts longer. Among other new features and refinements it has a self-centering bowl which eliminates vibration, causing it to run smoother and easier. It gives you a rich, smooth, high-testing cream, and skims cleaner under all conditions of use.



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New York, 100 West 42nd St., 2nd E. Madison St.
Send catalog checked—Separator ☐ Mixer ☐
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Town _____
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You can buy clocks with the same certainty. Westclox on the dial of a time-piece means the result of

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Factory: Peru, Illinois. In Canada: Western Clock Co., Limited, Peterborough, Ont.

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to bitter reflection upon what might have been. Oh, for a man of power to take up the fallen reins of leadership!

Like an unexpected rainbow following a sudden storm a new leader appeared to the people of Four Corners. Not a new but an old in the sense of strong leadership, for it was none other than Jacob Kennedy who had demanded of Hiram Gale that a mass meeting be called. There was no altruism expressed in the rough insistence of Kennedy that something must be done. "Ike Boone is bullying the market and all the fools of Four Corners are running after him," was the way Kennedy put the situation in his talk to Gale. "Pretty soon they will wake up and find our association busted and prices shot to hell." Which shows that the wisdom of a godly woman and a profane man may be much akin. "We've got to put this 'Mutual Aid' back on its feet again," declared the former leader, "and sign every damn man to a contract so he won't be runnin' off to market somewhere else when a penny profit is offered him. I'll put back that \$3,000 the 'Aid' lost to start loans again."

When the members of the Farmers' Mutual Aid Society gathered at the call of "important business" once more it was Jacob Kennedy, born leader of men, who swayed the crowd. And the followers of Ernest James to a man and woman when the crowd dispersed admitted that for once Jacob Kennedy, profane but efficient, was an apostle of righteousness. For Kennedy not only had stopped short the disorganization which had threatened to wreck the whole fabric of co-operation, but had signed every member present to a 12-month contract which bound them to market everything produced thru their commodity organizations, with heavy penalties attached if they failed to keep their agreement. Moreover, they had agreed to buy co-operatively as before, and when the meeting adjourned, Tom Jennings had applications from members for \$2,000 in short time loans. Overnight the "Mutual Aid" had been reborn, and Mrs. Jennings and Tom routed James March from his bed to tell him the joyful news.

It Was Good Work

There was frank admiration in James March's voice as he commented upon the work so forcefully put over by the grizzled veteran who had known defeat. "I'd thought of that contract plan," March said, "but I was afraid it would frighten them. Now when the year is up they will make it five years, and long before that there won't be any middlemen around here to worry about. By George," and March showed more enthusiasm than in many days, "I'd liked to have seen Kennedy in action. How did he make all of them see the light?"

"Cussed most of 'em into it, I guess," grinned Tom Jennings. "Started out by calling us fools and wound up by calling us damn fools. Showed the men how they would lose money if they didn't stick, told the women they would lose their chance for money of their own. Then slapped down \$3,000 in bills to back up the 'Mutual Aid' loans. Right there folks began falling over themselves to sign the contracts he had brought along."

"He's a man, a real man," said James March emphatically. "Only a big man could put over a thing like that. I take off my hat to him." And then Mother Jennings voiced a sentiment which had often been expressed in conversation, but never to James March. "What a great team you two would make," she said, "if you were pulling together for the community good. There's nothing you could not accomplish."

There was consternation in the camp of Boone and his followers when the result of the meeting held in Four Corners was made public. Farmers who had promised livestock or produce under the deliveries agreed upon, but gave notice thereafter for a year at least they must stick to the "Mutual Aid." Boone called his men together to see what could be done. Dealing with a man of wealth and influence was far different than combating a friendless "hired man," but Ike Boone knew Kennedy and his weaknesses, James March and his strength. "Fellows," said Boone, "there's still a chance. Jake Kennedy will blow up one of these days and cuss out some one in that James crowd that used to

fight him. Then they'll be at it hammer and tongs just like they used to do. But if this smooth preacher fellow March ever gets back on the job and he and Kennedy work together, good night! We've got to put March behind the bars or out of the way somehow else. If we could only make him skip the country and forfeit that bond it would be better than sending him to the penitentiary, for then Gale and James would be sure to fight each other again. Remember that \$3,000 never has been accounted for. I got a scheme."

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Moffet Found a Canoe!

A. H. Moffet, a banker of Larned, recently found a rare Indian relic while excavating in the bed of the Pawnee River, which runs thru his ranch west of Larned. He discovered, buried in the mud of the stream, a dugout canoe, 8 feet long and 2 feet in diameter. It had been hewn from a log. Mr. Moffet remembers that his brother told of the arrival of an Indian trapper with a dugout canoe at Fort Larned in 1868,

when the latter was a soldier there. Mr. Moffet believes it is the same canoe. It is in an excellent state of preservation, except that it has a small rent in the bottom.

What Hot Weather Does

The hot weather is having its effect on students and especially on a class in educational measurements at the Emporia Teachers' College. In a recent examination given to the class, this startling information was gleaned.

Baking powder sometimes contains calomel.

A trowel is used chiefly by butchers.

A gimlet is used by stenographers.

Cream of tartar is used in making extracts.

The incubator is useful in raising cattle.

The cerebellum is part of the heart.

Mark Twain's real name was Riley.

To be healthy is to be rich.

Romantic means shameless.

Intelligence means about the same as justice.

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Positively that! The wonderful Seal-It method preserves, and makes your old, worn-out roofs watertight. One application lasts 10 years. Write today for this great money-saving roofing offer.



NO Money Asked

We send you everything you need to stop all roof leaks without asking you to send a single penny. No C.O.D. No notes. Pay four months later if our material proves to be exactly as represented.

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DODGE BROTHERS TYPE-B SEDAN

Its exceptional comfort is commented on by everyone who drives it.

Doctors, tourists, salesmen, and all who find it necessary to spend eight, ten and twelve hours on the road at a time, are particularly emphatic in their praise.

The fact is, that with its admirable spring suspension, deep seats and generous lounging room, the Type-B Sedan delights the most exacting seeker after restful transportation.



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REMEMBER, it's but a short distance from your cow's udder to the cream pitcher—the butter plate—the nursing bottle.

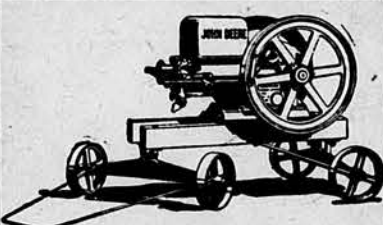
Keep her surroundings healthful, free from disease germs, and clean smelling, with Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant.

Provide a wallow for your hogs. To each 25 gallons of water, add about one quart of Dr. Hess Dip. Your hogs will do the rest. Good night lice and disease germs!

Use the sprinkling can—in the poultry-house for lice and mites, wherever there is filth or a foul odor.

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Don't be satisfied with an ordinary engine when you can get a long-lived John Deere Type E. All of its working parts are fully enclosed in a dust proof case and run constantly in a bath of clean oil.

JOHN DEERE Type E Engine

No grit or dust can get into it to cause wear and every part gets plenty of oil. Think how much longer this engine will serve you.

There's not a grease cup or a sight feed oiler on it. Fill up the oil reservoir and it will run from 20 to 24 hours without further oiling attention. Safe for the boys and the women folks to operate—no gears exposed or extending shafts on which clothing might be caught—It's truly a family engine.

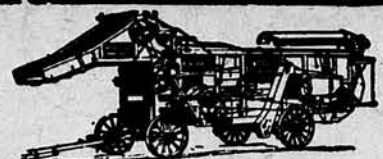
It's built the John Deere way—a quality product that costs less in the long run. 1 1/2 and 3 H. P. sizes with truck or unmounted. See it at your John Deere dealer's.

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For Threshing, Hulling and Cleaning Clover, Alfalfa, Timothy and Sweet Clover Seed.
Put the Seed in the Sack, Not in the Stack
Beware of Makeshifts or So-called Hulling Attachments. Insist on the BIRDSELL.
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Prevention Beats Cure

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN

A little poultry raiser, who is doing very well with her chicks, is Arlene Chase of Dickinson county. A picture of Arlene and her chickens appears on this page. Arlene also was a member in 1924, and this year she is county leader of the Capper Poultry Club in Dickinson county. She enrolled in the baby chick department and her chicks are White Rocks. You can see her little flock gathered before her in the picture. Arlene says she has 18 chickens that average between 3 pounds and 4 pounds.

A sick hen is of little value. Chickens can be doctored, but that is expensive.



Arlene Chase, Dickinson County, and Some of Her White Rocks

The conditions under which hens live are largely responsible for their health and vigor. Poorly ventilated houses become warm and steamy during the night when all the chickens are on the roosts, then when the door is opened in the morning, and the hens walk out they become chilled. Dampness and lack of sunlight weaken chickens so they become diseased. These fowls may be placed in dry, well-ventilated houses and given clean water and wholesome food in order to bring them back to health. Some diseases are curable. But do not try to cure a hen that has cholera. Medicines will not help. Prevent the spread of the disease by killing the affected birds, and burning them. If you find a dead hen burn it before the other chickens pick at the flesh.

Avoid Irregular Feeding

Irregular feeding causes indigestion in hogs. A hog is a greedy eater, and if fed at long or irregular intervals, it is too hungry and gorges itself. Swine seldom chew food very well, and they are still more careless when fed irregularly. You can tell when your hogs have indigestion by their restlessness and grunting, and breathing is difficult. A hog with indigestion sometimes assumes a "sitting dog" position. Sick hogs stop making gains for awhile, so use care and feed regularly.

There is a great difference of opinion about which litter is more profitable, the spring litter or the fall litter. Some of the disadvantages of spring litters are cold rainy weather at farrowing time and loss of pigs from chilling, but the pigs that are saved grow well because they have the warm summer and green pastures while they are growing. Fall pigs generally are farrowed during nice weather. But the late fall pig is not very large when green pastures are bitten with frost, and the ground covered with snow. For these reasons, let me urge you to give your fall pigs all the green pasture they will eat, and to give them skimmilk, shorts and corn. Start them to eating from a small trough at a young age so they will be growing well as soon as possible. Get the pigs to good size before the cold weather begins. Give the sow and little pigs the necessary care at farrowing time, and do not feed the sow the first day after farrowing. You may give her water to drink. Give her some skimmilk and shorts the second day, and gradually increase the feed, so in a week the sow will be on full feed. When the fever has left her udder, give the sow a ration that will produce an abundant flow of milk.

Comfortable roosts are necessary in raising poultry. Sometimes chickens jump from high roosts and bruise their feet. Three feet above the ground is high enough for roosts. The natural position for chickens on the roost is for their toes to be gripped around the pole they are standing on. If the roosts are flat boards, the chickens' toes will

Farmers' Classified Advertising

Rate: 10c a word each insertion; 8c a word each insertion on order for 4 or more consecutive weeks. Minimum charge is for 10 words. Remittance must accompany order. Display type and illustrations not permitted. White space above and below type, 50c an area line. Count abbreviations, initials and numbers as words. Copy must reach us by Saturday preceding publication.

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BUTTONS, PLEATING, HEMSTITCHING. Mrs. M. J. Mercer, 800 Topeka Blvd., Topeka, Kan.

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HOMESPUN TOBACCO, CHEWING 5 LBS. \$1.50; 10-\$2.50. Smoking 5-\$1.25; 10-\$2. Mild 10-\$1.50. Pay when received. F. Gup-ton, Bardwell, Kentucky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO, CHEWING, FIVE pounds, \$1.50; ten, \$2.50; smoking, five pounds, \$1.25; ten, \$2.00; pipe free, pay when received, satisfaction guaranteed. Co-Operative Tobacco Growers, Maxon Mills, Ky.

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RICH MAN'S CORN HARVESTER. POOR man's price—only \$25.00 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. Box 528, Salina, Kan.

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GREYHOUNDS AND STAGHOUNDS, FIVE months old, ten dollars. Dr. J. L. Alder, Athol, Kan.

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NEW MOLINE 4 CYLINDER TRACTOR motors complete \$90.00; 12 disc grain drills, \$85.00; 750 pound capacity cream separators, \$49.00. Voss & Verhage, Downs, Kan.

NEW AND USED TRACTORS, SEPARATORS, PLOWS, Steam Engines, Belting and all steel saw mills kept in stock for demonstration. Write for big list. Will Hey, Baldwin, Kan.

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NEW WHITE EXTRACT HONEY: 120 pounds \$13.00, 60 pounds \$7.00. T. C. Veira, Olathe, Colo.

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WANTED: GAME FOX SQUIRRELS. Grace Ensminger, Moran, Kan.

VEIL MATERNITY HOSPITAL AND BABY home caring for unfortunate young women before and during confinement. Private, ethical, homelike. 2005 East 11th St., Kansas City, Mo.

DEPENDABLE SANTONIN WORM EXPELLER for pigs. Ten cents per head up to forty pounds. Others in proportion. Feed in slop. Also Necro Solution for necrotic enteritis, and anti-scour for white scours in pigs. Send for literature. C. S. Renshaw, Veterinarian, Inwood, Iowa.

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HILLCREST HUSTLERS. ANCONA COCK-erels, April hatch. Sheppards famous, \$2.50 and \$6.00. Hillcrest Dairy, Burlingame, Kan.

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CHICKS: 7c UP. 15 VARIETIES, POST- paid. Catalog free. Missouri Chickeries, Box 844, Clinton, Mo.

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BEST WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS, 288 to 335 egg lines, 100-\$7.40. Rhode Island Reds, Barred Rocks, or Buff Orpingtons, 100-\$8.40. Assorted chicks 100-\$6.80. Guaranteed live delivery postpaid. Catalog free. Shinn Farms, Box 106, Greentop, Mo.

CHICKS: PRICES SLASHED. LEGHORNS 8c, 500-\$39.00. Anconas, Reds, Barred Rocks 9c, 500-\$44.00. White, Buff Rocks, Black Minorcas, Rose Reds, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, Silver Wyandottes 10c, 500-\$47.00. Assorted 7c. Order direct. Bush's Poultry Farms, Dpt. K4, Clinton, Mo.

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BABY CHICKS: ROCKS, REDS, ORPINGTONS, Wyandottes, Leghorns. Large breeds 9c, small 8c. Postpaid. Ivy Vine Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

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S. C. W. LEGHORN COCKERELS, 60c, English strain. Margaret Ure, Park, Kan.

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500 FRANTZ-BARRON ENGLISH COCK-erels, 12-15 weeks, bred from imported stock, record 306 eggs, raised on Hill's California balanced rations. Selling fast—order today. Prices \$2-\$5. Vernie Glazier, Moline, Kan.

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BUFF MINORCA COCKERELS \$1.00, \$1.50. John Greenleaf, Mound City, Kan.

BUFF MINORCA COCKERELS 2 TO 3 pounds; eggs 1/4 price. Claude Hamilton, Garnett, Kan.

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RHODE ISLAND RED PULLETS: APRIL hatch, 85c each. William Bardel, Bison, Kan.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

YOUR SURPLUS POULTRY WANTED BY "The Copes," Topeka, Kan.

PREMIUM PRICES PAID FOR SELECT market eggs and poultry. Get our quotations now. Premium Poultry Products Company, Topeka.

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FINE LAND \$29 ACRE, \$5 acre cash. Balance crop payments. Ely, Garden City, Ks.

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100 A. alfalfa, dairy farm on paved road. Improvements modern, 4 mi. Lawrence \$10,500. Easy terms. Mosford Inv. Co., Lawrence, Ks.

BUY A FARM in Northeastern Kansas. In the rain, corn, wheat and tame grass belt. Send for farm list. Silas D. Warner, 727 1/2 Commercial St., Atchison, Kan.

FOR SALE—160 acres, 11 miles southeast Lawrence, good land, good improvements. Price \$15,000. \$5,000 will handle. Mrs. Blanche Abel, Eudora, Kan.

IMPROVED 240 acres, 3 1/2 miles Princeton, Kansas, on main road, good shade; nice home. Only \$65.00 per acre. Easy terms. Write for list. Mansfield Land Company, Ottawa, Kan.

75.37 A. Osage County 3 mi. town. Good soil. Watered by spring and creek. 61 a. in cult. 4 m. house, barn and other outbuilds. 1 mi. school. Reasonable terms. \$90 A. H. P. Betzer, Topeka, Ks.

40 ACRE DAIRY FARM near Topeka, 1/2 mile to pavement. Well improved, 30 A. alfalfa, balance grass, 60 A. tillable. 10 A. timber, buildings worth more than 1/2 the price. Only \$100 A. Write owner, Route 15, Box 77, Tecumseh, Kansas.

400 ACRES, Jackson Co., dandy grain and stock farm, 1 1/2 miles Whiting High school. New 5 room bunkalow barn, etc. Plenty of water, fruit, \$21,000 for quick sale. Terms. Write owner, Box 145, Whiting, Kansas.

FOR SALE—A 240 Acre Farm in Riley County, well improved, 80 Acres in cultivation, 4 1/2 miles northeast of Randolph, 7 room house, barn, chicken houses, double garage and other buildings; good well, clear and living water in pasture, a bearing orchard, \$18,800 cash or terms. Mrs. A. L. Warner, Randolph, Kan.

90 Acres Arkansas River Valley

Gray County, Kansas, 1/2 mile County Seat town, fine improvements, 60 acres, alfalfa, balance wheat and pasture, all tillable. All equipment necessary to operate. Sold to little estate. Price \$20,000. Good terms. Leigh Warner, Cimarron, Kansas

Kansas Farm Bargains

These farms must sell. Get a good farm of your own at the right price. Get in communication now and go to location given below.

JEWELL COUNTY
RIGLER: NE 1/4 NE 1/4 & N 1/4 SE 1/4 NE 1/4, 60 A. 6 mi. S. Otego. 45 A. cultivated, balance pasture. Good house, barn and other buildings.

LANE COUNTY
ATTON: NE 1/4 9-20-20, 160 A. 12 mi. SW. All pasture land.

LOGAN COUNTY
LEMONS: All 35-13-32, 640 A. 15 mi. S. Wiley. Practically all can be cultivated. A. A. now in cultivation, well fenced. No improvements. This is all good pasture land.

RAWLINS COUNTY
ALLENBEEK: W 1/4 18-1-36, 6 mi. W. Wentwood Ks. A good stock farm. 60 A. cultivation. No improvements.

We also have other good farms in same and different localities. For terms, prices and information address **REAL ESTATE DEPARTMENT The Farm Mortgage Trust Company Topeka, Kansas.**

INDIANA

FOR SALE—375 A. stock farm; modern electric lighted buildings, running water, 3 mi. 60 A. timber, 40 mi. east of Chicago. E. G. Graessle, Chesterton, Ind.

Pay No Advance Fee Don't give option or tie up real estate for any kind of contract without first knowing those you are dealing with are absolutely honorable, responsible and reliable.

ARKANSAS

\$2000 all furniture, team, cattle, tools, chickens, hogs, 148 A., good soil, 1 1/2 mi. village, well imp. Orchard, need \$1050, Wilks, Mountain Home, Ark.

DAIRYING AND FRUIT FARMING rapidly developing. Satisfactory production in North Arkansas. Own a farm in the Ozarks. Information free. W. L. Flanery, Agr. Agent, M. N. A. Railway, Harrison, Arkansas.

CALIFORNIA

FARMER WANTED—Industrious and ambitious, who can stock and equip state approved 40-acre alfalfa and dairy farm near Fresno. Can purchase on 30-year time. Rare opportunity. Herman Janss, 1229 Transportation Bldg., Chicago, Illinois.

CANADA

FARMING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA on the lands adjacent to the Pacific Great Eastern Railway offers exceptional opportunity to prospective settlers. These areas are peculiarly adapted for mixed and dairy farming. Climatic conditions ideal. Crop failures unknown. Only a small portion of British Columbia is suitable for farming purposes, so a steady market is assured. Schools are established by the Department of Education where there is a minimum of ten children of school age. Transportation on the line at half rates to intending settlers. These Government lands are open for pre-emption or purchase on easy terms as low as \$2.50 per acre with sixteen years to pay. Full information from R. J. Wark, Dept. 143, Pacific Great Eastern Railway, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

COLORADO

IMPROVED Colorado ranches \$3 to \$8 acre, to close estate. S. Brown, Florence, Colo.

FLORIDA

FLORIDA Land Wanted. Send full description and cash price in first letter. Vrooman Loan & Realty Co., 820 Kan. Ave., Topeka, Ks.

MISSOURI

POULTRY LAND \$5 down \$5 monthly buys 40 acres Southern Mo. Price \$200. Send for list. Box 22A, Kirkwood, Mo.

80 ACRES, 55 acres cult, three room house, barn, orchard. Price \$1500. \$500 down. Jenkins & Fent, Ava, Mo.

FOUR MAN'S CHANCE—\$5 down, \$5 monthly buy forty acres grain, fruit, poultry land, some timber, near town, price \$200. Other bargains. Box 425-O, Carthage, Missouri.

MARYLAND

FARMS FOR SALE—1/4 acre place with 5 room house in Rockville, Md., no incumbrance, 25 fruit trees, grapes and raspberries, pure well water in and out of house, new tin roof, newly papered, 1 block from County town limits, adjoins small farm on southeast, 16 miles to Washington, D. C., by train or trolley. Good money-houses. Henry F. Porter, Rockville, Md. F. O. Box 69.

NEW MEXICO

ALFALFA AND COTTON make money in Pecos Valley, New Mexico. All grain crops, vegetables and fruit also do well. Cotton last year made from \$100 to \$150 per acre gross. Land reasonable, easy terms. Some improved farms with buildings. Ample irrigation, long growing season, mild winters, congenial neighbors, good roads, up-to-date schools. Write C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Ry. 524 Railway Exchange, Chicago, Ill.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

TRADES EVERYWHERE—What have you? Big list free. Bernie Agency, Eldorado, Ks.

BARGAINS—East Kan., West Mo. Farms—Sale or exch. Sewell Land Co., Garnett, Ks.

JEFFERSON CO., 60 A. to trade for Rio Grande Valley land. Write for particulars. Mansfield Co., Topeka, Kansas

FOR TRADE—Unimproved quarter in Lane County, Kansas, for Florida property, town lots or acreage. Address A. G. Edwards, Menoher Realty Co., Lake Worth, Fla.

BUSINESS building, stores below, apartments above, good substantial property. Well located, steady renter. Price \$30,000. Owner farmer wants farm move on. Mansfield Company, Realtors, 1205 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

1600 ACRES IMPROVED, well located 4 miles good R. R. market, good improvements, plenty living water, 450 A. fine tillable land, balance first class grass. Priced way under value and will trade. Get in touch with us at once as this will not last long.

160 ACRES IMPROVED, well located between two good R. R. markets 1/4 mi., all good smooth land, 80 A. under cultivation, 80 A. fine grass, plenty of good water. This is a rare bargain, \$2,000 will handle. See this at once before it goes. Write for list. Mansfield Investment and Realty Co., Healy, Lane Co., Kansas.

TEXAS

ONE HUNDRED ACRES black land, two blocks of Krum, Tex., eight miles of state colleges. A. E. Chambers, Denton, Texas.

be spread out straight when they roost, which is uncomfortable. Roosts may be made of 2-inch square lumber and the corners well rounded off. They may be supported by wooden horses similar to saw horses, and in this way they are easily kept clean.

Wheat Selling at \$1.50

Recent rains have improved the crop situation in Kansas greatly. It seems reasonably certain that the state will produce a fairly good corn crop, despite the fact that in some communities it has been injured by dry weather. Pastures over much of the eastern two-thirds of the state are in better condition than usual, especially in the Flint Hills. Wheat is selling up to \$1.50 a bushel at many local points. The yield of oats in Southwestern Kansas is larger than had been expected.

Barber—Dry weather continues; crops have been damaged seriously. Less than 5 per cent of the ground has been worked for wheat. Pastures are short. Wheat, \$1.42; kafir, 90c; butter, 22c.—J. W. Bibb.

Bourbon—Two light rains fell recently, and these have helped crops greatly. Cane and kafir are still in good condition, but corn was injured by dry weather. Still more rain would help.—Robert Creamer.

Chautauqua—Most kafir and cane are in good condition. Corn is doing fairly well. There is a good growth of grass in the pastures, and water is available in most of them. The prairie hay crop is light. Cattle are doing fine, and will make money for owners. Rain has been scarce, but the country as a whole is doing fairly well.—Coburn Jones.

Cloud—Frequent local rains have been of great help to crops. Corn is doing fairly well, although more moisture would be welcome. Fall plowing is being pushed, as ground is in fairly good condition to work.—W. H. Plumly.

Elk—Scattering showers are tempering the atmosphere and helping the crops, but a general rain has not fallen since June, and it is needed greatly. Some grass cattle are being moved to market at fairly good prices. Flies are not so numerous as last year. Some plowing is being done where there is enough moisture.—D. W. Lockhart.

Ford—We have been having some heavy rains, and threshing is at a standstill. Much of the wheat ground has been prepared, and is in fine condition. Corn will now make a good crop, and feed crops are coming along in good shape. Pastures have lots of grass. Wheat, \$1.57; oats, 60c; cream, 34c; eggs, 22c.—John Zurbuchen.

Hamilton—The south part of the county had a rain recently which helped the pastures, and milk cows are doing better. Egg production is low. Butterfat, 35c.—H. M. Hutchison.

Harper—Early corn is nearly all gone, and that sown late also has been damaged seriously by dry weather. Wheat is nearly all threshed; it made an average yield of about 9 bushels an acre. That sown in October did the best. Wheat, \$1.50; eggs, 23c; cream, 31c.—S. Knight.

Harvey—The weather continues warm, and corn needs more rain, although we have had local showers. Alfalfa hay yields are light. Wheat, \$1.47; corn, \$1.05; oats, 44c; butter, 40c; eggs, 26c; hens, 18c; broilers, 20c; potatoes, \$1.50.—H. W. Prouty.

Johnson—Potato digging is still in progress; some growers are waiting for better prices. Frequent, the light showers keep row crops growing well. Cattle are doing well on grass despite the flies. Butterfat, 34c; eggs, 28c; broilers, 25c; wheat, \$1.47; corn, \$1.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Kingman—Threshing is nearly all done. A fine slow rain came recently which will help crops greatly. Many tractors are being sold in this section; they don't eat when they are standing still, or have to fight flies. Many combine harvesters also were sold this year. A considerable alfalfa acreage has been left for seed.—W. C. Craig.

Leavenworth—We had a good rain recently which has been of great help. Threshing has started; yields are not very large, but the quality of the wheat is good. Eggs, 29c; butterfat, 35c.—R. P. Moses.

Lyon—Almost all of the grain which is not stacked has been threshed; oats made a good crop and wheat produced from 20 to 35 bushels an acre. It made good weight tests. Farmers probably will sow a larger acreage of wheat than they did a year ago. Corn is doing very well; recent rains have helped it. Kafir and cane also are doing well, and pastures are in good condition. The third crop of alfalfa is ready to cut. Wheat, \$1.46; oats, 40c; corn, 93c; eggs, 22c and 28c.—E. R. Griffith.

Marion—Local showers have helped the corn, but the county needs a soaking rain. Many farmers have purchased tractors and are putting in long hours plowing; they have covered a considerable acreage. Wheat is being moved to market rapidly, farmers being encouraged to do this by the high prices.—Jacob H. Siebert.

McPherson—We have had a few local rains, and where these fell corn is looking good, although it had been damaged some. Shock threshing is mostly all finished. Wheat yields have run from 5 to 18 bushels an acre. The weather is fine for fall plowing, and most of it is finished. Livestock is doing well. Wheat, \$1.48; corn, \$1.10; F. M. Shields.

Norton—The weather has been dry and hot but we had a light rain recently, and cooler weather followed it. Corn needs a good rain. A good many cattle have been shipped to market. Not much threshing has been done. Corn, 95c; eggs, 24c; cream, 33c.—Jesse J. Roeder.

Osage—We have had some rains, and I think that the prospect for a corn crop is better than that planted early. Potatoes trees have a full crop. There is a fairly good prospect for apples. Grapes were injured some on the lowlands by frost and a little by dry weather where they were not cultivated.—H. L. Ferris.

Osborne—We have had a few local showers, but more rain is needed. However, the weather is cooler than it was, and that



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was it a hard job? Poor grease clogs the passages. It oxidizes, hardens, and fails to lubricate.

Grease that does not oxidize and harden—Grease that does not cake and clog the passage—Grease that lubricates properly—is **MonaMotor Grease**.

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30x3 1/2 \$2.75
STANDARD MAKES

Size	Tree Tubes	U. S. Fisk, Kelly, Firestone, etc., used tires from cars changing to balloontype and other tires—Excellent condition. Tubes are new. Send only \$1 deposit for each tire wanted, Bal. C. O. D. Specify Cl. or SS head. You take no risk. Order NOW. If you reason tires are not satisfactory upon delivery, return them at once for refund.
30x3	\$2.60	\$1.85
30x3 1/2	2.75	1.45
32x3 1/2	3.50	1.75
32x4	3.75	1.85
32x4 1/2	4.00	1.95
34x4	4.75	2.25
34x4 1/2	4.75	2.35
36x4 1/2	5.00	2.55
38x4 1/2	5.25	2.65
34x4 1/2	5.50	2.75
36x4 1/2	5.50	2.75
38x4 1/2	5.75	2.95
38x5	6.00	2.95
38x5 1/2	6.00	2.95

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Quick Erection—prompt shipment. We superintend the building. Built of concrete and steel. King of building material. Freight paid to your railroad station. Write today for our new catalog.

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Students earn board while learning. A practical school with railroad wires. Owned and operated by A. T. & S. F. Ry. Write for catalog. Santa Fe Telegraph School, Desk G, Topeka, Kan.

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High or low wheels, steel or wood—wide or narrow tires. Wagon parts of all kinds. Wheels to fit any running gear. Catalog illustrated in color. **Electric Wheel Co., 35 E. St., Quincy, Ill.**

You can be quickly cured, if you STAMMER

Send 10 cents for 288-page book on Stammering and Stuttering, "Its Cause and Cure." It tells how I cured myself after stammering 20 yrs. B. N. Bogus, 5328 Bogus Bldg., 1147 N. 11th St., Indianapolis.

FOR RENT

FOR RENT—Two hundred (200) acres wheat land near Carrollton, Missouri. Improvements, house, barn and fences. This is grass land and will require heavy tractor to break. Will allow \$1.50 per acre for plowing, furnish seed and give one-half crop. **Clinton K. Smith, 1334 Blatto Building, Kansas City, Missouri.**

REAL ESTATE WANTED

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY for Cash, no matter where located, particulars free. **Real Estate Salesman Co., 515 Brownell, Lincoln, Nebraska.**

A Shorthorn Dispersion Sale

Eight Miles Northwest of Town Tuesday, August 4

50 head. Scotch and Scotch Topped cows, heifers, heifer and bull calves. All recorded or eligible. Young Marys, Duchess of Glosters, Liverpools and other good families. Am leaving farm and everything sells without reserve. Free auto from town to farm and return. Headquarters St. John Hotel. For breeding list, etc., address,

Geo. F. Mueller, St. John, Kan.

Auctioneers: Boyd Newcom, Pat Keenan. Fieldman: Jesse R. Johnson.

Kansas Ayrshire Breeders

CONKLIN AYRSHIRE SECRETARY

C. T. Conklin, Assistant Professor of Animal Husbandry in Ohio State University, has been appointed Secretary-Treasurer of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association and Editor of The Digest, succeeding in these positions C. L. Burlingham who resigns to join the staff of The Breeder's Gazette. This change takes effect August first.

The Executive Committee of the Association being desirous of securing the services of the best man available, canvassed the field with extreme care. They reached the conclusion that Mr. Conklin "fills the bill." He comes to his new position extremely well recommended by those who know him best and recommended and qualified by the success of his various undertakings at Ohio University.

Kansas Ayrshires

Big, strong, productive, profitable cows suited to Kansas conditions. Four hundred herds already established. Write for full information concerning the merits of the Ayrshires and their adaptability to Kansas conditions.

Ayrshire Breeders' Association
12 Center St.
Brandon, Vermont

Hillcrest Ayrshire Farm
Foundation stock from South Farms. A. R. backing. Young bulls and heifers for sale.
OTTO B. WILLIAMS, NICKERSON, KAN.

AYRSHIRE TYPE AND PRODUCTION
Revina Robinson 8th in service. Records made by Cow Testing Assn. Stock for sale.
E. E. BANKS, LABED, KANSAS.

Barton County Ayrshires
Choice six months old bull out of a heavy producing dam and sired by a Jean Armour bull. Reasonable price. F. A. GUNN, GREAT BEND, KAN.

Young Ayrshire Bulls
Sired by a Peter Pan bull, some out of dams with A. R. records up to 14,300 lbs. milk.
ROSCOE C. CHARLES, STAFFORD, KAN.

NORDAYR AYRSHIRES
Young bulls for sale from high record ancestors and A. R. dams. Inspection invited.
O. M. NORBY, CULLISON, KANSAS.

INDIANOLA AYRSHIRE FARM
Females trace to Garland Success. Grandson of Peter Pan in service. Bulls and heifers for sale. E. T. Harper, Augusta, Kan.

HIGH PRODUCING AYRSHIRES
headed by a son of HENDERSON DAIRY KING. Stock for sale. Herd federal accredited. E. O. Graper, Eldorado, Kansas.

Coldwater Ayrshires
Ayrshires of the Jean Armour and Howies Dairy King strains. Young bulls for sale.
E. L. LEES, COLDWATER, KANSAS.

Jean Armour Ayrshires
Years of careful buying and mating. have placed our herd at the top. Young bulls for sale. Visit us.
H. L. RINEHART, GREENSBURG, KANSAS.

Campbell's Ayrshires
Best of Jean Armour and Howies Dairy King breeding. Females of different ages and bulls for sale.
ROBT. P. CAMPBELL, ATTICA, KANSAS.

PETER PAN AYRSHIRES
Cows with records up to 500 lbs. Foundation stock from Cosard Estate. Young bulls for sale. Inspection invited. CLYDE HORN, STAFFORD, KANSAS.

WOOD HULL AYRSHIRES
Foundation stock from the best Eastern herds. All females have records. Win wherever shown. Stock for sale. A. B. WILLIAMS & SONS, Darlow, Kan.

McCLURE AYRSHIRES
Howies Ringmaster and Jean Armour breeding. Type and production our aim. Visit us. J. M. McClure, Kingman, Kansas.

Jean Armour Ayrshires
We aim to build up one of the best herds to be found in the west and have made a good start. Visitors welcome. Joe B. McCandless, St. John, Kan.

FAIRFIELD AYRSHIRES: Now offering a few young bull calves from Advanced Registry cows. Also a splendid lot of useful quality heifers bred and open from milk record dams. Grand Champion Advanced Registry sires only. Fairfield Farm, Topeka, Kansas.

60 HEAD IN OUR HERD
We offer for sale to reduce our herd yearling and two year old heifers, some of them bred. Also young bulls. Write for full information.
G. J. BAHNMAIER, LECOMPTON, KANSAS.

Linndale Farm Ayrshires
Bred heifers for sale sired by Henderson Dairy King and Elizabeth's Good Gift.
JOHN LINN & SONS, MANHATTAN, KAN.

Quality Reg. Ayrshires
You are invited to visit our Ayrshire herd any time you are near Onaga. Stock for sale. All inquiries promptly answered. Geo. L. Taylor, Onaga, Kan.

COB CREEK FARM AYRSHIRES
Pioneer herd in Dickinson county and one of the oldest in the state. Ask for prices on foundation stock and young bulls. H. M. Hoffman, Abilene, Kan.

SUNRISE FARM AYRSHIRES
We offer a few very choice heifer calves from A. R. dams. Hickory Island and Armour strains.
A. H. JURGENS, VALLEY FALLS, KANSAS.

VALLEY POINT STOCK FARM
Registered and high grade Ayrshires. Three months old bull calf by B. M.'s Commodore and out of an exceptionally high producing cow. 50 head in the herd. T. J. CHARLES, REPUBLIC, KANSAS.

Ravinia Robinhood 5th
heads our herd, comes from the best A. R. ancestors. Our aim is to breed them still better. Few females for sale. A. ABENDSHIEN, TURON, KANSAS.

Willmore Peter Pan 25th
was one of the greatest bulls of the breed. One of his best sons heads our herd. Do you want a calf by him? L. E. PORTER, STAFFORD, KANSAS.

Cedarvale Ayrshire Herd
headed by Penhurst Snow King. Junior Grand Champion Kansas state fair 1922. Cows of Alta Crest breeding. FRED WENDELBERG, STAFFORD, KAN.

AYRSHIRE COWS AND HEIFERS
for sale, with or as daughters of cows with records. Best of breeding.
J. F. MUNSON, BURDICK, KANSAS.

NESCOTONGA AYRSHIRE HERD
one mile south of town. Revina Peter Pan 20th in service. Cows of A. R. breeding.
HENRY BARRETT, PRATT, KANSAS.

5 SERVICEABLE BULLS
good ones, Garland Success and Glory Lad blood. Reasonable prices.
JOHN DAGEFORD, PAOLA, KANSAS.

Young Ayrshire Bulls
for sale that trace to Auchenbrain Kate 5th. The cow with record of 23,000 lbs. milk.
R. W. CUMMINS, PRESCOTT, KANSAS.

Melrose Canary King
Grandson of the noted cow CANARY BELL heads our Ayrshires. Young bulls for sale.
GEO. M. PICKRELL & SON, LEON, KAN.

REVENA ROBIN
bred by Gossard estate heads our Ayrshires. Our stock wins wherever shown.
M. H. McCANDLESS, ST. JOHN, KANSAS.

Profitable Ayrshires
Best of breeding, foundation from leading herds. In business to stay. Bull calves coming on.
ALVA DUTTON, KINGMAN, KANSAS.

THE AYRSHIRE herds represented in this section are Kansas herds and the best blood lines of the breed are represented. If interested in Ayrshires don't overlook the herds advertised here.

helps. But corn must have rain if it is to do anything much.—E. G. Doak.

Phillips—We have had local showers which have amounted to from 1 to 2 inches. But corn has been damaged seriously. A great many cattle have been shipped to market recently. Corn chop, \$2.25; bran, \$1.75; eggs, 23c; butterfat, 35c.—J. B. Hicks.

Pratt—A splendid rain of nearly 2 inches has thoroughly soaked the soil and put it in fine condition for further preparations for seeding. The rain came late for the early corn, especially on the "hard" land, but the late corn and that on sandy soil has been greatly benefited. Feed crops, alfalfa and pastures also are doing well now.—A. P. Barrett.

Rawlins—Wheat is making from 10 to 12 bushels an acre in most fields; a considerable use is being made of combine harvesters. We need a good general rain for the growing crops. Corn, 85c; hogs, \$11.75.—J. A. Kelley.

Rice—Most of the county has received showers during the last few days, but a general rain is needed badly. Threshing is still in progress; most of the grain is testing high. Many farmers are plowing for wheat. Hogs are scarce. Wheat, \$1.46; eggs, 26c; butterfat, 34c; hens, 18c; hogs, \$12.50.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

Riley—Threshing is about finished average wheat yields were from 5 to 8 bushels an acre, and oats from 15 to 25. Corn is doing well. Plowing has started for wheat. Wheat, \$1.35; corn, 95c; eggs, 26c.—P. O. Hawkinson.

Rush—A good rain, of 1 1/4 inches, over the county has helped crops greatly. This has put the soil in fine condition for plowing, but has delayed threshing. Wheat, \$1.45; corn, \$1.10; butterfat, 33c; eggs, 25c.—William Crotinger.

Sedgwick—Farmers are pretty well along with their plowing for wheat, but the weather is rather dry, and some men are waiting until more moisture comes. Corn has been injured considerably in most fields by dry weather. About the same acreage of wheat will be sown here as last year.—W. J. Roof.

Wabunsee—A fine 3-inch rain came recently, which was of great benefit to crops. Onions are being pulled and cured for winter. Files are causing some discomfort among stock. Shelled corn, 90c; hens, 17c; eggs, 24c; flour, \$2.40.—G. W. Hartner.

Washington—A general rain came recently, which has been of great value. Threshing is in full swing; wheat is averaging about 7 bushels an acre. Corn prospects are excellent; many farmers have rearing ears. The second crop of alfalfa has been cut; it was rather light. Forage crops look promising; pastures are short. Eggs, 26c; butterfat, 35c; wheat, \$1.39; hens, 17c.—Ralph B. Cole.

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

Wm. F. Kleppe, Robinson, recently sold his 80 acre farm south of Robinson to John Oltjens for \$20,000.

The commercial club at Lebanon and the farmers of that vicinity are planning a community show for the last week in September.

In the A. J. Campton Hereford sale, held near Nunn, in northern Colorado recently, 33 bulls averaged \$230 and 52 cows averaged \$149.

The national dairy show will be held this year at Indianapolis, Ind., and the dates are October 10-17. J. B. Fitch of the dairy department, K. S. A. C., will judge the Jerseys at the big national this year.

L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, likes to outdo other Duroc breeders in the show ring and this year will have plenty of competition at home with the exhibits of Morris and Gerald, his young sons, who are pig club members and real hog men.

The national Holstein-Friesian Association is giving \$21,000 in special prizes to the exhibitors of Holsteins in the fairs and shows of the country in 1925. An official judge of the association must place the cattle where association money is competed for.

R. W. Kinzer of the Animal Husbandry department of the Agricultural college will judge at the following fairs this fall: Smith Center, September 26-29; McDonald, September 24-27; Goodland, September 28 to October 1; Blue Rapids, September 29 to October 2.

Chas. Shipp, Belleville, will show Polands at the Belleville Fair and Homer Alkire, Belleville and R. A. McElroy, Randall will also be there with exhibits. Mr. McElroy at least will go on with his exhibit to leading state fairs and I am not sure but Homer Alkire is going also.

The new American Royal building will be ready for the big November 14-21 show and \$65,000 in premiums for livestock should insure a big stock show there this fall. The Shorthorn, Hereford and Angus sales will be held and the hog show promises to be better than ever.

E. A. Cory & Sons, Talmo, are farmers and Shorthorn breeders at that little Union Pacific town between Belleville and Concordia and bankers in Concordia. At Talmo they own several hundred acres of fine farm land and their herd of registered Shorthorns numbers over 100 head.

September 15, 16 and 17 are the dates of the Central Colorado fair which will be held on the Rodeo grounds, north of the city limits at Colorado Springs. This is likely one of the best livestock shows outside of the state fairs held in the west. The 1925 show promises to be an unusually good one.

In this issue of the Mail & Breeze I am claiming November 23 and 24 for W. C. Smith, Phillipsburg, who will sell 150 registered Herefords. This is Monday and Tuesday following the American Royal and western Kansas and Colorado breeders who attend the Royal can stop off without additional cost.

E. A. Cory, Concordia, has claimed November 25 for the northwest Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association sale, which will

be held in the sale pavilion at that place. This will also be the date of the annual meeting which was not held last spring because of the decision not to hold an association sale. It is planned to hold a banquet the evening before the sale as usual. Anyone interested as a consignor of Shorthorns to the sale or as a possible buyer should get in touch with Mr. Cory at Concordia. Mr. Cory is president of the Concordia State Bank.

John Morrell, Beloit is in charge of the various clubs in Mitchell county and is planning a big picnic for August 21 at the C. E. McKinnie farm near Beloit. All of the calf club members will be on hand with their calves and they will be judged and premiums awarded. R. W. Moore, state club leader, will be present.

Dick Jay, manager of the Colorado state fair at Pueblo, September 21-26, recently announced that the Colorado state fair this year would be a free gate fair after the manner of the big free fair at Topeka. This will insure a larger attendance and more exhibits because of the assurance of larger crowds at the fair every day.

A meat congress is a new feature of the Free Fair at Topeka this year. One day will be given over to speaking and noted speakers will be on the program. This meeting will be held in the people's pavilion and J. H. Mercer, secretary of the Kansas Livestock Association is in charge of the meat congress and that insures its success.

W. L. Fogo, Burr Oak is a Jewell county breeder of Durocs with 98 pigs, and average eight to the litter. They are good. Mr. Fogo is milking nine cows and the skimmed milk goes to the pigs and the cream check is \$16 per week. He has on 165 acres in corn which was looking pretty good when I was there about the middle of July.

H. T. Hayman, Formoso is a well known Poland China breeder and exhibitor at leading shows every fall. Last fall after the show he was a very sick man for several weeks and the doctor has told him to stay away from the shows this fall. He has 7 of the best he ever raised and has grown them out in good shape. A neighbor breeder is showing Rexall, his aged boar for him at Topeka and Hutchinson at least.

The Bureau of animal industry, United States department of agriculture has sent to its inspectors in charge of tuberculous eradication in all states notice that before any indemnity can be paid a thorough cleanup and disinfection of the premises where tuberculous cattle have been found by official testing must be made. The bureau requires that its inspectors in charge certify that this order has been complied with.

The annual Geary county improved breeders association picnic will be held November 5 near Junction City. This is the occasion when the members of the association treat the Junction City business men.

Livestock Classified Advertisements

Rate: 10 cents a word, each insertion, on orders for less than four insertions; four or more consecutive insertions the rate is 8 cents a word. Count as a word each abbreviation, initial or number in advertisement and signature. No display type or illustrations permitted. Remittance must accompany all orders. Minimum charge ten words. No sale advertising carried in Live Stock classified columns.

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HARDY PROFITABLE JERSEYS. Large and old-established herd rich in blood. Pogs 99th, Sybil's Gamboge and Gold Fern's Noble imported from Island of Jersey. Unexcelled sires of world's record production at the fall. Dairying is quick, sure money and the most highly profitable with Jersey cows which from the same feed produce a larger cream check than cows of any other breed. For sale now: young pure bred cows, \$60 each. It takes less feed, labor and less cows when you have the good ones. Big heifer calves, some almost yearlings, that will quickly mature into usable cows, \$30 each, or four for \$100. Chandler, R. 7, Chariton, Iowa. (Dial above Kansas City.)

JERSEY REGISTER MERIT 18 MOS. of sale topper Oxford Eminent Bull; cup; Dam Orbita Coma, milked 61 lbs. official, \$100. Other good bulls lower. Scherman, Rt. 7, Topeka, Kan.

FOR PRACTICALLY PURE BRED Holstein or Guernsey dairy calves from high milkers, write Edgewood Farms, Water, Wis.

FOR THE VERY BEST HOLSTEIN Guernsey calves, write Spreading Farm, Whitewater, Wisc.

FOR SALE 10 REGISTERED SHORTHORN yearling heifers, also young cows. Thorne, Kinsley, Kan.

CONTAGIOUS ABORTION—PREVENT and cure positively guaranteed. Write for folder, Sunnyside Farms, Bucktail, Wis.

HOGS
SPOTTED POLAND BRED SOWS. Give weanling pigs. Wm. Meyer, Farling, Kan.

GIANT BIG BONED POLAND S.P.R. pigs, either sex, from two year old pedigree furnished, \$25.00. F. Henoch, Terprise, Kan.

SHEEP
REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAMS sale; also a few good registered. J. W. Alexander, Burlington, Kan.

FOR SALE, HAMPSHIRE RAM, 2 YR. V. M. Stromme, LeRoy, Kan.

PONIES
SHEPHERD PONIES, SPOTTED black. C. F. McCauley, Coldwater, Kan.

fried chicken and other good eats. The annual show and sales of the association will be held in Junction City the first week in November and the business men put up a big feed for members of the association and this is usually the occasion of the election of officers of the association and a good program.

Government experts have just completed a survey of the hog outlook and are of the opinion that hog receipts will be much lower for the next 12 months than they have been for several years. This shortage is sure to result in high prices during the late summer and in fact for the next 12 months. It looks like the breeder who has stayed with the hog game in Kansas would get back some of the money he lost during the lean years in the hog business.

T. M. Willson & Son, Lebanon, are breeders of Polled Shorthorns and Poland China hogs. July 17, Mr. Willson and his son, Wm. Kelly and his son and myself visited several herds of Polled Shorthorns in that vicinity. One of the herds visited was R. L. Taylor & Son's herd at Smith Center. Willson & Son will hold a sale of Polled Shorthorns at their farm near Lebanon, Dec. 10 and very likely other Polled breeders in that neighborhood will consign.

The second annual meeting of the Kansas dairy congress will be held Thursday, Sept. 17, at the Free Fair, Topeka, and speakers of national importance have been secured. The meetings, one in the forenoon and one in the afternoon will be held in people's pavilion on the fair grounds. The national dairy council has promised to send its special dairy exhibit and many other exhibits of importance and interest to Kansas farmers and dairymen are being arranged for.

Stanta Bros., Abilene, are sitting pretty with 175 spring pigs and about 75 sows and gilts they are breeding for fall fairs. They have fine prospects for a good crop and hogs are sure to be high. Hogs reached \$14 on the Kansas City market last week and every one thinks they will go to \$16 in September and remain high for the next 12 months at least. Stanta Bros. are breeders of registered Durocs of the very best and always find a ready sale for the boars and gilts.

Abilene is planning a big stock show similar to the Junction City and Mankato Stock Shows that have proved so successful. The show will be the week following the Geary county show. The Abilene Chamber of Commerce is putting up from \$3,000 to \$5,000 depending on the amount needed for putting on a good show. A few years ago the city of Abilene took over the fair grounds there and there is a fine pavilion and other buildings that make this a good place for a show of that kind.

W. J. Sayre, Manhattan, will be remembered as one of the Kansas buyers at the

Sni-A-Bar and Baker Shorthorn sales last spring who paid \$1,500 for three head, which is a pretty good indication of the kind of Shorthorns he is interested in. He lived at one time in Chase county, near Cedar Point, where he still owns a good farm but he removed to Manhattan, because of the agricultural college. Mr. Sayre owns a fine 100 acre farm on College Hill and it is going to be a show place some day and in fact it is a nice farm now. Mr. Sayre takes an active interest in "hogs affairs" as well as farming and Shorthorns and is a member of the Manhattan Rotary club and is vice president and a director.

J. A. Engle, Talmage, is the owner of a nice little herd of purebred Holsteins. About six months ago the Dickinson County Cow Testing Association was reorganized and for the first six months the two year old heifers in his herd averaged 5,998 pounds of milk and 242 pounds of butter. The four year olds averaged 9,412 pounds of milk and 301 pounds of butter while the mature cows averaged 10,040 pounds of milk and 434 pounds of butter. The Engle herd gets just good ordinary care and some of the two year old heifers had been fresh several months when the Cow Testing Association was reorganized.

Henry B. Bayer, Manhattan, is another Shorthorn breeder with around 75 or 80 head of registered Shorthorns. His farm joins the Burtis farm on the east and he has a chunk of valley land that would raise anything. When I was there last week he was harvesting an acre and a half of potatoes that he said would net him \$250. He was of a notion he should plant more potatoes next spring altho his corn was looking fine that day. He has several hundred acres of pasture. His farm was known when I lived in Manhattan as the Stag farm and it is located near the foot of what is known as the Stag hill.

The North Central Kansas Free Fair at Belleville, August 31 to September 4 is going to be at least the third best fair in Kansas this season. It is the week before the Nebraska state fair at Lincoln and the week before the Clay Center Fair. Live-stock exhibits are coming to Belleville from all over the north half of the state and may tax the facilities of the fair grounds altho they have made preparations for a larger fair than ever before. Dr. W. R. Barnard, the efficient secretary is certainly a capable fair man and so is every merchant in Belleville and every breeder in Republic county and that is what it takes to make a fair. "The Belleville Fair" is going to be a hummer this year and don't you forget it.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By Jesse R. Johnson
463 West 9th St., Wichita, Kan.



Out at Lewis, the home of J. P. Ray of Shorthorn cattle fame, the taxpayers of the township have voted \$14,000 worth of bonds and will erect a community building to be used to house their livestock and poultry show. Sales of purebred stock will also be held in the building.

Stunkel Bros., Fred L. and Henry C., live on adjoining farms near Belleplaine, each one has a herd of registered Durocs. Their plan is to keep small sow herds, give them the best of care and cull close. On June 13th they sold about 35 barrows that were farrowed last days of March. These pigs sold for 13 cents and averaged almost fifty pounds in weight. The brothers say this plan will make money. They will hold a bred sow and boar sale Aug. 20th.

E. L. Stunkel, proprietor of the Ninnescah Valley Shorthorn herd located at Peek, Sedgewick county, Kansas, has 140 head of registered cattle on hand at this time. Mr. Stunkel does things on a big scale, he has 225 acres of fine corn, harvested 150 acres of wheat and maintains a big alfalfa acreage. He says the demand for good Shorthorns is improving right along and considers anyone fortunate to have a good breeding herd at this stage of the game.

P. F. McAtee, Arlington, besides carrying on a big farm owns one of the best herds of Durocs to be found in his part of the state. Mr. McAtee has at the head of his herd the boar that sired one of the best litters shown at the leading fairs last year. This was the first Futurity litter at Kansas State Fair. They were also placed one, two, three and four in the state pig club contest. Among the spring pigs is an outstanding good litter by last year's grand champion, King of All Pathmasters. There is a fine future for this young breeder.

Out at Jetmore in Hodgeman county, J. B. Dasser is building up one of the best herds of Milking Shorthorns to be found in the entire state. His herd bull, Bonvue Oxford, was bred at Bonvue Farms, Golden, Colo., and is a daughter of official record cow. Among the cows in the herd is perhaps the only granddaughter of General Clay to be found in this or any adjoining state. Mr. Dasser raised 11,000 bushels of wheat this year from 980 acres and last year 18,000 from the same number of acres. This fall he will seed 1,600 acres.

Willdon Place Shorthorn herd was founded more than twenty-five years ago in Pawnee county, Kan., the original stock coming from the Col. Harris herd. The herd now numbers over 100 head. The herd was founded by W. C. Edwards, at one time Secretary of State and for many years member of the State Board of Agriculture. W. C. Edwards Jr. now owns the herd together with more than 5,000 acres of Pawnee county land. It is his plan to build up a herd second to none. He has recently bought a farm at Tonganoxie and will send a part of the herd there. Good Whitehall Sultan bulls have been in service for many years.

Herb J. Barr, Larned, is one of the more progressive young men of Central Kansas. On the 740 acre valley farms and a 3,000 acre leased ranch farther west there are 220 head of registered Herefords. Both horned and Polled cattle are bred. A strong Anxiety 4th foundation is being used and Polled bulls are now in service. There are about 100 head of breeding cows. The sires on the Barr farms have a capacity of 1,400 tons. Cane and kafir are used for silage. There are over 20 head of purebred Durocs now on the farms. Fifty sows have been bred for fall farrow. Mr. Barr is secretary-treasurer of the County farm bureau and very active in matters for the general good of agriculture in his county.

Kansas Jersey Breeders

Officers and Directors of the Kansas Jersey Cattle Club

R. A. Gilliland, President, Denison, E. H. Taylor, Vice President, Keats.
C. C. Coleman, Sec'y-Treas., Sylvia.

DIRECTORS: H. W. Wilcox, Lucas; T. D. Marshall, Sylvia; C. E. Souders, Wichita; W. S. Sheard, Junction City; C. F. Blake, Glasco; W. W. Walton, Holton.

Linebred Financial Kings

Bulls, cows and heifers.
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Hood Farm Tormentor

Jerseys. Young bulls for sale from high record dams. Inspection invited.
DR. R. A. BOWER, EUREKA, KANSAS

FERN LAD EMINENT & RALEIGH

Jerseys. Years of careful selection and breeding from the best families. Females and bulls for sale.
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YOUNG JERSEY BULLS

for sale. Sired by COUNTESS LAD PILOT out of high producing dams.
FRANK L. YOUNG, CHENEY, KANSAS

Alfadale Jersey Farm

50 head in herd. Grandson of VIOLAS GOLDEN JOLLY in service. Herd Federal accredited. FRED STALDER, Meade, Kan.

BEST OF JERSEY BLOOD

Raleighs and Sultan of Oaklands. Bulls for sale from high record dams. Visitors welcome. BEALL BROS., COLONY, KAN.

Knoeppell's Jerseys

still lead. Herd established 35 years. Oakland Sultan and Raleigh breeding. Bulls and heifers for sale. A. H. Knoeppell, Colony, Kan.

GENTLE SLOPE JERSEYS

Raleigh, Noble of Oaklands and Gamboge Knight blood. Maiden Fern's Noble Lad in service. E. A. BRANT, Earleton, Kansas.

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Reg. Jersey Cattle. "Nobles" of Oaklands and Financial King. Breeding. Federal accredited. ROUTE 5, IOLA, KANSAS.

CUNNING MOUSE'S MASTERMAN

Imp. in dam. heads our Jerseys, by Masterman of Oakland's Champ, over Island. Dam 1st in class at Royal Island show. Federal accredited.
Clyde E. Souders, Wichita, Kansas

HAWKS' JERSEYS LEAD

bred along the most approved blood lines. Cull carefully. Bulls from our best cows for sale. A. S. Hawks, Rose Hill, Kansas.

Peace Creek Jersey Farm

We have used three Hood Farm bred bulls, every one has improved our herd. Young stock for sale. CHAS. FRITZMEIER, STAFFORD, KAN.

Financial King Jerseys

bred for profit, cows from best of Register of Merit ancestry. Bull calves and females for sale. Everett White, Cheney, Kansas.

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headed by Beauty's Financial King whose dam has made 2270 lbs. butter in three yrs.
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for sale, females reserved for public sale this fall. Visitors welcome.
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Cows, heifers and bulls, all ages close up Hood Farm Breeding.
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Jersey Bull, Solid Color

ready for service, dam milked 49 lbs. day, 64 lbs. fat in 30 da. as 3 yr. old. Reg. & Trans. \$60. G. W. HUDSON, SYLVIA, KAN.

Brookside Jersey Herd

Register of Merit daughters of Idallas Raleigh now being mated to Brilliant St. Maves Lad. Bulls for sale. T. D. MARSHALL, SYLVIA, KANSAS.

SOPHIE TORMENTOR JERSEYS

make good in every test. Few young bulls out of high record dams for sale.
C. C. COLEMAN, SYLVIA, KANSAS.

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home of the Raleighs, with the blood of Gamboges Knight and Oakland Sultan. Stock for sale. H. G. WRIGHT & Son, Sylvia, Kan.

Sprig Park Jerseys

Raleigh blood predominates. Some folks keep Jerseys, these Jerseys keep us. Visitors welcome. L. L. GASTON, Sylvia, Kan.

TWO BULLS EIGHT MONTHS OLD

Also some heifers by a grandson of Financial Countess Lad and out of cows with Washington county cow testing association records. Everything registered. W. E. KING, WASHINGTON, KAN.

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Sophie Tormentor Jerseys. Write for descriptions and prices. Chas. A. Tilley, Frankfort, Kan. Claude E. Halthide, Herdsman.

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A yearling son of Anasdale Tormentor and out of a dam with an official record of 407 pounds of butterfat. J. L. LEONARD, FRANKFORT, KAN.

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Home of pioneers Jerseys. Herd headed by Oxford May Boy. A few of his sons of breeding age for sale. J. A. COMP, WHITE CITY, KANSAS.

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A federal accredited herd of high producing Jerseys. Home of Golden Maid's Gamboge's Nara, first gold medal cow in Kansas. Young bulls for sale. W. S. Sheard, Junction City, Kan.

Registered Jerseys

Herd sire, Fern Oxford's Golden Maid. Federal accredited. Visitors welcome.
W. R. LINTON, DENISON, KANSAS.

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You'll want Marion's Bonita, 2nd place, grand daughter of Tommy's Marmalade 2nd place, July 20, 1924. Frank King, Delphos, Kansas.

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Herd headed by Owl's Interest Rollo. A three months old son for sale out of a splendid dam. A. W. Hendrickson, Lincoln, Kan.

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In Russell county, all registered. Two herd sires from high record dams. Visitors welcome and correspondence invited. H. W. Wilcox, Lucas, Kan.

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Son of Financial Captain whose dam holds the 11 year old record, 1050 pounds of butter. First three dams of this young bull have R. of M. records.
R. A. Gilliland, Denison, Kan.

R. of M. Record Cows

We offer a few choice cows bred to a son of Fern's Wexford Noble. Write for prices and full information. CHAS. GILLILAND, DENISON, KAN.

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130 head of reg. Jerseys, both sexes, all ages at farmers prices. Federal accredited. Member AJCC. Clark L. Corliss, Coats, (Pratt Co.) Kan.

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Gamboges Knight, Flying Fox and Oxford breeding. Bulls and females for sale.
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Kansas Best Jersey Cow

and her sisters are in our herd. Double grandson of Golden Fern's Noble heads herd. Bulls and females for sale. E. W. MOCK, Coffeyville, Kan.

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either sex. Well bred and good bone. Also a fancy litter of Fox Terrier pups, keen hunters and well marked. J. E. WELLER, HOLTON, KANSAS.

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on sows and gilts bred to the Kan. Grand-champion for Aug. and Sept. farrow. We ship on approval. Stants Brothers, Abilene, Kan.

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One choice fall boar. Some real fall gilts bred for Sept. farrow. Bargain prices. Sired by Junior champion and grand champion boars. F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kansas.

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Spotted Poland Gilts
Big growthy Sept. gilts to farrow in Aug. and Sept. Fifty dollars each. Best of breeding. Wilkins & Anderson, Chapman, Kansas.

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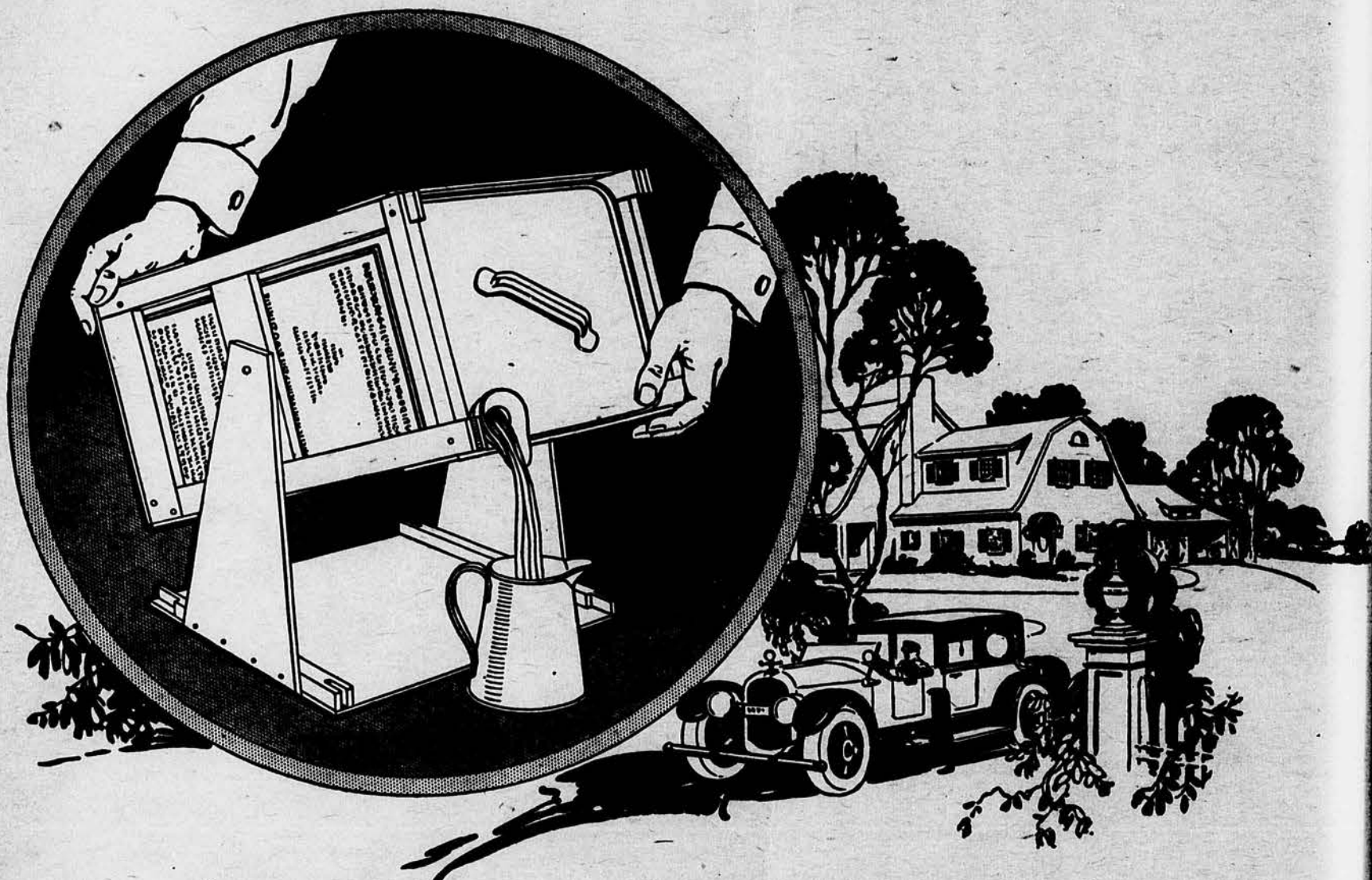
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