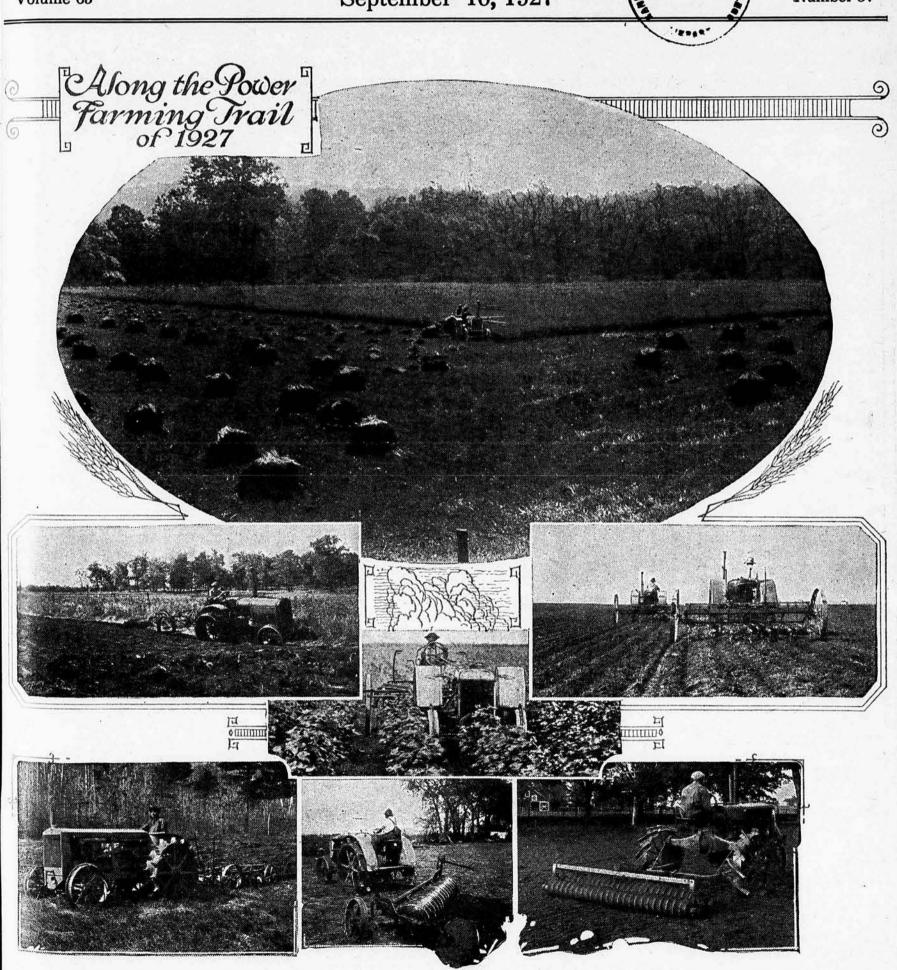
# KANSAS FARMER MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 65

September 10, 1927



Number 37



# The Public Is the Judge

The steady growth of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) proclaims the approval of a keen judge—the public.

The public is the final judge of any product. A judge that is keen—and shrewd—and fair.

A product may be lauded to the skies in advertisements, but if the claims are false or exaggerated the public will find it out and pronounce a convicting verdict—by not buying the product.

The public has never been disappointed in Standard Oil Company (Indiana) products. Men have learned that the very name of this Company is a guarantee of quality. They have learned to trust in its reputation, to depend on its integrity.

It has been the pleasure of the public that the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) should grow in size and strength and capacity to serve. The growing demand for its products has made its expansion necessary.

Many men have been customers of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) from its beginning and they write in to tell of their experiences with its products and its service.

The letters received from its customers are the best advertisements for this Company that could be written. They are true accounts of its products in actual use—records of how they have been tested and found good under all sorts of conditions.

The following quotation is from a letter written by the Garden City Produce Co. of Garden City, Missouri.

"We are mighty proud of the fact that we are in even a small way associated with the Standard Oil Company. In selling goods we have always sold with the guaran tee of satisfaction or money back. In the selling of your line we know that your guarantee stands back of us.

"Our dealings with the personnel of the Standard Oil Company, from Kansas City managers on down have proved to us that they are a fine lot to deal with and that each one is actually interested in selling the public something they need and really want."

The phrasing of the last sentence is significant. "Each one is actually *interested* in selling the public something they need and really want."

Because employes of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) are personally interested, they have been able to make its creed of service a recognized reality.

Instances of unusual service rendered by employes are constantly being brought to the attention of the Company by letters of appreciation and praise.

The thousands of letters from customers received by the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) help to strengthen the friendly ties that bind it to the people whom it serves and to deepen its sense of responsibility to them. This Company strives constantly to be ever worthier of the approval of its final judge—the public.



# **Standard Oil Company**

(Indiana)

General Office: Standard Oil Building
910 So. Michigan Avenue, Chicago

# KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

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# Kotsch Helps Nature Take Its Course

# Young Orchard Land Pays Overhead Thru the Practice of Inter-cropping

IMPLY help nature take its course." F. W. Kotsch summed up all his years of orcharding experience in those few words. He had been asked for an opinion on the best methods to follow in producing the luscious fruits that grow in his home county of Doniphan, and thruout that

A simple rule to success, indeed, in such an important industry. But is it so simple after all? Enfolded in that short sentence is a world of work and experimenting that at times may seem nothing more than failure; but there are the successes, too. Merely letting nature take her course, after all, if considered in its entirety, wouldn't bring success. Chances are such a program would end in a useless muddle, for nature has so many ramifications. There are so many conflicts in nature's progress. A bush or tree or plant may thrive so long as conditions are favorable; so long as the enemies of that individual are guarded off.

So we come into a big job after all in letting nature take her course with orcharding. And that is exactly what Mr. Kotsch meant. Back of the simple statement he made is constant study to learn the ways of nature, to untangle the conflicts, to destroy some things that nature has planned that others some things that nature has planned that others may be productive. The tender plants and trees must be nursed thru the dangers of drouth, disease, insect ravages and guarded against famine thru lack of soil fertility. So we see that Mr. Kotsch meant to let nature take its course with certain classes of life, and these well guarded against destruction.

# 'Tis an Individual Problem

And he finds each tree a different problem, par-And he finds each tree a different problem, particularly where pruning is concerned. "Get the young trees trimmed right and then prune sparingly," he advises. "A person can easily stunt a tree by cutting back too severely. Every tree is an individual in itself so far as pruning is concerned."

Mr. Kotsch believes in inter-cropping, but he is careful not to drain out all of the moisture and plant field. "Gray or much corn as possible in with

plant food. "Grow as much corn as possible in with the new trees," he said, "until they are 8 to 10 years old. They will be that old before a person will get much returns from them, and in the meantime one should be making some money from the land. I rotate with Red clover to keep up the fertility, and use considerable manure. I have grown alfalfa in the rotation, but I am satisfied it was a mistake,

# By Raymond H. Gilkeson

because alfalfa takes too much moisture out of the soil, and besides it harbors gophers. I made money on the alfalfa but later I found it had done considerable damage. I had it in about five years." Soil conditions in the section where Mr. Kotsch

lives are very favorable for orcharding and for his



A Group of Interested Orchard Men on a Tour of Inspet tion on the F. W. Kotsch Farm, Doniphan County. A Careful System of Cultivation, Pruning and Spraying is Followed Here. Corn, Potatoes and Red Clover Are Worked in Rotation in With New Trees

system of intercropping, he believes. Last year his corn crop made 400 bushels in 20 acres of trees. 'Corn interferes some with spraying," he admits, "but where the trees are large I plant the corn every other row and get thru easily with the spray-ing equipment. There is another thing that will work. You might put corn and potatoes in alternate rows and have the two crops on the same ground that way. I will try this combination another year and it probably will pay all the overhead on the orchard. If you plant corn north and south one year, you should change the direction to east and west the next year. This has a tendency to dis-courage the mice and keeps the ground even."

Another thing Mr. Kotsch advises is to keep a basin around the young trees. For one reason the water will run in there and drown out the mice, and the low places like that hold moisture longer than higher ground. Since the rodents like dry burrowing places they will avoid the basins around the trees. "Young trees should be wrapped just as soon as they are planted," he assured. "I know of several cases where the rabbits and mice have chewed 20 or 30 trees a night. In the winter it is almost necessary to keep the snow away from the trees. It will pile up so the rodents can get to the trees above the wrappings and girdle them. When the snow covers their other foods the rabbits make for the trees to get the bark. A person really should shovel the snow away from each tree to be

Considerable manure is used on the 75 acres Mr. Kotsch has in orchard, and on the balance of the 295 acres he is farming, for that matter. He puts the fertilizer in a circle out about 2 or 3 feet from the trunk of a tree. This gets at the roots better he finds. If there is any doubt about just where to put the manure, he suggests it should be just about under the ends of the limbs. "Green manure right from the barn is better than old," he said, "and sheep manure is about the best one can use.

### Soil Must Be Fertile

"When an orchard comes into bearing it is necessary to put back fertility. If you don't it simply will rest from production longer. I have used commercial fertilizers with success, but nothing beats manure. It is best to give the orchard a coating every year. We use a disk to cut up the centers in the orchard to give moisture a chance to go down. Some orchard men plow the centers, but our land here would wash too badly if we used the plow, and too, it would bother some in spraying. I believe the ground should be disked both ways when-ever it is possible."

It is an easy matter to let an orchard die out, according to Kotsch. It may not seem of much consequence when one or two trees go at a time, but that will eat into the orchard before one realizes it. Kotsch says that whenever a tree dies, no matter how old the orchard is, a replacement should That is the only way to perpetuate an orchard. He thought a minute over the proposition of tree mortality. "You may lose 12 trees a year out of 400," he figured. "In 10 years that would be 120, but if you keep up the replacements you will have a real orchard. No matter how small your losses may be, replace them."

Spraying gets a lot of attention in the Kotsch

(Continued on Page 22)

# And Why Not Try Brome Grass? By G. E. Dull

REVENTION of the depletion of plant food in the soil by erosion or its restoration after such depletion are problems that more and more confront farmers of Kansas and neighboring states where torrential rains play havoc with fields that have been long in cultivation or have considerable slope. As continued cultivation only makes the case more aggravated and alfalfa and Sweet clover still fail to supply that binding material native to our prairie soils, it seems neces sary to turn to nature to supply that deficiency. As it is impossible to get the land again sodded to the native grass, within a reasonable time, some cultivated variety of grass must be used to implant in the soil the millions of fibrous roots that once held it together.

The choice of such a variety must take into consideration its adaptability to such need, to the soil and climatic conditions and to the ease of securing the necessary seed and a stand of vigorous young plants. In this (Washington) county Brome grass has proved itself a leader in all the points mentioned, and bids fair to be of equal value to the farm lands of other counties around here, especially those lying east of us. Farmers here recognize its worth for pasture, soil building and seed production, until this county now leads the state in the acreage sown to the crop.

As a pasture crop it starts the earliest of all tried here, holds up quite well thru the heat of the summer and continues until the very grip of winter checks all growth. We have turned stock on it are the checks all growth. it April 14 with as good a growth as the native grass showed four weeks later, and have continued to graze it up to November 14, long after the prai-

ries have become brown, and in which time it has

ries have become brown, and in which time it has twice been covered with snow.

Its ability as a soil binder is hardly surpassed even by the Bermuda grass of the South. After becoming well rooted it withstands much tramping by livestock and is rarely injured by flooding or by covering with silt, but continues to grow up thru it, thus building up the low places. Where dug out by grader and flood water along the roadside its fibrous roots—3 or 4 feet long—look like the white flowing samples of sisal fiber exhibited at the fairs by twine manufacturers. These are the binding by twine manufacturers. These are the binding materials that add humus to our soils and prevent erosion. Without such there is no permanency to ag-

As a seed producer it is quite prolific, especially for the first three or four years after seeding. The seed is quite easily saved when one has learned the art. It is cut, bound and threshed just as we do wheat, except that care must be taken to prevent the plants becoming too dry. Threshing should follow closely after cutting unless it can be done during moist weather. By closing the fan up tightly and running slowly with few concaves a fairly clean lot of seed may be secured. Otherwise much leaf and stem will add to the bulk. We have had yields running all the way from 200 to 650 pounds of seed an acre. As we have always received \$12 or better a hundredweight besides at least two months of pasture it has proved a profitable crop.

Some men think it hard to secure a stand, but we have not found it so. There has been but one failure here, and that was due to a weedy field and the cover deeply. As it can stand much cold we have found that planting immediately after oats sowing is better than waiting until warmer weather later. This also generally helps to insure plenty of moisture. Here lies the reason for covering deeply, too. as a shallow covering frequently allows the seed to dry out just as the tiny plant is emerging and before it can secure a roothold in the soil. It will come readily thru 2 inches of soil. We have sown in the fall (August) with equal success by covering more deeply, but there usually is more risk of

dry weather.

The method of sowing depends upon the equipment at hand and the patience of the worker. The seed may be sown by a wheat drill equipped with a special agitator if the seed is quite clean and heavy a time. Otherwise sowing by hand and covering by the disk is likely to prove more satisfactory. If the latter method is used select a day having an amounts are put in the drill box at a fair breeze and sow with the wind to one side, and walk back after each "thru." For drilling, a calm day would be preferable. In either case 15 pounds of seed an acre should be sufficient, altho in seeding by hand it is hard to keep to so small an amount.

If the stand seems thin the first summer wait until late the spring following to condemn it. A plant every 2 feet may be better than two to the foot as it thickens up. We have had fields seemingly devoid of plants in July or August prove almost a perfect stand the following spring. Give it a fair trial on a firm seedbed as for wheat, and we feel sure you will be convinced of its great value as a pasture crop and soil conserver.

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# Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

RVING T. BUSH, founder and head of the Bush Terminal Company, asks, our children by insisting that they believe things their minds reject? Do we develop their virtues or their characters in that way? Is it not better to tell them that details do not matter; it is the fundamentals which count? Do we not help them more by giving them a belief so simple that they may kneel in a Mohammedan Mosque, or a Hindu temple, and give thanks to the Power which is behind all beliefs? Do the details of any religion count, and, stripped of dogma, are not all religions very much the same? Does it really matter whether the worshiper believes his God is in the wooden image before which he kneels, in the heavens above, or in his own heart? Wherever it is, it is the same Power, and is not the best religion one so broad that it teaches tolerance of all?"

That sounds rather well, but when you come to study it the words are so vague that it becomes practically meaningless. The Christian religion has very little in common with either the Mohammedan or the Hindu. If Mr. Bush thinks there is no essential difference between these religions, why take the trouble to hunt up either a church, a Mohammedan mosque or a Hindu temple? From all I have read of the mosques and Hindu temples they are decidedly unsanitary.

He should do his worshiping out in the open air. Somehow or other it always seems to me that when a successful business man begins to talk out of his own line he generally talks nonsense.

Ellsworth Huntington and Leon F. Whitney have been making a study of the men mentioned in Who's Who" and arrive at the conclusion that at least 91 per cent of them are either already married or will be before they reach the age of 55. From this fact they reach another conclusion, which is that married men are more successful than single men. Perhaps so; but the weakness of their argument is that they do not show whether a greater percentage of the married men succeed than of the single men. The Catholic church is the most powerful of all the Christian denominations. Its ministers will, to say the least, rank in scholar-ship and ability with the ministry of any other denomination, and yet they are all single.

Holland, half as big as West Virginia, proposes to spend, in the next 25 or 30 years, two-thirds as much as the United States spent on the Panama Canal. This little country will use 250 million dollars in diking and draining the bay known as the Zuider Zee, and reclaim 552,000 acres of the most fertile land in Europe. There used to be an old saying that "God created the world except the Netherlands, which were created by the Dutch. Altogether I am rather proud of the fact that one of my grandmothers was a Holland Dutch woman.

I observe that several learned men are becoming concerned over the possibility that the population of the world is going to outrun the food sup ply, and that it is only a question of time until famine will sweep the earth. This is nothing new. Nearly 150 years ago, Thomas R. Malthus, an Eng-lish economist, had it figured out to a mathematical certainty that population was bound to overtake food production and the world would face starvation. The trouble with Malthus was that he made his calculations on the production of food at that time. Apparently he did not anticipate that science would make it possible to grow four or five times as much food on a given area as was produced then. Neither did he anticipate the possibility that food may be artificially produced without the assistance of the soil at all. Since the time that Malthus made his celebrated prediction, the population of the world has increased faster than ever before, but at the same time in all civilized, progressive countries the people are better fed than ever before. Furthermore, we are just beginning to realize the possibilities in the way of food production. There is no question that the average acre of tillable land could be made to grow at least three times as much as the average acre produces now. The hens of the United States could be bred up and properly cared for so that they would lay at least three times as many eggs on the average as hens do now; the dairy cows of the country could be improved to the point where they would give three times as much milk as the same number of cows do now.

Ever since I was a boy people have been worrying about things that they imagined were going to occur, but which never did. Further back in history men and women worried far more than they do now because they know more now than they did then.

Now when anyone says that calamities are not going to happen he is talking foolishly. No one knows what the future may bring. The other day the astronomers witnessed the blowing up of a

# The County Fair

BY ROBERT M. ADAMS

This is the time when everywhere Men drag the flivver from its lair And hustle to the county fair.
I love the life upon the grounds, The shoot the shoots and whirl arounds; I love the harrows, plows and diskers, The old-time farmer with his whiskers. I love the thing-ma-jig that whirls The fellows and their buxom girls. I love the fair where time is spent In such diversions innocent, But darn the modern crude and coarse place, Made up of side shows and a horse race. Oh, on our farms are Plymouth Rocks, Both handsome hens and lusty cocks. We ought to show those charming chickens, Not human ones that raise the dickens. We need more Dominicks and Dorkings Instead of birds that roll their stockings. Our youths should watch more Morgan prancers And fewer hella hula dancers. The Jersey cows and other cudders, The Holsteins with their well-filled udders, The cattle from a thousand hills, Are wholesome sights for Jacks and Jills And give us all the needed thrills. Those poor, forsaken, homeless drifters, The refuse of our human sifters, No more should be allowed to show As missing links from Borneo. The folks who pay to see those ginks, They are themselves the missing links. Come iet us rise and bust the snide shows. The gambling nuisances and side shows. The graft and bribing may entrench, From their old places let us wrench The things that make our fairs a stench; Cut out the sights that harm our kiddies. Our fairs with good kine should be full, With more of bulls and less of bull.

sun which probably was the center of a much larger planetary system than our own. That may happen to us. The sun may blow up, and if it does in all probability there will not be a living creature left on this earth, but worrying about such a dire possibility is about as foolish a thing as I can imagine. There is not a single possible thing that we can do to prevent such a calamity. If it comes we have at least this comfort; it will soon be over with. According to scientists we can't suffer more than 48 hours at the furthest. Then there is a good deal more reason, however, to suppose it will not occur than that it will,

When, in September, 1922, at the invitation of the Persian government, Dr. A. C. Millspaugh went to Teheran as administrator-general of Persian



A Scene at the Training Camp of the Championship Contender

finances, skeptics gave him three months to get to know his work, three months more to put his knowledge at work, and three months more in "collecting his salary before leaving Persia in despair." The skeptic has proved here a poor prophet. For Millspaugh has just completed his five-year contract, and during the five years in which he has been the financial dictator of this ancient empire he and his group of expert American assistants have brought about almost a financial miracle. In 1922 Persia's finances were at a low ebb. The police had gone on strike because their pay had been so long in arrears. Governmental expenditures exceeded revenues by about 20 per cent. Ministers of Finance had an average tenure of about three months. Well-known banking firms and merchants of pre-war days were bankrupt. Collection of taxes was difficult, particularly from the rich. Business was depressed, and everywhere

there was a lack of confidence. Here are some of the salient points in the picture today. This year, for the first time in recent years, Persia has a surplus, something like 14 million dollars. This is large for a country the scale of whose governmental expenditures is so small measured by the British or American yardstick. Persia, moreover, has a balanced budget, and taxes are being collected, tho the American mission still has some difficulties on this score. Persia will soon establish a new national bank, and part of the capital for this will come from the sale of the crown jewels, said to be worth 60 million dollars.

# Answers to Anxious Inquirers

MRS. ANN QNOMOUS-You say you followed my advice and attempted to cure your husband of snoring by scattering red pepper under his nose and now he is talking about instituting divorce proceedings, and you want me to get you out of trouble. I deny ever having given such advice. I did suggest that the application of red pepper would wake him up and temporarily put an end to his snoring, but I did not advise your taking that course. I knew that it is risky. A man waked suddenly that way is likely to get peeved. This treatment should only be applied to husbands who are under complete control and broken to drive either single or double.

PANSY-The trouble with you is that you have let this young fellow know that you are chasing him. A man is a good deal like a horse running loose in a pasture. If he knows that you want to halter him he will run all over the pasture, and you will just wear yourself out. Slip up on him when he isn't expecting you and slip a net over his head; then you can halter him easily, but the way you are going about it he is likely to jump the fence and get away entirely.

IMMANUEL-You may have a call to preach as you say, but it is more probable that it is wind on the stomach that ails you.

P. Q.—Why didn't you ask my advice before you invested your money? No advice that I can give you now will help you any. I might suggest, however, just for future reference, that when some well-dressed, soft-handed stranger tells you that if you will let him have your money he can double it for you in 60 days it is time for you to untie your dog if you have one, or suggest to him that if he isn't off your premises in 60 seconds by the watch you won't be responsible for what your dog is likely to do to him.

J. B.—You are mistaken. I did not say that all men are fools: I simply said that all men act like fools part of the time. The difference in men is that some are fools all the time and others only part of the time.

BIBLICAL STUDENT—I do not know whether Methuselah actually lived 969 years or not. If he did he must have been a blamed old nuisance for the last 300 years. No doubt he sat around and whittled and spit and talked about how they used to do when he was a boy. I don't wonder that his grandson Noah didn't suggest to the old man that he had better get ready to get into the ark, Noah had troubles enough without a doddering old fool bothering around on the boat.

A. J .- You ask if I think the precept, "If a man smite thee on the cheek turn the other to him also," is good advice. Well, that depends; if, for whi pre

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example, you are thoroly satisfied that you can whip the daylights out of the smiter and are a pretty fair dodger so that his smiting does not hurt much, your forbearance might furnish a good excuse for trimming him right after he has had his two smites, but unless you are right sure you can lick him and furthermore are right sure that he will not happen to hit you on the point of the chin and maybe knock you out, I would advise strongly against giving him the chance to smite you on the one cheek, to say nothing of turning the other. If you see that he is preparing to smite, side step and swat him first.

"Blest is the man who hath his quarrel just And twice blest he who gets his lick in fust."

R. L.-Yes, I have seen one man whom I feel pretty sure was a perfectly law abiding citizen. He was blind, deaf, and completely paralyzed; he could neither hear, speak nor move, but I could see from the expression of his countenance that he was thinking damn.

O. W. K .- In theory a crime "per se" is one that is universally recognized as a crime without reference to any statute declaring it a crime, while a crime de jure" is one that is made a crime by statute. As a matter of fact there is almost nothing that I know of that at some time in the past was not considered a crime, and this includes all the present statutory crimes from murder down. Under the old Jewish law if one of the Children of Israel killed another, even tho it was an accident for which the killer was in no way to blame, the relatives of the slain man had the right to kill the slayer unless he could make a successful get-away to the "City of Refuge." His safety did not depend on his innocence of any intent to commit a crime but on his ability as a runner.

YOUNG HUSBAND-You say that your wife refuses to obey you and want to know what you can do about it. Nothing, so far as I can see at present. If she will not obey you you might try obeying her; that probably will be satisfactory to her and best for you; the chances are that she has more sense than you have anyway.

WORRIED :- If you have nothing more to worry about than the possible invasion of this country by the Pope you ought to be a happy man. The Pope is a rather decrepit old Italian gentleman who has enough trouble in holding the job he has without undertaking to start anything over here in the United States, even if he wanted to do so.

# The Note is Outlawed

A and B are husband and wife. They own 200 acres of land. Twenty-five years ago A gave a note secured by this land. He paid all but \$200, and could not get any frace of the man holding the note for years. In the meaning interest and compound interest had piled up until he couldn't pay it. The man holding the note has never made any attempt to get the money. Can he collect at A's death? The land is in B's name only. A's name is not on the deeds.

D. K. W.

If it has been more than five years since any payment was made on this note either in the way of principal or interest, the statute of limitations has run against it and the note could not be collected by law. With the outlawing of the note of course the mortgage, which I assume was given on the land, also loses its validity. If B did not join in the execution of this mortgage she could not be held liable for the note, and at A's death no judg-ment could be obtained against her.

# Must Build the Center Fence

A owns land in Hamilton county, Kansas, where there is free range for stock. B also owns or leases land adjoining, fences and uses A's land for pasture, but refuses to pay A any rent. Is A entitled to rent? Could A hold the fence permanently or until the rent is settled? Is B a trespasser? What right has a person owning land in free range country?

C. F. F.

B is not a trespasser but A would have a right to turn stock on his land and if this stock goes over on B's land A would not be a trespasser either. Either A or B have a right to fence two sides of



his land and require the adjoining landowner or

landowners to fence the other two sides.

For example, if A's land lies within the pasture which has been enclosed with a fence by B, A may if he wishes put in a lawful fence on two sides of his land and compel B, if B owns the land adjacent on the other two sides, to build a division fence be-tween his land and A's land.

# See the Superintendent

I live 2% miles from our school, but have to send our two girls, aged 8 and 10, to another school 1% miles away. But last term they compelled us to send them to our own school. We had to haul them to and from school, as it is too far for the children to walk. The school near-at hand had the room and would permit us to send the children there, but wanted tuition, which our school would not pay. Our children missed about 35 days on account of being so far away, but could have

attended the full term at the nearer school. What I want to know is could I send them to the nearer school? There is room in both schools for all pupils. Our school board is willing to put our land in the other district, but the nearer school board objects to that and thinks it should have tuition. We offered to put in three-quarters of land and send five scholars. Both districts have a larger assessment than is required by law. Our school has 2½ sections more than the other. Can a resident who is not on the school board order our children to go home from school in the morning?

R. W. T.

Your school board has the right to permit your children to be sent to the school which is nearer and pay tuition. As you do not live quite 3 miles from the school, your school board is not compelled to furnish transportation, altho the law permits it to do so. In all cases where children have to go 3 miles or more the district must furnish transportation.

The county superintendent has the right to alter the boundaries of these districts, and, on giving of proper notice, might change your land from your district to the other district, even against the protest of the other district.

I would suggest that you take this matter up

I would suggest that you take this matter up with your county superintendent.

I do not exactly know what you mean by "or-dering your children to go home." The teacher of the school might under certain conditions tell the children to go home, but an outsider, of course, would have no such authority.

# Will Could be Broken

A owned an 80-acre farm. He married a widow, B, with one daughter. A and B had a son. Before A's death he willed the farm as follows: One-half to this son at the age of 25; the other half to go to the son at B's death. Would that will as such hold good, or could B's daughter break this will at B's death and get one-half of B's one-half of the farm?

B. H.

The will could be broken unless B, the widow, waived her rights under the statutes. One-half of A's property, both personal and real, would descend to her at his death regardless of any will which he might make. That one-half is her property absolutely to do with as she pleases, and unless she otherwise disposed of it by will, the daughter would inherit one-half of her mother's property.

# No Special Loan Fund

Where can I get complete information concerning the veterans' farm loan?

There is no special provision for farm loans to veterans. If the writer of this question will send his full name and address I will be pleased to send copies of the Congressional acts bearing upon compensation of veterans in the World War.

# Could Pasture the Wheat

A and B are neighbors, and A rents his land to B for pasture for a small sum. The next year B does not pasture it, and it grows a good volunteer crop of wheat. Can B cut it and have it all for the small sum that he paid for pasture? They had papers made and signed by a notary public. Do they have to be registered in court?

A. E. S.

If this land was leased for a term of years to B, it is my opinion that he had the right to gather the natural produce of the soil. That is, he had the right either to pasture the wheat or to harvest it.

# "Special Privileges for Farmers"

W. F. Jensen, president of the Mutual Creamery Company, Los Angeles, has written to Senator Capper protesting the "special privileges" granted farmers' cooperative associations by the Government. In California, as in other parts of the country, farmers' co-operative creameries are competing with the creamery trust. The senator's reply follows:

EAR MR. JENSEN-I have studied carefully the observations you make. I am inclined to think you have been misled when you consider as "special privileges" agricultural policies of the Federal Government which should not be viewed in that light.

This assistance to co-operative associations by the Government compares with the assistance which the Department of Commerce is rendering industrial groups in assisting them to organize commercial and manufacturers' trade associations. Certainly in amount of money expended, personnel involved, and results accomplished, the work that is being done for commerce and industry thru the Department of Commerce overshadows the work being done by the Department of Agriculture for farm co-operatives.

In the main co-operative associations are merely mutual agencies performing a service at cost. There is no element of profit involved. There is no great difference in the treatment of farmers' cooperatives from that which is accorded by states to labor organizations, trade associations, incor-porated chambers of commerce, mutual building and loan companies, insurance mutuals and other non-profit organizations.

In your letter you refer to the "type of business organizations which operate under and by privilege of the Capper-Volstend Act," and complain that they deal in non-member business, and therefore enjoy privileges to which "they are not entitled."

It is pertinent to inquire what the privileges are to which exception is taken. It is not in the field of taxeties.

of taxation, because earnings or savings are only exempt from taxation if they are distributed pro rata to non-members and members alike in proportion to the volume of business done by each. If the so-called "patronage refund" is repaid only to members, then a tax must be paid on the profits

arising from the non-member business.

As for the Capper-Volstead Act, it merely expresses the right of farm producers to get together in marketing their crops so long as operations are strictly for the mutual benefit of the members, dividends on stock do not exceed 8 per cent, and each member has only one vote regardless of his stockholdings. The Capper-Volstead Act does not confer any uncontrolled right to operate without limits, but requires that non-member business shall not exceed the member business and that no monopoly or restraint of trade shall be permitted which unduly enhances prices.

Reference is made in your letter to the "Exemp-tion from the application of the Sherman Act and the Clayton Act and various state laws." I do not know of any important exemptions to agriculture in the Sherman Act of 1890. The Clayton Act of 1914 contained the following Section 6:

That the labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce. Nothing contained in the anti-trust laws shall be construed to forbid the existence and operation of labor, agriculture, or horticultural organizations, instituted for the purpose of mutual help, and not having capital stock or conducted for profit, or to forbid or restrain individual members of such organizations from lawfully carrying out the legitimate objects thereof; nor shall such organizations; or the members thereof be held or construed to be illegal combinations or conspiracies in restraint of trade under the anti-trust laws.

It is interesting to note that the foregoing recognizes that labor as well as agricultural organizations are not illegal combinations under the anti-

You make the point that agriculture is "favored" by "access to the borrowing of money at a low rate of interest from various government agencies, The reference apparently is to the Federal Farm Loan banks and the Intermediate Credit bank. These are banks operating under Federal charter and by virtue of acts of Congress, but no more so than the Federal Reserve banks and the

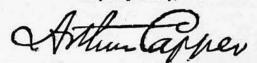
national banks themselves. Their business is virtually identical. They secure money from the public and lend it to the customers at a rate of interest that carries the expenses of the banks. They do not lend Government money to the farmers, nor is the rate of interest lower than the nature of the business justifies, since the basic principle of their business is to sell their bonds, based on sound collateral, to the public, and to lend the proceeds to farmers at interest sufficiently above the

bond rate to pay all expenses.

The War Finance Corporation served industry as well as agriculture, and therefore should not be listed as a special act for agriculture. On the other side of the ledger, what account is taken of the hundreds of millions of federal funds lent at low interest to railroads, of the millions spent and lent on shipping, and of the hundreds of millions spent to finance drainage and reclamation projects and thus encourage additional competition for farmers? In fact, when complaint is made that Government support for co-operatives is encouraging competition for private business concerns, it might be well to reflect that our whole national policy toward agriculture is aimed to encourage and promote the maximum competition among farmers.

As a matter of fact, the present age is one of decreasing competition in all lines, but in industrial and commercial lines to a far greater degree than in agriculture. The court decisions on trade associations, the present attitude of the Federal Trade Commission on trade associations and similar moves to combine in industry, all more than counterbalance anything that is being done to encourage agricultural co-operation.

Very respectfully,



# World Events in Pictures



Sweden's Swimming Champions: Arne Borg Holds the World's Record for the Half Mile, 10 Minutes and 28.8 Seconds. Miss Brita Hazelius Has Broken Many Women's Records



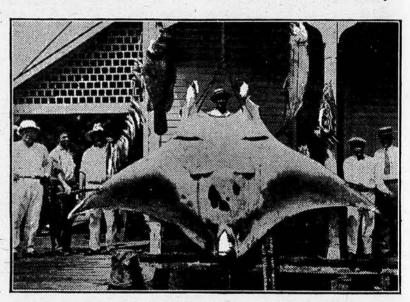
President Coolidge, Mrs. Coolidge and John Coolidge, Who is With His Parents While They Are on Their Summer Vacation at Hot Springs, S. D., Visited the State Soldiers' Home Located There a Few Days Ago. They Were Received With Enthusiasm by the Men Who Knew "Squads Right" in Days Gone By



In the World of Fashion; This Reversible Cloak From Japan is the Latest in Fall Wear; it May be Worn on Either Side; One is Black and the Other is More Showy



Here is Paul Varner, the Chairman of the Committee in Charge of the Georgia to Brazil Non-Stop Flight, With Paul R. Redfern, Who Was the Pilot of the "Port of Brunswick." Which Winged Its Way Out Into the Mists of the Atlantic Ocean and Never Was Heard of Again After That Fateful Day



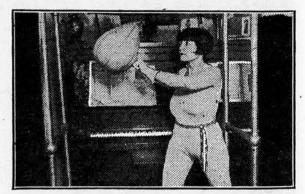
Here is the Kind of a Fish Which Weighs 3,500 Pounds, That the Folks Catch in Florida: This is Part of the Catch of 13,375 Pounds Made in 8 Hours Recently by the Daytona Beach Fishing Club. This Fish Was Harpooned and Subdued Only After a Terrific Struggle, Which Was a Real Battle Even for the Skillful Game Fisherman Involved



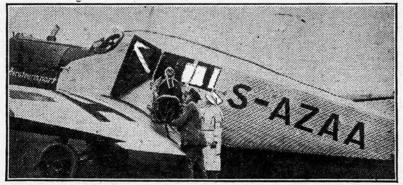
H. A. Clark of Bostonia, Calif., Has Started a National Chain of Automobile Camps to be Set a Two-Days' Drive Apart; These Two Young Ladies Are Enjoying All the Comforts of a Living Room While They Are on a Tour Over the Country



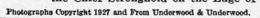
E. R. Case Was Elected President of the American Prison Association at Its 57th Annual Meeting Recently, Which Was Held at Tacoma, Wash.



Vina-Jeanne La Mar, the Undefeated Feminine Bantamweight Champion of the World, Keeps in Trim by Punching the Bag in Her Apartment in New York City, Which Also Serves as Her Training Quarters; She is Willing to Box Any Women



A Flying Ambulance for the Isolated Inhabitants of Lapland, in Northern Sweden, Was Donated by Oscar H. Hirsch of Stockholm, on His Birthday, to the Swedish Red Cross. The Aerial Ambulance Will Carry Patients From the Frozen Wastes to the Military Hospital at Boden, the Chief Stronghold on the Edge of the Arctic Zone





The Only Fire Department in the Country in Which Women Serve as the Braye "Fire Laddies" is in Silver Springs, a Little Town Just Outside of Washington, D. C. The Ladies' Fire Fighting is Not Merely Show; They Actually Put Out Fires, as Witness This Motor Car Being "Put Out" by Chief (Mrs.) W. J. Brannan and Her Firefighters

# Income Was \$4,700 From 240 Acres

# But I. E. Holm Has a Good Farm Organization and He Keeps Records

RGANIZATION is the basis of any successful business. And nowhere is organization more important than in the business of farming. The success of a well-organized farm business is illustrated on the farm of I. E. Holm of Dwight, whose farm showed the largest income last year of the 34 farms in Morris county co-operating with the Kansas State Agricultural College in farm account work. Mr. Holm also held the same record for 1925. His 240-acre farm showed an income of over \$4,700 last year. These facts were brought out at the annual Morris county summary meeting for farm account work, which is conducted under the direction of I. N. Chapman, farm management demonstrator of the Extension Division, Kansas State Agricultural College.

"Yes, sir, here's my organization," said Mr. Holm as he proudly waved his hand toward two of his sturdy sons and a youngster just coming on. "The other boy is helping my neighbor. We didn't need him and George did."

In reply to a question as to the number of crop acres he handled on his farm, Mr. Holm replied: "Well let me see, about 160 acres cultivated. We raise alfalfa, oats, corn and kafir, with Sweet clover as a soil builder."

raise alfalfa, oats, corn and kafir, with Sweet clover as a soil builder."
"No wheat?" was the surprised question.
"No, sir," emphatically declared Mr. Holm. "I couldn't make any money raising wheat, so I quit



Mrs. Holm and Her Five Daughters

it. My failure in 1924 cured me. If I use a rotation of corn, kafir, oats, Sweet clover and alfalfa, with good livestock to feed it to, I believe I can make more money than by raising wheat, especially when I consider the fertility of my farm."

The poultry enterprise is one phase of the farm business on the Holm farm that has shown a marked increase during the last year. In 1925 the gross profit a hen was \$2.48; in 1926 it was \$3.21, or an increase of 73 cents. The increase in the returns was due in part to the reconstruction of the poultry housing. The hens are now housed in a straw loft hen house about 48 by 20 feet, which was built in the early part of 1926. In addition, a brooder house is used for the little chicks. Mrs. Holm started out with 714 baby chicks this year, and so far has lost only 27. This unusually low percentage of loss is due to proper care and good feeding. At present Mrs. Holm has a flock of 300 White Leghorn hens. The returns a hen from poultry in 1926 were 87 cents above the average for the 34 co-operators in the county.

Not only in poultry but in other enterprises has

Not only in poultry but in other enterprises has the Holm farm showed returns which were much above the average. The returns from the dairy enterprise were a little more than \$86 a dairy cow, which was about \$30 more than the county average. Mr. Holm has a herd of grade Holsteins with a

# By L. E. Haugsted

purebred sire at the head. The dam of this sire has a C. T. A. record of 504.6 pounds of butterfat. The sire that he had preceding this one also was from a high testing dam, and his sire had been formerly used at the Fort Hays Experiment Station.

The hog enterprise on the Holm farm did not yield as large returns in 1926 as it did the year before. The average return a brood sow was \$310.86 in 1925; in 1926 it was \$271.14, or a difference of \$39.72. This decrease in receipts probably was due to bad weather at farrowing time. Fewer pigs to the litter were saved in 1926 than the year before. But the returns in 1926 were still about \$47 above the average for the 34 co-operators for that year. The cost of caring for a brood sow for a year is about \$50, figuring interest on investment, and feed, labor and other items of cost, so Mr. Holm's hogs yielded a very satisfactory profit in 1926 even the lower than the previous year.

There are four girls old enough to help Mrs. Holm with the work in the house, and here, too, are evidences of the organization that prevails on

the Holm farm.

"You know," said one of Mr. Holm's neighbors, "I think the Holm family is one of the most wonderful families I ever saw. Every child knows his place and his work on the farm, and there is no play until that work is finished. The amount of work done by each is not a burden, but they are raised to understand that business is first." The whole farmstead gives evidence of the fact that the Holm farm business is a paying one."

The additional profit in 1926 over 1925 was due to decreased overhead expense, increased returns from the poultry and dairy enterprises, and a decrease in the amount of feed bought.

That the farm account book with its yearly summary is useful is indicated by Mr. Holm's statement as he elbowed his way thru the 60 of his friends and neighbors at the summary meeting. "I'm very anxious to get the summary and analysis of my 1926 farm account book," said Mr. Holm, "for the one last year was very helpful. I found out a lot of things I wasn't sure about before."

The summary and analysis prepared for each farm account book kept thruout the year stresses the farm projects as to their strength and weakness. Emphasis is placed on the number of crop acres to the power unit and an extra effort is urged to make this amount as high as possible in accordance with high production and good returns from crops. This is an important factor in keeping down costs of the farm business. A favorable balance of receipts from crops and receipts from livestock is pointed out. The farmer is encouraged to secure returns from both phases of the farm business and not to depend too much on returns from the crops grown. A well balanced farm business is one that usually secures about 60 per cent of its returns from one

phase and about 40 per cent from the other.

Farm account work is growing in Kansas and every year sees more and more records being kept by farmers who, like Mr. Holm, desire to run their farm on a more business-like basis.

# Kansas Leads in Tooth Powder

WHETHER you brush your teeth or polish your salver, or scour the frying pan, you use the same material, and it is one of which Kansas produces more than any other state.

duces more than any other state.
"The more we learn of the natura, resources

of Kansas, and the more we adapt them to our uses, the more we learn that this state is far from being the flat, uninteresting plain so often pictured in early days and by the fleeting tourist who sees more of his speedometer than he does of the region thru which he is passing," is the way I. D. Graham of the State Board of Agriculture sees the situation.

The volcanic ash, or pumice, which is the effective base of tooth paste, polishing powders and scouring soaps, occurs in widespread deposits in Western Kansas, a state that never had a volcano.

Far back in the dim past as man reckons time, but quite recently as the geologists figure, there occurred a vast volcanic explosion somewhere to the westward, and the ejected ash was carried by the prevailing winds and deposited in beds, there to remain until brought into service for man's use. One can imagine some restive peak in the Rocky

One can imagine some restive peak in the Rocky Mountains that blew its head off and sent up a vast column of ashes and smoke thousands of feet into the air to be carried off and deposited, hundreds of miles away, in these beds by the swirling blasts which followed the explosion.

Altho widely scattered over the western part of the state, the principal deposits, some of which attain a thickness of 15 feet, are found in the counties of Jewell, Norton and Meade. Norton county ranks first with 20 known deposits, and Meade has



The Holm Farm "Organization" is Putting Up Alfalfa

about a dozen, practically all of which are owned by the large packing houses for use in making scouring soap; by other firms for the making of tooth paste or as polishing powders, and by America's largest automobile manufacturer as an abrasive.

This pumice is volcanic glass, pulverized into varying degrees of fineness by the terrific force of the blast which threw it into the air. The finer particles, which are almost impalpable and not unlike wheat flour in consistency, are used as the best known base for tooth paste, while that of other textures goes into polish for silverware and jewelry; for scouring the kitchen utensils or for polishing the finer parts of machinery.

About 40,000 tons of this material, having a value of \$120,000 are taken from these Kanses deposits.

About 40,000 tons of this material, having a value of \$130,000, are taken from these Kansas deposits each year, and this state is the source of the largest supply in the United States.

# Kansas Gets a Sea

KANSAS was given a lake this summer. The gift is 30 square miles large. Following the meanderings of the water line it is almost 60 miles around it. In the deepest place the water is 8 to 10 feet above ground. This lake is in the famous Cheyenne Bottoms, between Hoisington and Great Bend, Barton county. The water came down Blood and Deception creeks and the dry washes adjacent to the bottoms.

# He's Always Sure of a Good Crop

OTHING pays better than alfalfa for a bottom land farm." Roy Brickley, Lyon county, was decisive. He had been chopping weeds out of a patch of corn that had prospects of making 75 bushels an acre. "I've lived on this farm since I was 9 months old," he continued, "and no crop has demonstrated that it could make us more money than alfalfa."

Brickley has been farming the 160 acres he now controls for 17 years. His father had farmed it before him and still owns the land. He refuses to sell it because it is a good investment. It is productive, but that to a great extent is due to the careful farming methods that have been practiced there. Roy likes an alfalfa and corn combination, or an alfalfa-wheat layout. During the war, of course, he farmed to wheat and alfalfa entirely, and one year got 1,900 bushels of grain from 50 acres. It has been an alfalfa-wheat farm most of the time. In 47 years of farming, wheat has been out of the game only three years. Of course, there have been 5 or 6 acres of corn and some other feed, but no large acreage. At present the corn makes up the large grain acreage to the exclusion of wheat.

There are several reasons why Mr. Brickley is an alfalfa enthusiast. "In the first place," he said,

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

"I am satisfied that nothing will pay me better on this farm than alfalfa. On bottom land I always am sure to get a crop. Usually there is a good demand for good grade alfalfa hay, or it is easily marketed thru livestock. Occasionally I can get a good seed crop—last year, for example, I sold \$500 worth of seed, and I have done better than that. And all the time I am growing alfalfa I am not only producing a profitable crop, but also building up the land for profitable production of other crops."

The barn doors were rolled open to exhibit bales of this season's cuttings of alfalfa, piled high as the roof would permit. It is in the prime of condition. That is one of Brickley's hobbies—getting alfalfa up so it will command the best market prices. And he sells a lot of it and some prairie hay. He and his two hired hands handle all the farm work.

And there is another point of interest. Brickley has found it cheaper to keep two hired men the year around than to keep only one man and hire help at day's wages when needed. "My two men are steady, they know their work and don't have to be told to do everything, like strangers. There is a

big saving of time in that, and my time isn't wasted running around trying to find efficient help," he explained. "If you are going to do a thing, do it right." He was thinking particularly about seedbed preparation when he said that. He works and works his land, and plows as much as 6 to 8 inches deep. Perhaps 6 inches would be the rule, however. "The earlier you plow for wheat the better," he said. "Land plowed July 1 will make 10 bushels more wheat yield than ground plowed a month or six weeks later." The tractor has proved a "short-cut" in farm work.

At times when the market drags for alfalfa or corn, it is fed to livestock. Hogs are the principal main-hold in this line, as he feeds out about two carloads every year. He buys up what he feeds out as a rule. "It isn't as profitable buying the pigs," he said, "but it saves time. If a man has too much work on his hands he is likely to neglect some, and it likely would be the pigs in my case. So I buy practically all I feed."

He always tries to buy purebred stock, as he has found it pays. Purebreds always have finished out better for him than grades of no certain crosses. But, of course, it isn't always possible to get strictly purebred stuff.

# Why Not Provide Running Water?

# No Other Single Thing Will Do So Much to Lighten the Farm Home Burdens and the Cost is Not Excessive

THERE is no single thing which a woman may have that will lighten the burden of housework and save as many steps as running water. There is no equipment about the house or the farmstead more important than the water system.

Aside from the mere convenience, a plentiful supply of clean water is one of the first requirements of sanitation and health. Water is the universal solvent, and was put on the earth in abundance tokeep things clean. Our health and well-being are almost in proportion to our use of plenty of clean, pure water.

Any board of health can name innumerable instances where plagues of disease in man and beast can be traced to a defect in the water supply. No city could exist with its thousands of inhabitants so close together if it didn't give the strictest atten-tion to its water supply and disposal of waste.

The individual farmer cannot afford the extensive kind of a system that the city has for treating and purifying its water, but he certainly cannot afford not to have a pure supply of water kept safe from all contamination and danger.

The idea seems to be generally prevalent that only the families in the city can have safe and convenient running water, and this could easily be assumed since only about one-tenth of our farms have a real system of water supply. But it is just as possible for every farm family as it is for every city family to have a safe, adequate, and conven-ient supply of water. Perhaps not so easily nor so cheaply, but nevertheless possible.

### Water Should Come First

Of all the conveniences which may be installed around the farm home the water system is first. A source of electricity is most desirable and should come next, as these two utilities form the basis for the installation of all other conveniences. Because of the absolute necessity for water in the daily prosses of life the water system should come first.

In taking up the discussion of the farm water supply installation let us first make note of certain fundamental units that any water system must have. These might be listed as follows:

A safe and adequate source of water. Provision for storing a quantity of the water at an elevation or under pressure. A pump of some kind for forcing the water from the source to the storage, together with a source of power for operating the pump. A distributing system of pipes for carrying the water from the source or storage to the points where it is to be used. A disposal system for the waste water and the sewage.

While this fifth unit is not exactly a part of the water system it is so essential to the complete usefulness of the latter that it is mentioned here. An article covering the installation of a disposal system will come later.

The source of the water may be a well or a spring or the roofs of the buildings. Very rarely a stream or lake is used for a farm supply. A city will use this source when it is of sufficient size to go into the business of purifying and treating the

raw water of the river or lake.

Very often we find the supply already determined on a given farm, and the rest of the system must be built around it. If it is a deep well the pump must be installed over the well. A shallow well (25 feet or less) may often be pumped with the pump in the homeometer in come other location off to the in the basement or in some other location off to the side. Pumping from a spring will depend on its location, but will often require the same installation as the shallow well.

# Then the Job is Easy

Sometimes a spring is found so high above the premises that the water will flow down to the house without any pumping. When the roof and rainfall furnish the supply it is only necessary to collect the water with the spouting and conduct it to the cistern. The cistern becomes an important part of this kind of supply and is the storage unit in the strictest sense. Pumping from a cistern is the same as from a shallow well. Many farms having poor wells obtain practically their entire supply from roofs and cisterns.

The water from any-of these sources can be just about as safe as you want to make it. Water that has filtered down thru any depth of soil or gravel is nearly always pure and should be safe whether it is taken from a well or appears on the hillside in the form of a spring. The chief precaution is to prevent surface water, which has not been filtered, from mixing with it, either in the well or in the opening of the spring. One cannot be too careful in the building of a spring house or in the walling up of a well to absolutely keep out all surface pollution. Sometimes in spite of precautions a water vein will become contaminated thru an unknown opening to the surface.

The best policy is to keep the well as far away as possible from barnyard drainage or the seep By P. B. Potter

from privies and to have all drainage away from the well or spring location. Cistern water usually is safe from this kind of pollution, but it can become contaminated if the water is not properly filtered and the cistern cleaned at reasonable intervals. Every time it rains the roof should be allowed to wash off before any water is turned into the cistern.

Hardness in the water is a thing that cannot be avoided, and the farm with a soft water spring is indeed fortunate. Any water that has seeped down thru limestone or shale is almost sure to be hard. The calcium and magnesium of the limestone are easily dissolved out by the water and form the chief elements of hardness, altho there are other forms of hardness. Water softeners are available en the market and are reasonably satisfactory if

the water is not too hard.

Some farms in certain localities are driven to a cistern supply of water because of the extreme hardness of the well water. Most farm women insist on a cistern for a part of their water because of the desirability of soft water in the laundry and for other washing.

A certain amount of storage must be provided for in any water system. The cistern provides it.

for in any water system. The cistern provides it and is most essential when rain water is depended on. The storage here ought to be sufficient to carry the household for a month, and a two-months' supply would be safer. The rainfall of a region has much to do with the size of the cistern, as well as the roof area available. The well itself provides for considerable storage, and if the pumping outfit is well chosen very little storage is needed above

Many of the automatic water plants have tanks holding only 40 gallons, while tanks of 10,000 gal-lons capacity are often installed. A hillside reser-



voir might hold 100 barrels. In any case the quantity of water stored depends mostly on the ability of the pumping outfit to deliver and on the quantity of water required at any one time.

The presence of a large supply of stored water is very desirable in the case of fire, while on the other hand stored water loses its freshness and is not preferred for drinking. This can be overcome by fresh water connections between the pump and the storage tank. The ability of the well or spring to flow abundantly would influence the amount to be stored. A small spring might furnish sufficient water if all that it gave in 24 hours were stored.

If the storage can be provided in a place elevated above the premises the water will run down to the faucets without further attention. But if no elevated storage can be secured then the water must be forced into a tank with air pressure to force it to the faucets. One type of system provides compressed air that will force the water direct from

A certain amount of handling of the water is necessary in every water system, and the device that does this is known as the pump. There are any number of types and makes and sizes of pumps on the market suitable to almost every condition. Simple hand pumps for raising water from the cistern to the sink; hand pumps for forcing water to the attic tank or to the bathroom; hand pumps for raising water out of a well or forcing it further; power pumps for doing these same things; power pumps for lifting and forcing water into pressure tanks or to great elevations; pumps for windmills or gas engines or pumps with a motor built directly

Whatever the type of pump the method of raising the water is about the same in each. A plunger working up and down in a cylinder-draws the water up to it by suction. As the water comes into the cylinder it is trapped by a valve in the bottom and cannot go back. The plunger then descends and the water passes thru a valve in the plunger, where it becomes trapped above the plunger. As the plunger rises it lifts and forces the water to any height or pressure not exceeding its power.

good deal of attention should be given to the selection of the pump, as it is the heart of the out-fit. A pump that meets the conditions and one of ample capacity and power will always give the greatest satisfaction and the longest service. The selection of the right pump is not always an easy matter, and the farmer usually needs some assistance. A reliable dealer usually can give the proper advice. Manufacturers of pumps maintain such service. In asking for this advice always give

complete data on your conditions and requirements.

The Middle West is very fortunate in having a goodly number of manufacturers of complete lines of pumps. While there may be some difference in prices and quality, the products of these concerns are reliable, and the farmer cannot go far wrong in patronizing any of them. A nearby dealer that can give the best after-service is likely to be the

best one to buy from.

### Better Use Galvanized Pipe

The delivery or distributing part of the water system may be small, or it may be quite extensive, depending on the system itself. There is not much to say about this except that the pipes will have to go where the water is wanted, and convenience is one of the aims in installing a water system.

Galvanized pipe only should be used, and the sizes should be ample, as a better flow and less loss of pressure will be obtained. The various lengths and pieces of pipe should be joined with good fittings and with red lead. No piece of iron pipe or iron fitting should be used, as rust in the water will result. Convenient valves and cutoffs should be included and, of course, the pipes must be laid below frost line.

Any given combination of the storage and pumping units will throw the system into one of the three types. These are the gravity system, the hydro-pneumatic system, and the pneumatic system. No general statement can be made as to which is the best system, and the one actually chosen for a given farm will depend on the conditions existing and the requirements to be met.

In the gravity system the water is stored in an elevated position and runs down the pipe by the force of gravity. The storage might be a hillside reservoir, or a tank on a tower, or a concrete tank atop the silo, or a tank in the attic, or a barrel on the side of the house under the eaves. This system has the advantage of storing up a fairly large quantity of water, of delivering all of the water at the same pressure, and is free from the troubles with compressed air. It is a highly desirable system and is recommended wherever the conditions are favorable for it, especially where there is a hill on which a concrete reservoir can be built.

The hydro-pneumatic system is one of the common types and is suitable for most conditions. "Hydro" means water and "pneumatic" means air. Here we have air and water stored in the same tank, and the water is driven out by the force of the compressed air in the top of the tank. These outfits usually are equipped with an electric motor and automatic control. When the water is used out and the pressure drops to a certain point the out and the pressure drops to a certain point the motor will start up and pump until the pressure is at the maximum, when the motor stops. Since these outfits are automatic no great amount of water is stored, and it is therefore from the head of the stored and it is therefore from the head of the stored and it is therefore from the stored and it is therefore from the stored and it is therefore from the stored and it is the st ter is stored, and it is therefore fresh. It is to be noted that the tanks do not hold their full capacity in water, as about one-third of the space is occupied by air.

# Start With a Good Plan

The pneumatic system has only air stored in the tank, and in place of the water pump there is an air compressor operated by the power unit. This compressed air is delivered to a special air-lift pump submerged in the well or cistern. When a faucet is opened the compressed air operates the pump and water is delivered direct from the well or cistern. Thus with one power unit, which may placed in the shop or anywhere, water may be delivered from a well or a cistern or even from a pond or lake. Since no water is stored in tanks it is fresh as soon as the faucet is opened. This system is adapted to a situation where the sources of supply are widely separated and pumping distances are great.

The farmer who is contemplating a water system should give plenty of time and thought to the planning of it. The water system is a daily necessity and the better it is designed and built the better it will serve. Assuming that the farmer already has his well or cistern the rest of the system will cost him \$200 at the very least. Some will have to spend \$1,000 or more where the system is extensive and much watering of stock and garden is done.

# Certainly Hills Bros Coffee tastes better—it's roasted a few pounds at a time A few pounds at a ti secret of Hills Bros,' exc Controlled Roasting.



Hills Bros. roast their coffee as a good cook makes doughnuts.

She cooks doughnuts a few at a time in the hot fat so as not to lower the temperature. Hills Bros. roast only a few pounds of coffee at a time and thereby bring every pound to uniform perfection.

A few pounds at a time! That's the secret of Hills Bros.' exclusive process of Controlled Roasting. Every particle of the famous blend of fine coffee is roasted evenly. Such an exact process has made it possible for Hills Bros. to set an unattainable standard of uniform deliciousness in coffee.

In addition to creating the utmost in flavor, Hills Bros. save all of it for you by packing their coffee in vacuum. Not until you open the vacuum can is there the slightest chance for a wisp of the aroma or a bit of the flavor to escape.

Wherever you go in the West, you'll find Hills Bros. Coffee the favorite. Buy it at your store. That famous trade-mark, the Arab, is on every can—a guarantee that the coffee is the genuine Hills Bros.—the product of Controlled Roasting. Mail the coupon now for a free copy of "The Art of Entertaining." It tells how to make a perfect cup of coffee.

# HILLS BROS COFFEE

Hills Bros.
COFFEE

Fresh from the original vacuum pack. Easily opened with a key.

HILLS BROS., Dept. KF
2525 Southwest Boulevard, Kansas City, Mo.
Gentlemen:
Send me your booklet, "The Art of Entertaining," free of charge.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Street\_\_\_\_\_\_
City\_\_\_\_State

"THE ART OF ENTERTAINING"

# Plenty of Rain, Anyway

# But the Prairie Hay Producers View the Excessive Moisture With Considerable Alarm!

BY HARLEY HATCH

AIN, rain and still more rain; RAIN, rain and still income and nothing else but, as the darkey said. Under such conditions haying proceeds at very slow speed; one gets a good lot cut down just in time for our regular morning rain to catch it. I think I am safe in estimating that fully 40 per cent of the prairie hay put up so far has been wet, either in the swath or windrow. This is harder on the commercial hay men than it is on the farmers; the farmers can stack up this discolored hay and it will come out of the stack next winter in pretty good condition. But to bale and put on the market, it is ruined; the hay men have no use for it as feed, but it has to be taken off the land. Put in the stack, such hay may sell next winter to some feeder for what it cost to stack it, leaving the hay man with a certain loss. On this farm we are having the same fortune as the rest; this morning the rain is pouring down and we have a lot of hay in the swath, but we were fortunate enough to get the barn half full of bales which received no moisture.

### Corn Will Mature, Maybe?

The growing corn and kafir is the main topic of conversation now. The frequent rains and the cool weather hold the corn as green as it was two weeks ago. However, the ears are going ahead and I believe the chances are that the corn in this locality will all mature before frost falls. The corn planted before May 15 is getting quite hard; the kernels are well dented and the outside husks are beginning to turn. Such corn is almost certainly safe from frost. The later corn, which comprises all that planted between May 15 and June 15, is in good hard roasting ear or a little more. An average September would put all this corn in the safe class. But kafir is not doing quite so well; kafir has to have some moisture to make a crop but it prefers moderately dry weather rather than too much moisture. But it is getting too much moisture now and the plant grows and grows and is very slow about sending out heads. The earliest planted is out in full head and is pretty certain to "make," but that which has not yet headed in this first week in September is due for some hard sledding and, as we all know, mud makes very poor sledding.

# Poor Crop in Illinois

An uncle, who lives in Northern Illinois—Kankakee county—and who has farmed there for more than 50 years, is visiting us. He tells me they have the poorest show for corn there he has ever seen in all that half century of farming. He is ready to admit that for once Kausas has Illinois beaten badly on corn. Yesterday he had a let-ter from his son who is farming there on a large scale, and the boy wrote it was so cool and wet that corn was making no progress, and that he had definitely given up hopes of raising any mature corn. He was about ready to buy 5,000 bushels for future delivery. My uncle says that he has seen a large part of the Eastern corn belt this season and that it seems to him Kansas is the only state that has a show for a crop of mature corn. In fact, he thinks it may be hard this fall to find enough mature corn in the fields to provide the seed for the 1928 crop. And in the same class with Illi-nois is Eastern Iowa and Missouri, Indiana, Ohio and Wisconsin. Nebraska has a large crop growing, and with all of September free from frost may help Kansas supply the rest of the country with mature corn.

# 'Tis Good Hog Feed

Early planted corn is so far along here that many farmers have begun to use it for hog feeding, along with some of 48 shotes, many of which now weigh well above 100 pounds. In about 30 days we probably shall begin feeding part new corn because they relief. it greatly, and by that time it will be matured enough to have a good feed-

ing value. The present feeding value of green corn can be told by an experi-ment lasting a few days. Pick some of the most mature ears, hang them up where they will dry quickly and in about two weeks you will have an idea of what the true feeding value is. Even tho the corn seems quite hard, one is always surprised at the shrink For this reason we like to have enough old corn on hand to feed until October 1, but we don't always have it! By the way, light hogs were quoted at \$10.80 in Kansas City yesterday. That means about \$10.25 here, and at that price the feeder is getting a good \$1 a bushel for his corn. What the price will be in 60 days is another story.

### A Test for Farm Roofs!

The last season has given the roofs of farm buildings a thoro testing. On this farm we have definitely decided to discard any further use of prepared roofing. We have used it for years and for a time had very good results, but this season it has failed us, either because it was getting a little old or because it has never been tested so hard before. On the other hand, metal roofing put on at the same time has kept everything beneath it as dry as a bone, and at this time it appears in as good condition as when it was put on. From this time on, all the farm buildings on this place will have metal galvanized roofs, either of the "V" crimped or the corrugated style. The main barn on the farm has a shingled roof, put on some 25 years ago. It still gives fairly good service, but will have to be renewed inside of the next five years. We plan on putting galvanized roofing right over the old shingles. We will do the same on all roofs now covered with prepared roofing. The under covering of boards and roofing will make the roof much warmer, and it will at the same time prevent the only fault the metal roofing has, the catching of moisture in the form of frost in cold weather to afterward let it down on the stock when warmer weather comes,

# Metal is Very Satisfactory

Evidently other farmers are having trouble with their roofs, as I have had a number of letters of late asking questions about the various forms. One from Hiawatha asks the question most of them ask. This inquirer wants to know what form of metal roofing is best. In my opinion the "V" crimp style is the best, but the corrugated style is good also. With the "V" crimp style it is best to use the wood "V" strips, altho it is not necessary. For sheathing, where sheathing is neces-sary, common rough 6-inch fencing is good, better than the planed fencing as it is thicker and holds nails better. For smaller buildings such as poultry houses, hog houses, garages and the like it is not necessary to use sheathing. Space the rafters exactly 2 feet apart, being sure that they run square and the roofing laps will nail into the rafters all the way up, making a tight joint, and the nails, being driven into solid timber, hold better than when driven in boards. The cost of a metal roof does not vary much from that of one covered with shingles. As compared with a roof covered with prepared roofing the metal roof will cost pared roofing the metal roof will cost more, but is more than worth the extra cost, as it is fire and hail proof and, if connected with rods to the ground, it is virtually lightning proof.

# **Gross Flattery**

Testimony was begun to-day in the trial of these 26 individuals and two corporations for the presentation of the play "Sex," which has been char-acterized as immortal.—New York Evening World.

# Fair Warning

Mary—"Thank you very much, Mum. It'll p'raps make 'er mind 'er P's and Q's."



True and Dependable!

AGOOD dog and Winchester Repeater Speed Loads! This is a hunting combination that no man can beat.

Here at last is your super-power shell for big, fast, feathered game and the long shot. It safely delivers not only

more power and more range, but the perfect pattern and uniform performance that have made Winchester Shells unrivalled throughout the world.

Ask for Winchester Repeater Speed Loads and bring home

# WINCHESTER REPEATER



LEADER . REPEATER . RANGER

FISHING TACKLE FLASHLIGHTS BATTERIES ICE SKATES ROLLER SKATES WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO., New Haven, Conn., U. S. A.

# Don't throw it away

This Man Needed Tractor Parts.

Freeport, Kansas, June 12, 1926. I got what I wanted. I am well pleased with results by advertising in your paper. W. T. MOYER.

Kansas Farmer will sell it-

# "I Read Your Advertisement In Kansas Farmer"-

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

# Myself by Me, a Long Hegira

# But the Journey Appeared Much Shorter When I Had the Aid of a Motor Car!

BY JAY E. HOUSE

(This story is taken from the "On Second Thought" column in the Philadelphia Public Ledger. Before he went east Mr. House conducted this column for 17 years in the Topeka Daily Capital.)

ROOKED CREEK had been out of its banks three times that spring and summer. In March it inunand summer. In March it inundated the lower reaches of the farm and was 3 or 4 feet deep all over the sugar orchard. It broke up the spring sugar-making, and by the time it had receded within its banks the sugar season was over. In late June, just after the wheat had been cut and shocked, it came out again, swept the garnered sheaves into the Illinois River and ruined the lush clover and timothy meadow. In July it took so much of the corn as had survived the June "rise." Except for the vegetation which grew upon the upland pasture and in the kitchen garden, the farm and in the kitchen garden, the farm was bare. Weeds sprang up and nox-ious smells filled the atmosphere. But that was not the worst of it. Malaria lurked in the festering swamps; in late evening swarms of mosquitoes almost obscured the setting sun. A long autumn of chills and fever threatened every family. More than half the neighborhood already had been infected. A night light, sign manual of illness, burned in every other house. At any hour of the night the clatter of the house of a galloning horse might the hoofs of a galloping horse might be heard upon the rain-packed roads. Somebody was going for a doctor.

Father looked at the ruin about him, sensed the even greater calamities impending and threw up his hands. "We're going West," he said. "I've given a good many of the best years of my life to this creek bottom, and it has swept me clean. If I can't sell this farm I'll give it away." It was the era of propaganda for new country and free or cheap land. Glittering prospectuses of the great empire west of the Mississippi River were in every farmer's hand-or on his center table. No heaven has been painted in more glowing colors. The pioneer editors and realtors made the trans-Missouri country. Many of them ate only at irregular intervals and of no great variety as they bent to the task. All they prom-ised the new settler was land of an inexhaustible fertility at almost nothing an acre, a perfect climate, good roads, good schools, good neighbors—and health. Father studied the glittering promises of the short grass country carefully. "We'll go to Kansas," he said. "It says here it's very healthful."

And so the farm was put up-for sale or rent—a public vendue was held for the disposal of the extra livestock and the lares and penates, and the family headed westward for the new elysium in two prairie schooners. A boy of 9, I drove one of the teams, "Old Joe" and "Flora." From the time he was broken to harness at the age of 2 years until his death at 17 he was "Old Joe." The name was fitting. He looked a thousand years old when he was foaled. He moved always as one far gone in senility and decay. "Old Joe" had no youth: he probably never had no youth; he probably never kicked up his heels in his life. Thus we joined the caravan headed westwe joined the caravan headed west- the schools of Kansas being admitted ward. Some of the romance went out free. Senator Reed will make his first of the West with the passing of the talk at the State Fair School, where prairie schooner. It was almost the will make the opening address on tumns of many years they passed in endless procession toward the setting sun. Sometimes a caravan was 20 or 30 wagons long, all thrown together by chance. Sometimes the setting the setting the setting the setting sun. Sometimes a caravan was 20 or 30 wagons long, all thrown together by chance. Sometimes the setting t by chance. Sometimes there were only three or four in a group. Occasionally one traveled alone. At night they stopped beside the road, cooked meals over open fires and slept in the wag-ons. The day's journey was 20 or 25 miles. Eternal friendships grew out of chance association about the fires that were the beacon lights of a great

The journey was almost without dis-

of my tears remains real. It was the incident of the loss of "Trusty." The two dogs, "Spring" and "Trusty," had followed the wagons. It was so because we wished it to be so. It was hard enough to sell "Lady," "Flora's" yearling colt. Giving up the dogs was out of the question. At Hannibal we crossed the Mississippi on a ferryboat. "Spring," a dog of good sense and breeding, who was later to lose her life in a foolish mad-dog scare, came aboard without fuss or trouble. "Trusty" balked. He was a foolish little black feist and I loved him. When I tried to coax him aboard he started running in circles and barking furiously. I could neither coax him aboard nor lay a hand on him. The captain was fair enough, but a ferryboat can't wait for foolish dogs and we moved out into the stream without him. The last I saw of "Trusty" he was still running in circles and still barking furiously. That night I cried myself to sleep, as I did the night some years thereafter when "Flora" died. Little else about the journey lies heavily upon my memory. On the streets of Sedalia I heard a blind negro fiddler singing "My Old Cabin Home" and playing the second properties of the singing between the singing the second properties of the sec ing the accompaniment on his violin. In Columbia I saw a wagon load of actors and singers advertising Wizard Oil. What became of Wizard Oil? Near Fort Scott, one night out from our destination, we separated from the Stallards and the Nusses, with whom we had traveled. They were going different

And in the late afternoon we came to journey's end in the valley south of Yankee Ridge, where some kinsmen had settled. We had been nearly three weeks on the road. It was late October and the country was brown prairie interspersed by fields of ripened corn. The sky was blue and the horizon seemed far, far away. The thump of ears of corn falling into the boxes of the wagons in the fields punctuated the perfect stillness of the late afternoon. The October air was like wine, but the countryside seemed drowsy and serene. The roads wound across the prairies at the conveniences of those who used them; the houses were mostly shacks and the barns were roofed with hay. Mother conceded that, while the country might be healthful, it seemed no great shakes in any other respect. It took her two years to get the Kansas

In 1924, wishing to follow old trails for a little while, I went over the route of the caravans in a motor car. I left Crooked Creek at 10 o'clock of a forenoon. I pulled up in Grigsby City, 4 miles short of Yankee Ridge, in the middle of the next afternoon, after stopping to write the column on the

# Reed at the State Fair

Senator James A. Reed of Missouri has accepted an invitation to attend the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson, Monday, September 19, which is Stu-dent's School Day, every student of

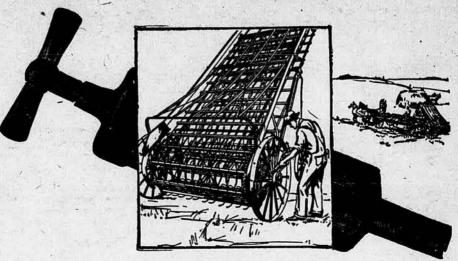
# Kanota Oats in Lead

On the farm of William Banda of Elk local Kanota oats made 48.8 bushels an acre; Kanota oats from seed purchased outside the county yielded 44.2 bushels; Burt, 46.4; Burt X 60-Day, 43.4; and Red Texas, 35.4.

hegira. Everybody was gay and carefree. They were all going to a promised land.

If it keeps on, the parking of
American airplanes will become another of Europe's troubles.

The British are very cordial toward turbing incident. Only once were my any scheme of naval equality which emotions so touched that the memory will leave them with the biggest navy.



# Here are Bigger Profits

# for every Farmer who uses Machinery



Implement Makers who have now adopted

# ALEMITE or ALEMITE-ZERK

ALEMITE-ZEKK

Advance-Rumely Company
Allis-Chalmers Company
American Seeding Machine Co.
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Athens Plow Company
Athey Truss Wheel Company
Avery Power Machinery Co.
The A. D. Baker Company
Banting Manufacturing Co.
Bates Manufacturing Co.
Bear Tractors, Inc.
Belle City Mfg. Company
Bloom Manufacturing Co.
Bossert Corporation
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J. I. Case Plow Works
J. I. Case T. M. Company
Caterpillar Tractor Company
Climax Corporation
Coldwell Lawn Mower Co. J. I. Case T. M. Company
Caterpillar Tractor Company
Climax Corporation
Coldwell Lawn Mower Co.
Deere & Company
Deere & Mansur Works
John Deere Harvester Works
John Deere Plow Works
John Deere Plow Works
John Deere Spreader Works
John Deere Tractor Works
Electric Wheel Company
Emerson-Brantingham Corp.
A. T. Ferrell Company
Fox River Tractor Company
Full-Crawler Company
Gehle Bros. Mfg. Co.
Gravely Motor Plow &
Cultivator Co.
Gray Tractor Company
Hart-Parr Company
Hart-Parr Company
Hayes Pump & Planter Co.
Huber Manufacturing Co.
Huber Manufacturing Co.
Junes Shocker Company
International Harvester Co.
Jacobsen Mfg. Co.
J. T. Tractor Company
Joliet Manufacturing Co.
Kewanee-Implement Co.
Litchfield Mfg. Company
Louden Machinery Co.
McAdams & Sons
Massey-Harris Company
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Massey-Harris Company Louden Machinery Co.
McAdams & Sons
Massey-Harris Company
Messinger Mfg. Co.
Minneapolis Threshing Mach. Co.
Moline Implement Company
Monarch Tractors Corp.
New Beeman Tractor Company
Nichols & Shepard Co.
Oliver Chilled Plow Works
Parker Pattern Works
Pennsylvania Lawn Mower Co.
Pioneer Tractors, Inc.
Rock Island Plow Company
E. W. Ross Ensilage Cutter

CANADA

Robt. Bell Engine & Thresher Co.
Cockshutt Plow Company
Massey-Harris Co., Ltd.
John Goodison Thresher Co.
International Harv. Co., Ltd.
Sawyer-Massey Co., Ltd.
Verity Works—Massey-Harris
Waterloo Mfg. Co., Ltd.
Waterous Company, Ltd.
Geo, White & Sons, Ltd.

You use farm machines because you know they enable you to make more money, they cut down labor costs, they save time, and they get more work done.

But remember, you will never get the greatest possible amount of profit out of your machin-ery unless you take care of it—and nine-tenths of that care is "Lubrication."

Improper lubrication, n e g l e c t e d lubrication, means frequent breakdowns, loss of time when time is most valuable, costly repairs, higher operating costs. It means excessive wear, that shortens the life of machines, and cuts down the number of seasons these machines can increase your profits.

The Alemite High Pressure Lubrication System, however, is making it very easy nowadays for farmers to get every possible profit-dollar out of their machinery. Because it makes lubrication so simple that it is not neglected. Because it makes lubrication so positive that the job is always done right.

This is why the leading implement manufacturers are now equipping their new machines with the Alemite or Alemite-Zerk System—the same proven system in use today on more than 10,-000,000 automobiles. And in practically no case has this bigger profit-producing system added a nickel to the cost of these machines to you.

# Look for Alemite on new machinesinstall it on your present implements

Look for Alemite when you buy your new equipment. Ask your dealer about it. And remember, that for a few cents you can buy Alemite fittings for your present machines. They will save bearings worth many dollars. Our booklet—"Alemite on the Farm" shows clearly how easily these fittings can be screwed on in place of the old-fashioned grease cups.

If you are not already familiar with the way the Alemite System is used, here it is. You merely attach the handy Alemite Compressor Gun to the fitting on each bearing. A twist of the wrist forces clean, fresh lubricant entirely through the bearing. At the same time you can see the old, gritty, worn-out grease being forced out. You know you have done a real job.

If your automobile or implement dealer cannot supply you with these money-saving Alemite fittings let us know and we will tell you the name of the nearest dealer who can.

# THE BASSICK MANUFACTURING COMPANY DIVISION OF STEWART-WARNER

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Alemite Products Co. of Canada, Ltd., Belleville, Ont,

Valuable Book FREE Mail this coupon today and you'll receive our valuable and interesting book—"Alemite on the Farm." It will show you how you can easily increase profits and cut down expenses.
Bassick Mfg. Co., 2642 N. Crawford Ave., Chicago, Ill. Please send me your book—"Alemite on the Farm,"
Name
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High Pressure Lubrication for Farm Implements



# This Book-selling Scheme to Defraud Kansas School Teachers Must Be Stopped!

CLICK and unscrupulous book sales- certificate. There comes the interestmen seem to be attempting to put ing part of the whole matter—signing a tricky hook selling scheme over her name to a piece of innocent looken Kansas public school teachers. If ing paper, But that is not all that you have children in school; if you happened, according to the report we have friends who are teaching in our received. public schools; if you believe in keeping our public school system free from low-down tricks of crooked book agents, then you should read every word of this exposure and warn your teacher friends against this new money-grabbing fraud.

complaining of the methods being used by certain book agents. This first re-port told us that two agents came to the home of a 19-year old girl who is going to teach this fall. These salesextension service.

### They Are "Remarkable" Books

They explained the wonders of their books and so-called service. From what they are reported to have said, one would believe the books and "serwere so remarkable no teacher could ever hope to succeed in the profession without them. That's the old money-grabbing line of talk. You, no doubt, have heard it. "The world's greatest, etc., etc., etc."

### Looks Like Free Offer

The salesmen are said to have stated her for advertising purposes. The sales-

# Name Signed to Note

All the teacher had to do to get this wonderful "free" offer of books, "service" and library was to put her name

### How Notes Are Handled

It is said that while the young lady was looking thru the books one of the salesmen made out a promissory note and signed the teacher's name to it. Two Agents Work Together

The first report we had that this scheme was being worked in Kansas came thru a letter received recently complaining of the methods being used by certain book agent.

Now comes the interesting part. It didn't take long for the whole fraudulent transaction to expose itself. Within less than a week the young and unthe home of a 19-year old girl who is suspecting teacher received a letter going to teach this fall. These salesfrom the book publishing company. then, who are pretty smooth workers, They were very frank about their part had four cyclopaedias and a loose-leaf of the scheme. They stated they had received the teacher's note and in turn had sold it to a so-called "Acceptance Corporation." For your information, if you have had no transactions with acceptance corporations, they are concerns organized to purchase notes and other negotiable paper from firms that take them in payment for services or goods and sell the notes or paper at a discount to get the cash before they come due.

### Out of Their Hands

The book publishing house informed the teacher they now had nothing to do with the note as it had been sold. they had nothing to sell the young She would have to make payment to teacher. If they had nothing to sell the "acceptance corporation." The they must have been out traveling over teacher immediately wrote the publishthe country for their health. At any ing house that they should cancel the rate, we understand, this proposition note and return it with all other papers was not to cost the young leady a cost. was not to cost the young lady a cent. as she had not signed the note. Their All the salesmen wanted was to leave reply was very much to the point. a set of the books and "service" with They simply said they had turned the letter over to the firm to whom they men would try later to place a library had sold the note. A few days later in the young teacher's home. That a letter came from the "acceptance would have been very fine—if true."

Name Signed to Note the note.

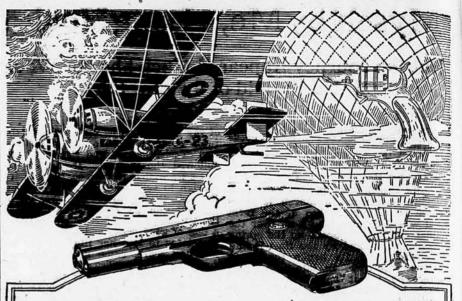
Later the book company sent the certificate which the teacher was to receive. With the certificate came couon a piece of paper. She was to repos for 10 years. During the 10 ceive, in addition, a beautiful certificate. The name had to be written on other books, according to the information. the paper just as she wanted it on the tion furnished with the certificates. By

# Autos "Out Where the West Begins"

UTOMOBILES are popular, but not all automobilists by a good deal. Astill, there is a better spirit in Kansas and in the West, a give and take and live and let live regard for the other fellow, than motorists find in many Eastern sections. We think this is due to the more homogeneous and more American Western population. Anyhow motorists notice a fairer feeling in this part of the country than where much mixed racial stocks have a mutual want of understanding. The big truck drivers as a rule are not naturally inclined to hog the road, and most drivers will obligingly "move over" to accommodate traffic. There is something genuine in the song-writer's claim that more friendliness obtains "out where the West begins."

This is not perhaps true around Chicago, if we may judge by a rather spiteful letter in the Chicago Tribune from an evident pedestrian who has little love for motor drivers. He notes that they "drove in frantic hordes" to the filling station all day and night just prior to the inauguration of Illinois' new gas tax this month. "For what?" he asks. "To register a stern protest against the oppressions of legislative tyranny? No, they did it to save themselves an average of two bits apiece." This cynic remarks that commercial surveys like to point with pride to automobile owners as "a class of sturdy, solid, solvent citizens. They're no such thing," he vindictively asserts; "most of them are living on the thin edge of nothing. If the poor frantic goofs who cluttered up the filling stations last Sunday represent a worthy group of our citizenry, then God help us! Like all petty upstarts, they are impudent, meanly arrogant, cheap and cowardly." In fact, "taking them as a class," he sizes them up as "cheap would-be sports, a pack of ill bred curs who bite when it's safe, and whine when it isn't."

This certainly does not describe the average automobilist in these parts, but rather suggests that the critic is a mean-spirited misanthrope himself. Nevertheless, motorists would do well to have consideration for the other fellow, whether driver or pedestrian. We hardly realize what we all have to be thankful for in the fairly amiable and good-natured spirit that for the most part animates motorists and drivers in the Western country.



# Colt's and Progress have been Inseparable

OLT'S have contributed as much to man's conquest of the I land as the flying machine to his dominion of the air. And the greatest advances in the perfection of both have been along lines of safety and precision of manufacture.

Colt Revolvers and Automatic Pistols, equipped with the Cort Positive Lock and Automatic Grip Safety, represent the greatest forward step ever made in fire arm efficiency.

Through these safety features Colt's occupy a foremost place in precautionary protective agencies. It has reached a point where the home or business which is not Colt Protected is considered an undesirable risk.

# eMakers of History is a book of thrilling adventures in which Colt's have figured. May we mail it to you with our Catalog No. Pacific Coast Representative, Phil. B. Bereart Company

717 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

S The Arm of Law and Order



the time the certificates arrived the money, according to the report sent us. She sent the certificates back to the asking the superintendents to warn all company and wrote us asking what she teachers against them. should do.

### Another Similar Case

look almost like twins. I am going to book proposition:

young teacher who was tricked on the book proposition:

The fifth of August two agents came to my house and left four cyclopaedias and a losse-leaf extension book for my daughter who is going to teach this year. She signed a note stating she would pay thru the installment plan from October on.

They said they had permission to sell these books in this county from the County Superintendent but the superintendent said she did not give them a permit. They said a great many things that were not true, so by the advice of our school principal we returned the books and asked them to return the note. They replied saying that my daughter had to pay for the books because she signed the note. She is only 18 years old. Will she be required to pay for them?

I am sending you a clipping from the same parties, for one agent talked to my daughter and the other to her mother a little distance away from the other agent. I am also sending two letters we received from the company, so you can see what they wrote.

Now can't something be done to stop these swindlers from getting the hard carned money from mexperienced teachers? It would be a great help for this state and all others if the Protective Service or someone would investigate this concern and if it is found to be a menace to the people, put a stop to them.

Here is the letter of the book company.

Mutual Publishing Company.

Here is the letter of the book company, Mutual Publishing Company, Kansas City, Mo., in reply to the letter written by the 18 year old teacher's father telling them the books had been returned and asking the company to send back the notes:

### Had No Further Interest

As advised, your note given in payment of Bufton's Universal Cyclopaedia and Loose-Leaf Extension Service, has been sold to the Publishers Acceptance Corporation. We, therefore, have no further interest in same, and if you are returning your Bufton's Universal Cyclopaedia, this is to inform you that they will be held subject to your order and unless advised immediately of disposition, will be subject to storage charges.

The above letter is a filled in form-

The above letter is a filled in formletter which indicates that the book company has so many cases of this kind they print the form-letter to save time and stenographic cost in handling their many cases.

# A Clever Collecting Scheme

About the time the girl's father received the above letter there came another from a company calling itself the Publishers Acceptance Corporation, Kansas City, Mo., which had "pur-chased" the young teacher's note. Here is the letter they sent:

Your letter of August 20 received by the Mutual Publishing Company, but given to us to answer as we have purchased (name omitted by us) nate and her obligation is to us and not to them.

We do not know anything of the age of your daughter (name omitted by us), but we do know there is no reason why a minor should not be just as honest as her father.

We deal in hundreds of minor's notes.

father.
We deal in hundreds of minor's notes, and find them just as good pay as anyone clse. You should advise her that since she has made the purchase, received the books in person and signed a note agreeing to pay, she should pay as the note comes due, which is as follows: \$4.50 October 10th; \$5.00 November 10th and per month untifull amount is paid. The note has gone into an innocent purchaser's hands and we will expect her to meet her payments as they come due.

# They Work Together Nicely

These letters will give you a good idea of how the plan is worked. It These five varieties were grown looks as if the so-called "acceptance under test in all sections of Kansas and corporation" is a part of the book coming the notes. Such schemes have been grown by farmers who co-operate with worked before . The law holds that the the station in making the tests. purchaser of a note, when an innocent party to the transaction and has purchased the note in good faith, can col- in Eastern Kansas alone, the following lect the note. But, we are pretty sure results were obtained:
these two notes will note be collected.

Superhard Blackhull The Protective Service, following the advice of our legal department, has advised the young teachers that they do not have to pay the notes, and we will see that they do not have to pay them.

# Such Schemes Must Stop

the county attorney in the counties are going to ask an investigation by the cannot be filed on charges of fraud.

Unlawful selling schemes cannot go teacher was sick of the whole business. on in Kansas. We are going to do our What she had supposed was a free best to stop them. We are advising proposition had turned out to be a every county superintendent of schools fraudulent method of getting her in Kansas of the methods these slick book agents are using. Also, we are

If you are interested in our public schools; if you are interested in keep-ing our schools free from such low Now comes another case so similar methods and tricks, and want to help to the above that the two transactions protect our teachers against fraud, we ask that you show this article to your look almost fixe twins. I am going to ask that you show this article to your let the correspondence in this latest school teacher friends so they will be case speak for itself. Here is the letter from the father of the second can render your school district and the young teacher who was tricked on the state of Kansas a big service in this matter. See your teacher today and help expose this fraud. Take this ar-ticle with you and let the teacher read

# Protective Service After Crooks

The Protective Service is after the thieves and crooks who have been working in Kansas. We are not going to stop until the last one of them has been run from the state or put where he can do no further harm to honest

# O.C. Thumpson

# And Now the Swather

From the St. Paul Dispatch:

The combine, a machine that harvests and threshes grain, has nardly made its entry in the Northwest when another appears on the scene that may be even more acceptable. It is known as the swather, probably because it cuts and lays the grain in swaths or windrows, with heads all one way.

Such a machine was tried recently on the two-section farm of R. T. Buck-ler, near Crookston. It cuts and lays in windrows 60 to 80 acres of grain a day-a capacity not yet attained by the binder or the combine.

Like the combine it evades the cost of binder twine, of shocking and of other labor. One trouble with the combine in our Northern regions is that after the grain is threshed it has a high moisture content, and if binned immediately suffers deterioration. This requires that the grain be spread out for drying and repeatedly shoveled a costly operation.

The swather does not have this disadvantage, for the grain lying loosely upon the stubble has a large amount of air space beneath it, dries in two or three days and may remain even longer if the weather is favorable. It is then scooped up with rakes and fed to the thresher, coming out mature, and herd

Assuredly it cannot be said that the farmer is not trying to meet economic conditions adverse to him or that he is neglecting any progressive mechanical ideas to insure cheaper and more efficient production.

# Blackhull Wheat Led

BY F. E. CHARLES

In co-operative wheat variety tests conducted by the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station at 48 different places in the state this year, Blackhull wheat outyielded every other variety tested. The average yield was 20.3 bushels for Blackhull, as compared to the four other leading varieties, which gave the following acre yields:

 Superhard
 Blackhull
 19.5

 Fulcaster
 17.8

 Kanred
 17.2

 Turkey
 16.5

were planted and harvested under the pany and used as a mere blind to supervision of the Kansas Agricultural frighten unsuspecting people into pay- Experiment Station, altho actually

In comparative tests to show the yields of different varieties of wheat

Among the highest test weights of the We have taken the matter up with varieties grown in the tests were Super where the transactions took place. We 61; Turkey, 58.8; Fulcaster and Curare going to rell, 58.4; Harvest Queen and Michigan county attorneys to see if indictments Wonder, 57.4; Kanred, 57.2. Other varieties had lower test weights.



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The F-M Hammer Type Feed Mill is a real all-purpose mill—the biggest feed mill value ever offered for the price! It uses the most advanced and efficient feed mill principle—the feed is struck in mid-air by high-speed revolving hammers. The hamners cut, tear, shred, crush, grind and sound feed to desired fineness—with minmum vibration.

# Biggest feed mill value

Rigid, all-steel frame; heat-treated hammers; sturdy shaft running lightly in ball bearings are just a few of the fine quality features of this mill that assure flawless operation and extra years of service.

The Hammer Type Mill handles corn stalks, alfalfa hay, milo maize, straw and other roughage, as well as all grains. Other F-M Feed Grinders of the Plate Type in sizes 4 to 10 inches will grind all grains and earcorn. Askyour local F-M Dealer to demonstrate.

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# Ground Feed The Untamed

BY MAX BRAND

JOE CUMBERLAND had found him as a child wandering alone on the edge of the desert. He had reared the boy as his own, and now "Whistling Dan" Barry and his daughter Kate were secretly pilghted lovers.

The untamed strain in Dan's nature drew the daughter, but repulsed the father.

But more men than Kate's father were to taste the wild flavor of this handsome boy, who knew no fear and loved all men until they betrayed his native goodness of heart.

boy, who knew no fear and loved all men until they betrayed his native goodness of heart.

Jim Silent, long-range rider and leader of a band of desperate criminals, had wantonly struck Barry in Morgan's place, and then fled with his gang to their secret camp. After Dan recovered he and Kate were talking, and Dan had been holding her hand. Then he asked suddenly, "Why are you tryin' to take your hand away, Kate?"

"Don't you care for me any more than for your horse—and your dog?"

He drew a long breath, puzzled. "It's some different, I figger."

"Tell me!"

"If Black Bart died—"

"The wolf-dog whined, hearing his name. "Good ol' Barti Well, if Black Bart died maybe I'd some day have another dog I'd like almost as much."

"Yes."

"An' if Satan died—even Satan!—maybe I could sometime like another hoss pretty well—if he was a pile like Satan! But if you was to die—it'd be different, a considerable pile different."

"Why?"

His pauses to consider these questions were maddening.

"Why?"
His pauses to consider these questions were maddening.
"I don't know." he muttered at last.
Once more she was thankful for the dark to hide her smile.

### A New Theme

"Maybe you know the reason, Kate?" Her laughter was rich music. His hold on her hand relaxed. He was thinking of a new theme. When he laughed in turn it startled her. She had never heard that laugh before. "What is it, Dan?"

"He was pretty big, Kate. He was bigger'n almost any man I ever seen! It was kind of funny. After he hit me was almost glad. I didn't hate him-"

"Dear Dan!" "I didn't hate him-I jest nacherally wanted to kill him—and wantin' to do that made me glad. Isn't that funny,

He spoke of it as a chance traveler might point out a striking feature of the landscape to a companion.

"Dan, if you really care for me you

must drop the thought of him."
His hand slipped away.
"How can I do that? That writin' I was tellin' you about—"

"Yes?"

"It's about him!"

"When he hit me the first time-"I won't hear you tell of it!"

"The blood come down my chin-jest little trickle of it. It was warm, Dan!" Kate. That was what made me hot all thru."

Her hands fell limp, cold, lifeless. "It's as clear as the print in a book. She backed toward the door, slowly, I've got to finish him. That's the only then faster, and faster. At the thresh-

way I can forget the taste of my own blood.'

"Dan, listen to me!"

He laughed again, in the new way. She remembered that her father had dreaded the verythingthat had come to Dan-this first taste of his own powers-this first taste (she shuddered)

of blood!
"Dan, you've told me that you like me. You have to make a choice now, between pursuing this man, and me.

"You don't understand," he explained carefully. "I got to follow him. I can't help it no more'n Black Bart can help howlin' when he sees the moon."

He fell silent, listening. Far across the hills came the plaintive wail of a coyote—that shrill, bodiless sound. Kate trembled.

"Dan!"

Outside, Satan whinnied softly like call. She leaned and her lips touched He thrust her away almost

roughly.
"They's blood on my lips, Kate! I can't kiss you till they're clean."

He turned his head. "You must listen to me, Dan!"

"Kate, would you talk to the wind?"
"Yes, if I loved the wind!" He turned his head.

She pleaded: "Here are my hands to cover your eyes and shut out the thoughts of this man you hate. Here are my lips, dear, to tell you that I love you unless this thirst for killing carries you away from me. Stay with me! Give me your heart to keep

He said nothing, but even thru the dark she was aware of a struggle in his face, and then, thru the gloom, she began to see his eyes more clearly. They seemed to be illuminated by a light from within—they changed—there was a hint of yellow in the brown. And

she spoke again, blindly, passionately.

"Give me your promise! It is so
easy to do. One little word will make
you safe. It will save you from your-

# "Speak to Me"

Still he answered nothing. Black Bart came and crouched at his head and stared at her fixedly. "Speak to me!"

Only the yellow light answered her. Cold fear fought in her heart, but love still struggled against it.

"For the last time-for God's sake,

Still that silence. She rose, shaking and weak. The changeless eyes fol-lowed her. Only fear remained now.



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# On Nominating a President

SHREWD observer of politics at Washington, David Lawrence, re-A duces the issue of the choice of the next President to the simple question of what members of Congress, candidates for re-election, make of it. Speculation as to who will fall heir to Calvin Coolidge's shoes is a good deal up in the air, but Mr. Lawrence does something to bring it down: "The determining factor, of course," he says, will be influential members of Congress."

Influential members of Congress especially on the Senate side, were "the determining factor" in the nomination of Harding in 1920, but it can hardly be said that they always have made the nominations, or at least that they have, as in 1920, nominated the man they preferred to nominate. This is not what Lawrence has in mind, however, a wise member of Congress being a man who will back a candidate he dislikes in preference to one who if nominated will lose the election.

How members of Congress may nominate Presidents is made plain and simple by the Washington observer of politics, "When the members of Congress who are up for re-election make up their minds what is the strength of each of the candidates, they will get back of the one they think most likely." Not most likely to carry a convention, or most agreeable to them, but most likely to win in November's Presidential election.

If it is said that members of Congress are the controlling factor in pick-

ing Presidents, there is nothing alarming to popular self-government when how they make the nominations is cleared up. They do not pick their own favorite candidates. The question the Republican Congressman asks himself and asks everybody else in his district and state is, "Would Hoover carry my state?" Or would Dawes or Lowden, and so on. Congressmen who want to be re-elected and want a candidate to head the ticket who is a winner and therefore would help the whole ticket, including the Congressman, have a good deal of influence in picking delegates to a national convention. But their influence will ordinarily be for delegates favorable to the man the state and district want. If Congressmen infallibly knew who their constituents favored they would nominate him. The scrap comes over different popular preferences in different states.

This is practical democratic self-government. The people have the last

word in November, and consequently they are not overlooked when Congressmen are picking a candidate.

of her father singing. She could not tell him. He should be the last in all the world to know. She went to her room and huddled into bed.

The should be the last in all moment longer on his empty coffee cup.

"There ain't a pile to tell." he and

Presently a knock came at her door, and her father's voice asked if she were ill. She pleaded that she had a had headache and wished to be alone. He asked if she had seen Dan. By a great effort she managed to reply that Dan had ridden to a neighboring ranch. Her father left the door without further question. Afterward she heard him in the distance singing his favorite mournful ballads. It doubled her sense of woe and brought home the clinging fear. She felt that if she could weep she might live, but otherwise her heart would burst. And after hours and hours of that torture which burns the

girl, the tears came. The roosters an-nounced the dawn before she slept. nounced the dawn before she slept.

Late the next morning old Joe Cumberland knocked again at her door. He

Was he hurt bad?"

"He went loco. I had to slam him.

Was he hurt bad?" was beginning to fear that this illness might be serious. Moreover, he had a definite purpose in rousing her. "Yes?" she called, after the second

knock.

"Look out your window, honey, down to Morgan's place. You remember I said I was goin' to clean up the land-

The mention of Morgan's place cleared the sleep from Kate's mind and throught back the horror of the higher before. Shivering she slipped from her bed and went to the window. Morgan's place was a mass of towering flames!

She grasped the window-sill and She grasped the window-sill and Purvis as soon as he could control his voice, "that there wasn't any whistlin's we know you got powerful it brought back the horror of the night

be merely another part of the night-mare, and no reality. Her father's voice, high with exultation, came dimly to her ears, but what she saw was Dan as he had laid there the night before, hurt, helpless, too weak to move!
"There's the end of it," Joe Cum-

berland was saying complacently outside her door. "There ain't goin' to be even a shadow of the saloon left nor nothin' that's in it. I jest traveled down there this mornin' and touched a match to it!" match to it!"

Still she stared without moving, without making a sound. She was seeing Dan as he must have wakened from a swoonlike sleep with the smell of smoke and the heat of rising flames around him. She saw him struggle, and fail to reach his feet. She almost heard him cry out—a sound drowned ."Bill," heasily by the roar of the fire, and the crackling of the wood. She saw him that dog!" drag himself with his hands across the floor, only to be beaten back by a solid wall of flame. Black Bart crouched beside him and would not leave his doomed master. Fascinated by the raging fire the black stallion Satan would break from the shed and rush into the flames!—and so the inseparable three must have perished together!

Why don't you speak, Kate?" called

her father.
"Dan!" she screamed, and pitched forward to the floor.

# Along the Willows . .

In the daytime the willows along the wide, level river bottom seemed an un- a natural growth, for they made a streak of yellow-green across the mountain-desert when all other verdure withered and died. After nightfall they became still more dreary. Even when the air was calm there was apt to be a sound as of wind, for the territory trailing. ing a guarded whispering like ghosts.

In a small clearing among these wilows sat Silent and his companions. A fifth member had just arrived at this rendezvous, answered the quiet greeting with a wave of his hand, and was now busy caring for his horse. Bill Kilduff, who had a natural inclination Kilduff, who had a natural inclination and talent for cookery, raked up the deft dying coals of the fire over which in his eyes.

"Hal," he said softly, "they's some "Hal," he said softly, "they's some for years an' huntin' preparing bacon and coffee for the newcomer. The latter came forward, and squatted close to the cook, watching the process with a careful eye. He made a sharp contrast with the rest of the group. From one side his profile showed the face of a good-natured boy, but when he turned his head the flicker of the firelight ran down a scar which gleamed in a jagged semi-circle from

old she whirled and plunged into the his right eyebrow to the corner of his mouth. This whole side of his county the road she raced. Once she tenance was drawn by the cut, the Up the road she raced. Once she tenance was arawn by the car, the stumbled and fell to her knees. She mouth stretching to a perpetual gricular out and glanced behind her, mace. When he spoke it was as if he breathing again when she saw that were attempting secrecy. The rest of mothing followed. At the house she made no pause, tho she heard the voice finished eating. Then Silent asked: "What news Jordan?"

"There ain't a pile to tell," he answered at last. "I suppose you heard about what happened to the chap you beat up at Morgan's place the other day?"

"Who knows that I beat him up?"

asked Silent shownly

asked Silent sharply.
"Nobody," said Jordan, "but when I heard the description of the man that hit Whistlin' Dan with the chair, I knew it was Jim Silent."

"What about Barry?" asked Haines, but Jordan still kept his eyes upon

"They was sayin' pretty general," he went on, "that you needed that chair, Jim. Is that right?"

The other three glanced covertly at each other. Silent's hand bunched into

name of "woman" in the soul of a

"The cut on his head wasn't much, but he was left lyin' in the saloon that night, an' the next mornin' old Joe Cumberland, not knowin' that Whistlin' Dan was in there, come down an' touched a match to the old joint. She went up in smoke an' took Dan along."

No one spoke for a moment. Then Silent cried out: "Then what was that

whistlin' I've heard down the road behind us?"

Bill Kilduff broke into rolling bass laughter, and Hal Purvis chimed in with a squeaking tenor.

behind us. We-know you got powerful good hearin', Jim, but we all figger you been makin' somethin' out of nothin'. Am I right, boys?"
"You sure are," said Kilduff, "I ain't

heard a thing."

Silent rolled his eyes angrily from

face to face.
"I'm kind of sorry the lad got his in the fire. I was hopin' maybe we'd meet agin. There's nothin' I'd rather do than be alone five minutes with Whistlin' Dan."

# "Let the Wolf Be"

His eyes dared anyone to smile. The men merely exchanged glances. When he turned away they grinned broadly. Hal Purvis turned and caught Bill Kilduff by the shoulder.

"Bill," he said excitedly, "if Whistlin'

Dan is dead there ain't any master for

'What about him?" growled Kilduff. "I'd like to try my hand with him," said Purvis, and he moistened his tight lips. "Did you see the black devil when he snarled at me in front of Morgan's place?"

"He sure didn't look too pleasant."
"Right. Maybe if I had him on a chain I could change his manners some, eh?"

"How?"

"How?"

"A whip every day, damn him—a whip every time he showed his teeth at me. No eats till he whined and licked my hand."

"He'd die first. I know that kind of a dog—or a wolf."

"Maybe he'd die. Anyway I'd like

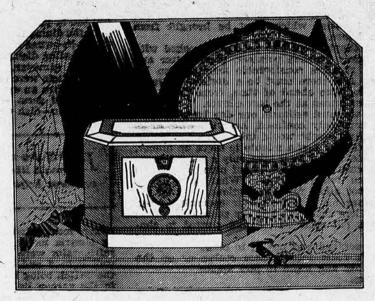
as of wind, for the tenuous, trailing branches brushed lightly together, making a guarded whispering like ghosts. About is the hoss. Hal, do you remember the way he settled to his stride when he lighted out after Red Pete?"

Purvis shrugged his shoulders.
"You're a fool, Bill, Which no man
but Barry could ever ride that hoss. I seen it in his eye. He'd cash in buckin'. He'd fight you like a man."

men go around for years an' huntin' for a girl whose picture is in their bean, cached away somewhere. When they see her they jest nacherally goes nutty. Hal. I don't give a damn for women folk, but I've traveled around a long time with a picture of a hoss in my brain, an' Satan is the hoss." He closed his eyes.

(Continued on Page 24)

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The Abbey (above). Patterned after an Old World jewel case. Antique walnut. Carved ornament. Price for battery operation \$100, for all-electric operation, without batteries or eliminators, \$175. Tubes not included. Splitdorf Period Come



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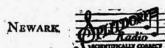
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### Radio CORPORATION SPLITDORF

Subsidiary of Splitdorf-Bethlehem Electrical Company



# When the Silo Fillers File In

# The Dinner Which Greets Their Eager Eyes Will Be the Result of Careful Planning and a Full Morning's Work

HEN the clock strikes 12 and the silo fillers file in to eat, dinner must be ready. Do you remember your early trials in housework when to make tea and gravy at the last minute taxed your wits to the extreme? These tasks finished under husband's patient eyes, you would sit down, in a flush of relief, only to find you had omitted a detail or two, like the bread and butter which must be brought from the milk house.

the milk house.

Even a simple meal like pot roast, cooked with carrots, gravy, mashed potatoes, plum butter and apple pie, requires considerable manipulation beforehand. And there must be a division of tasks that can be done ahead of time, from those that must be performed at the last minute.

Indeed, we must estimate our day backward or

must be performed at the last minute.

Indeed, we must estimate our day backward, or we'll be hopelessly confused, hurrying over tasks we sketchily thought would take "just a minute."

It doesn't take just a minute to serve up dinner, for instance. Nor does it take only a second to go to the basement after that jar of plum butter and those green tomato pickles. What is more, a mother must allow for interruptions.

Dinner for me is a four hour operation, when the silo fillers come, Here is my schedule:

8 o'clock pot roast seared and started to simmering.

Carrots scraped and put in to stew.
8:20 Put roast into fireless cooker or on the back of stove and begin to peel apples.

Make pies.

10 While ples are baking peel vegetables for dinner, carry out garbage.

Personal freshening up and children washed and

dresses changed. 11 Table set. Potatoes cooking. Clean towels out for men. 11:45 Meat sliced.

Gravy made and keeping hot. Bread cut. Coffee made.

Butter and cream on the table. Potatoes mashed.

Vegetables up.

12 Table complete, men seated and coffee poured.
Only large juicy carrots could be scraped and quartered in 15 to 20 minutes.

Making pies is a big operation. Some of us could not make four fresh apple pies in 2 hours. Perhaps we would have to use dried apples or canned berries or apples. Possibly some would have to make the pies the previous afternoon, especially if we wanted to serve hot biscuits and honey with the dinner.

A tender cottage cheese is popular if time can be found to prepare it. Buttered or spiced beets, or onions boiled with the pot roast make a good second vegetable in place of carrots.

A quick, light dumpling may be made instead of

taking time to thicken the gravy. The spoonfuls of thick batter must be dropped onto the boiling meat and vegetables just 12 minutes before the final removal of the lid from the pot roast. For each cup sifted flour 2 level teaspoons baking powder must be used, and only enough water or milk to make a very stiff batter. The dumplings will thicken the

If there be more than one worker in the kitchen, the pots and kettles might be washed before dinner. But if mother is alone she will do well to remember to have a kettle and reservoir full of water before she sits down.

# Can You See Light Ahead?

BY FLORENCE MILLER JOHNSON

You probably have heard the remark that boosters for more modern homes like to make: If George and Martha Washington were to come back to earth, Martha could step into any woman's kitchen and begin where she left off but poor George would be rather befuddled when he beheld the array of machinery with which he would be confronted. If you have visited any of the "homes electric," frequently shown nowadays, you would be prone to disagree. It would seem that if one's ome-were wired for electricity and contained all . the equipment on the market today, housekeeping would be merely a matter of snuggling into a comfortable chair and pressing buttons to the right and to the left of you. Some of this paraphernalia would be rather useless in most of our homes, but many of the ideas are worthy of being stored in the back of our memories to be considered when dream houses are built or when finances will allow a new

piece of equipment or two.

I was convinced that one thing upon which we should insist when our homes are wired is that elenty of outlets and floor plugs be installed and that they be in every room in the house and in the basement. In the living room we should plan for a lamp for every corner where any member of the family is likely to want to read or sew, even if all the lamps are to be acquired in the dim future.

# By Floris Culver Thompson

There is no doubt of the fact that there is an air of refinement about the room that is lighted softly with shaded lamps. One of these outlets should be double to take care of the vacuum cleaner, or electric fan or portable heater you may want sometime.

In the dining room should be outlets for the someday-to-be-owned-if-not-now toaster, waffle iron, grill, chafing dish, table stove, percolator, egg boiler and tea samovar. In the electric home I visited, these outlets were at the side of the table, the cord running thru an eyelet in the rug to the appliances.

running thru an eyelet in the rug to the appliances.

It would seem that nothing was overlooked in the kitchen—dish washer, egg beater, bread or cake

HAVE you made a list of books that you would like to read! To have such a list somehow helps you to get the books.

mixer, meat grinder, ice cream freezer, all driven by electric motor. And of course, the stove and refrigerator were electric. The basement was also well lighted and equipped with numerous outlets, the switch being in the kitchen, as was the switch to the garage light. While these were lighted, a tiny red pilot light in the kitchen informed one of the fact so that they would not be forgotten. In the basement was the laundry equipment—electric washer, mangle, iron and clothes drier, the usefulness of which needs no explaining unless it be the drier. the drier.

Instead of the customary central light for bed-rooms, side lights grouped around dressing table or rooms, side lights grouped around dressing table or dresser were proved to be more useful. The switches for these should be at the head of the bed so that the room could be illuminated immediately if the baby cried or if a suspicious noise was heard. In the children's room, a small light was installed in the baseboard so that one could look in on the youngsters and not awaken them with too much light. This home also contained a button at the head of the bed for switching on the electric percolator in the breakfast room.

Such equipment as sewing machine, curling iron, vibrator, pad and immersion heater—a device for heating baby's milk or water for shaving—were demonstrated in the bedrooms. Surely none of these would come amiss in most of our homes. Another feature of the bedrooms that was interesting was the clothes closets. They were lighted auto-

was the clothes closets. They were lighted automatically when the doors were opened and darkened as the doors were closed.

Lastly, the home ideally equipped should have an abundance of switches. It should not only be possible to light the downstairs from the up and the upstairs from the down, and the basement and garage from the kitchen, but to light one room from the other next to it.

# 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.

# To Keep Tomatoes

IF YOU pull your tomato vines just before frost leaving all the green tomatoes on, and pack them in straw, the tomatoes will ripen almost as well as they do before frost.

Mrs. E. Cunningham. Marshall County.

# Do You Need a Level?

F IN need of a level and you haven't one, fill a four-sided bottle almost full of water. Cork the bottle and use as a level. It works to perfection.

Holmes Co., Ohio. Mrs. R. E. Hawkins.

# A Triumph for Ma

WHEN the baby determines to cut a new tooth and it's Saturday morning besides, and as fast as you get him put down he wants "up," with a wail that disaster betides; and yet somehow you manage to bake quite a batch of the cookies your husband likes best, and the bread's in the pans and the dinner's not late, and you feel that you've earned a good rest.

But when he comes in he's so grouchy and cross that he gives scarce a word of reply, and tho din-ner is good and you know he is full still he only

says, "Ain't there no pie?" And you don't show you're mad but you hand out a laugh and exhibit the wonderful tooth, and convince him that's better than any old pie—It's a triumph! Now ain't it the truth?

Frances H. Rarig.

# Changing the Scenery

BY MRS. ALBERT BRICKELL

AMOST unpleasant sight in the sick room, especially that of a child, is an array of medicine bottles and boxes, an ever-present reminder of the medicine hour. Medicine should be in evidence only when it is to be given, and thus the bad taste has a better chance to disappear between times. Changing the pictures on the wall helps wonderfully to shorten the time shed canecially if the different process.

fully to shorten the time abed, especially if the different pictures are well chosen and a story told about each one.

# Why Not a Boudoir Pillow?

ALMOST like a cameo," describes this organdy boudoir pillow better than any other phrase. Its trim oval shape is set off by a dainty edge of embroidered net. The predominating color is lavender but the delicate tints of orange, green and pink in the bird, flowers and leaves make it suitable for any room.

Embroidery work on the pillow consists in out-



line stitches and French knots and is very quickly

I can imagine no lovelier gift for a young girl who has her own room, a college girl, a bride-to-be who is planning the most wonderful home of all,

who is planning the most wonderful home of all, or an old lady whose silver hair is at its best when surrounded by lavender, than this pillow. Price of the pillow with floss for working is 75 cents. It requires 2 yards of lace to finish the edges. This may be ordered at 15 cents a yard, and 1½ yards of ribbon at 15 cents a yard. This makes the price of the pillow complete \$1.25. Order by number 5776 and address your letters to Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

# My Favorite Caramel Icing

BY NELL B. NICHOLS

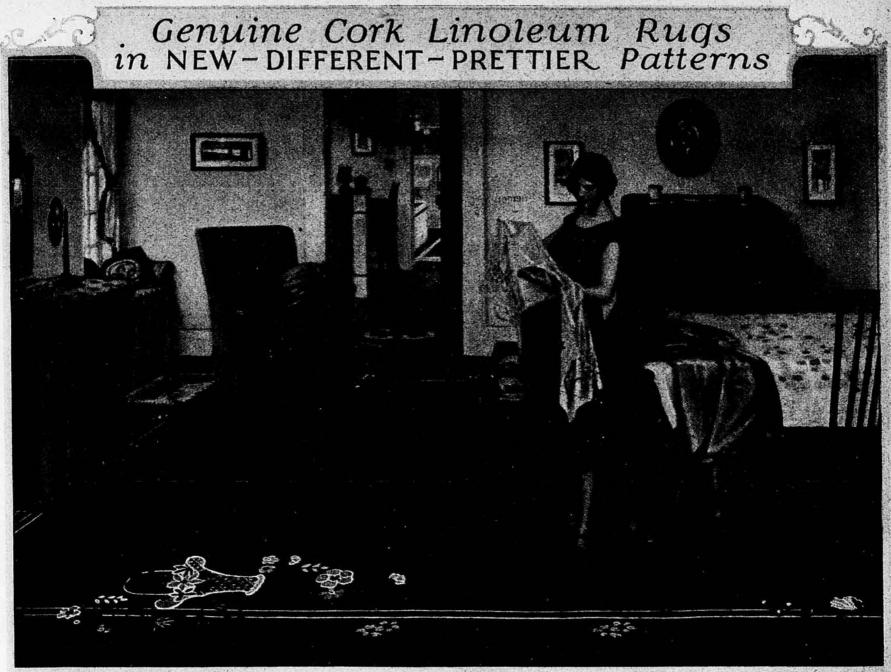
THIS is one of my best recipes, for I find that this icing, made properly, will stay creamy as long as there is any of it left.

2% cups sugar % cup milk

1 teaspoon vanilla 2 egg yolks

Place 2 cups of the sugar in a large saucepan and stir in the milk. Stir until the sugar partially dissolves. Place the ½ cup sugar in a skillet. Put both mixtures on the stove at about the same time. Let milk and sugar come to a boil slowly and reach the boiling point at the same time the sugar is melted or caramelized, but do not allow it to boil. Sugar is caramelized when it takes on a light brown color. Stir the sugar constantly while it is melting. If the milk mixture is ready too soon, set it off the stove, then bring to the boil again or better, if you see it is going to boil before the sugar is caramelized, set on a cool part of the stove. Stir occasionally. I find that experience has taught me to gauge the time almost exactly. It takes slightly longer for the sugar and milk to boil than for the sugar to become commelized.

to boil than for the sugar to become caramelized, (Continued on Page 21)



**TOW** often have you wished for a rug like This: pretty enough for the most tastefully furnished room, yet inexpensive . . . easy to keep clean, yet without that "hardness" sometimes associated with smooth-surface rugs.

Now you may have just such a rug. The new Armstrong's Jaspé Rugs are made of the same genuine linoleum with the lustrous wax finish that has made Armstrong's Jaspé Linoleum Floors so popular. They have the same wonderful wearing qualities, too, for the beautiful Jaspé graining runs right through to the burlap back—it can't "wear off." A light damp-mopping cleans the surface, an occasional waxing or polishing with a soft cloth or pad restores its wonderful lustre.

In rich blues, greens, grays, rose, tan, and taupe, with handsomely decorated borders, these new Armstrong Rugs offer unusual opportunities for home beautifying at little cost. Place one of them in any room in the house, and you have the be-

# Now you may have a smooth-surface rug with a lovely wax finish!

rooms, dining-room, living-room, playroom or sewing room, there is nothing more suitable or practicable as a floor covering.

Properly waxed and cared for, Armstrong's Jaspé Rugs always look fresh and inviting. Because they are made of genuine cork linoleum,

they are sturdy, yet soft and pliable

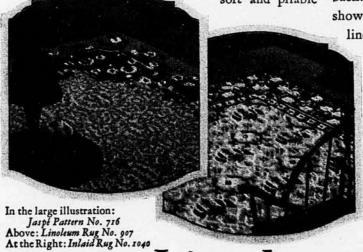
ginning of a charming color scheme. For bed- and quiet to the tread. You may roll them and move them from room to room as often as you please . . . yet these rugs do lie flat on the floor.

> When you buy a smooth-surface rug, bear in mind that these new Jaspé rugs are made only in genuine Armstrong's Linoleum, identified by the Circle A trade-mark stamped on the burlap back. Ask the salesman in the local store to show you the new Armstrong Rugs of Jaspé linoleum. If he hasn't the new patterns in

stock he can get them for you.

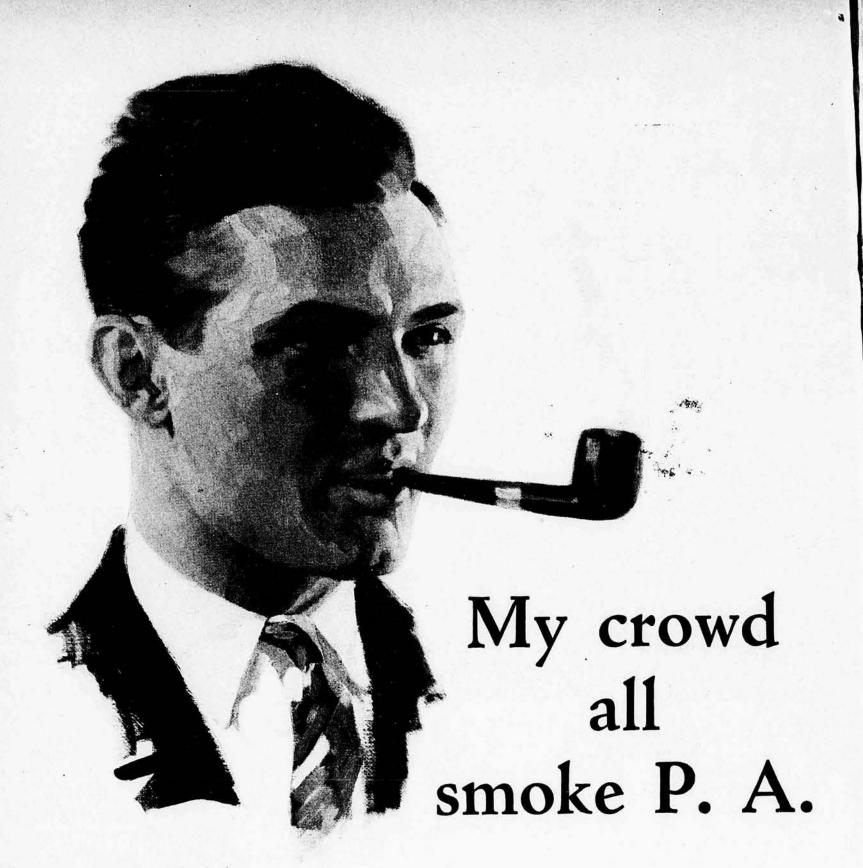
# "RUGS OF PRACTICAL BEAUTY"

This handsome booklet illustrates the new patterns beautifully in color. It will be sent to you free if you address your request to Armstrong Cork Company, Linoleum Division, 1019 Jackson Street, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.



nstrong's Linoleum Rugs

they wear and wear and wear cook for the CIRCLE A wear and wear



THAT doesn't mean I smoke it because the rest of the fellows do. I've got ideas of my own. If you pinned me down to reasons, I'd say I smoke Prince Albert because I like it! That's reason enough for me. But if you want details, I'll give them to you.

First of all, P. A. is delightfully fragrant. When you open the tidy red tin and that aroma bursts upon the air, you can hardly wait to taste such to-bacco in your pipe. The smoke itself

makes good on the advance notices broadcast by the fragrance.

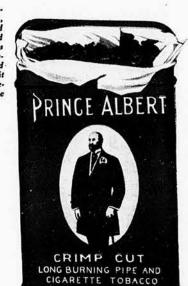
Cool as an alarm-clock doing its stuff. Sweet as the recollection that you have the day off. Mild as the congratulations of the defeated candidate. So mild, in fact, that it never bites the tongue or parches the throat. Yet with plenty of rich, satisfying tobacco-body.

I don't know what brand you're smoking now, but I do know what

3.

you'll be smoking "from now on" when you try this cool, long-burning tobacco I've been telling you about. If you want to get the most out of your pipe, pack it with P. A. That's my advice.

P. A. is sold everywhere in tidy red tins, pound and half-pound tin humidors, and pound crystal-glass humidors with spongemoistener top. Andalways with every bit of bite and parch removed by the Prince Albert process.



prodes son mas sta mas con to poor to

# PRINGE ALBERT

-no other tobacco is like it!

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By T. A. McNeal

To whom should I write to find out about tracing my ancestry? I have always understood that there is Indian blood in my family. My father or grandmother will not tell me anything. What part of Indian blood must there he to entitle a person to Indian lands? Would I get anything if there is enough Indian blood in the family, or would it go to my father and his mother? MRS. R. B.

F YOU will write to Senator Charles Curtis, Topeka, he may be able to help you, especially in the matter of tribal rights. He probably knows more about this than any other man in the United States. Also if you will write to the Secretary of our State Historical Society, W. E. Connelly of Topeka, he may be able to refer you to Connelly of Topeka, he may be able to refer you to some reliable person who makes a study of geneal-ogy. I do not understand that tribal rights necesogy. I do not understand that tribal rights necessarily depend on the amount of Indian blood. If you could trace your ancestry back to a member of the tribe and if the division of land has not ben made so that there is nothing to divide, that would perhaps give you a right to a share in the Indian lands of the tribe to which your ancestors belonged. You can get more accurate information on that matter from Senator Curtis than anyone else I know anything about. I know anything about.

# **Against the Postal Regulations**

What is the law in regard to sending "Birth Control" literature thru the mail? Is it against the postal regulations? Would a person who wrote for or ordered such literature be guilty of a crime?

I have referred this to the United State District Attorney for Kansas, and he makes the following

Section 211 of the Criminal Code of the United States provides that all books, papers, pamphlets or literature describing any method, means or knowledge relative to enception or the producing of abortion is declared unimaliable, and is barred from being sent in the United States mails.

Any person who should deposit any such letter in the mail or send any package or literature thru the mails containing any advice, information or instructions as to how conception may be obstructed or prevented or how to produce abortion or to any indecent or immoral purpose shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

It is unlawful to send thru the mails either in a newspaper or by letter any information concerning the subjects I have referred to, and the person who writes in and receives such information by way of order or of request is just as guilty as the person who sends it, because the recipient, by his order, has been the moving cause of the mailing of the matter.

# Has 18 Months to Redeem

A father willed his son a piece of land subject to the mortgage. After the father's death three years ago it was discovered his debts were so numerous that the land would have to be sold for the payment of these debts. The administrator did not succeed in selling the land at private sale. Meanwhile the mortgage company brought sait and the land was sold under foreclosure proceedings at sheriff's sale for but little more than the mortgage. The question now arises, who has a right of redemption, the son or his mother? She signed the mortgage, but she also agreed to go by the terms of the will. Did she not relinquish her rights when she signed the will? What are the proceedings when one wants to redeem the land? C. M.

She seems to have waived her rights, and that being true the son would have whatever equity there was in this land and would have the right of redemption. There is no particular form to be gone thru with in redeeming land sold under foreclosure proceedings. He must pay the amount of the judgment together with the costs of foreclosure. He has 18 months in which to do this after the date of the foreclosure sale.

# Two Kinds of Tenancies

1—How many days' notice must a landlord give a tenant in order to dispossess him where there is no contract? When must the notice be given? In what form
must the notice be given? Would the custom of the
country govern? 2—If A sells land to B and nothing is
said about the time of possession can C, the tenant, be
removed without notice? 3—Can a note given by a
minor be collected after said minor becomes 21? C. S.

-There are two kinds of tenancies without 1—There are two kinds of tenancies without written contract. One is called tenancy at will and the other tenancy from year to year. Any person in the possession of real property with the assent of the owner is presumed to be a tenant at will unless the contrary is shown. When premises are let for one or more years and the tenant with the assent of the landlord continues to occupy the premises after the expiration of the term, such premises after the expiration of the term, such tenant is deemed a tenant from year to year. Where the rent is payable at intervals of three months or less the tenant is deemed to hold from one period to another equal to the interval between the days of payment unless there is an express contract to the contrary. Thirty days' notice in writing is necessary to be given by either party before he can terminate the tenancy at will or from one period to another of three months or less. But where the rent is payable at intervals of less than 30 days the length of notice wood not be greater than and length of notice need not be greater than such interval between the days of payment.

Tenancies from year to year may be terminated by at least 30 days' notice in writing given to the tenant prior to the expiration of the year. In the cases of tenants occupying and cultivating farms, notice must fix the termination of the tenancy to take place on March 1, provided if the tenancy to comes a tenant from year to year occupying the premises after the expiration of the term fixed by

written lease, notice of termination of tenancy must fix the same day of the same month following the service of the notice as the day and month fixed in the original lease. If there was no law governing the termination of tenancies the custom of the country would govern, but the law is pretty clearly stated in the landlord and tenant law in Kansas, and custom would not override the law. and custom would not override the law.

2—In case A sold land to B and said nothing

2—In case A sold land to B and said nothing about the time of possession the presumption would be that possession was to be given immediately on the delivery of the deed. But if there was a tenant holding under a contract with A for a certain time B could not dispossess that tenant, and A could only give possession subject to the rights of this tenant.

A note given by a minor may be repudiated within one year after he becomes of age. If is not done the note would become collectable.

# Ordinary Note Can Be Sold

What is the difference between a plain promissory note and an undiscountable note in case of bankruptcy?

A plain promissory note is one which may be transferred without the consent of the maker at any time before due. It might be transferred after it is due, but in that case the maker of the note would have all the defense against the purchaser of the note that he might have had against the original payee. In the case of a note which states on its face that it is not subject to transfer before due it could not be sold by the payee until it ma-



tured. Or there might be a condition in the note

tured. Or there might be a condition in the note that it could not be transferred at all without the consent of the maker.

In case of bankruptcy proceedings the plain promissory note, if it had not been transferred, would be simply the property of the payee. He would have to take his chances on getting a judgment on this note and then would get whatever ment on this note and then would get whatever his pro rata share of the estate might be. The same would be true of a note that was non-negotiable, the difference being that the first mentioned rate wight have been transferred and become tioned note might have been transferred and become the property of some other one than the payee. The non-negotiable note would still be the property of the payee, but he would have to get a judgment on it, and his judgment would be subject to the same conditions as any other judgment against the bankrupt.

# One Year for Claims

How long does an estate have to be held open in Missouri after the old folks have died? Can the boys who lived with the old folks be charged with board from the time they became of age when they didn't work any for their board? Can the boys be charged rent for the farm after the old folks die until the estate is settled? How would an heir to this estate have to go about it to get his part of the estate? Would the place have to be sold to settle this estate?

After letters of administration have been granted in Missouri the probate court shall cause to be published in some newspaper in the county where letters of administration have been granted an attested notice signed by the executors and administrators of the grant to them, of the same, stating the date thereof, and requiring all persons having claims against such estate to exhibit the same for allowance to them within six months after the date of such letters, or they may be precluded from the benefits of such estate; and if such claims 15 not exhibited within one year from the time of the publication of such notice they will be forever barred.

lication of such notice they will be forever barred.

If these boys were more than 21 years old during this time they lived with the old people they might be charged with board. Their parents would be

under no obligations to board them. The same thing is true of the rent of the farm. If they rented the farm after the death of their parents they could only rent it thru the administrator or executor with the consent of the probate court, and they would have to pay rent just as anyone else would have to pay rent

The final settlement of the estate would depend on the character of it. It might be divided by order of the court if it could be done without injury to the estate. If not, the court would have authority to order the land sold and the proceeds divided among the heirs. Anyone having claims against the estate, as I before stated, would have to present those claims under the laws of Missouri within one year.

# Could Deed Only Half

A and B are husband and wife. If they buy property in Missouri and both sign the deed, if A should die could B sell the property without the signatures of the children who are all married? Could the children compel this mother if any so wished to sell or divide the said property?

E. B.

I presume E. B. means this property was deeded jointly to A and B. If they deeded the property away they had no further interest in it, but I apprehend that is not what is meant by the inquiry. In case of A's death B would still retain her half interest in this property, and she would have her dower right under the Missouri law to one-third interest in the husband's half. She would have an entire right to deed her half without the consent of the children. She could not deed the other half without their consent. She might, however, dispose of her dower right in the same without the consent of the children.

# What the Law Says

A and B, husband and wife, own property jointly. Could either make a will giving their half of the property to the only child without the knowledge of the other? In the event of the death of A or B could the surviving one change the will? Could the child force the sale of the property, thus getting the one-half that is in the will?

A or B might make a will, but that will would be A or B might make a will, but that will would be invalid so far as willing the one-half of the property away from the surviving husband or wife. In the event of the death of either the surviving husband or wife would have no right to change the terms of a will made by the deceased. This survivor, however, would have his or her statutory, rights without regard to the will. rights without regard to the will.

This answers the last question. The child could not force the sale of the property and get all of the undivided half interest of the deceased parent. Such child might force a partition of the estate of his deceased parent and get his half of the property of his deceased parent set off to him.

# See the County Clerk

A and B own a small business as partners. A is not satisfied with the partnership and would like to divide or sell his part and quit. B does not want to break up the partnership as A's prestige in the community is worth considerable to the business, and he, B, would likely lose if he bought or sold his interest. How can A get a division or settlement?—Can he force a division?

The dissolution of a partnership is provided for in Section 120 of Chapter 56 of the Revised Statutes. This provides that a notice of such dissolution shall be filed and recorded in the office of the county clerk, in which such certificate or certificate of renewal or continuation of the partnership was recorded. Such positionally a provide also must be published. was recorded. Such notice also must be published four weeks successively in some newspaper printed in the county in which the certificate of such partnership was recorded.

# The Wife Gets the Farm

My first husband and I proved up a homestead in Oklahoma. My husband died. I married again and my second husband bought land in Kansas in his name. This Kansas land was paid for with the income from my Oklahoma homestead. In case of the death of my second husband with no will, who would receive the Kansas land? We have no children.

It would go to you. It would go to you.

The Judge Would Decide A and B are husband and wife. B had land before she married A, who is her second husband. Can A hold half of the land if they should separate? If B should die how much could A hold of the land?

M. O. B.

If they separate and a divorce is obtained the disposition of the property would be discretionary with the court. He would in all probability give to B all the land that was hers before her marriage, and might give her some in addition to that. If B should die while the marriage relation exists, A, her surviving husband, would inherit half of her property.

# Road Money is Wasted?

What redress do the people have if the trustee and road overseer squander the tax money by dividing up the work between themselves and doing about all of it at high wages? Can the road overseer do most of this work himself when others are needing the work?

If you can show that these officers are actually squandering the people's money, they might be prosecuted criminally and ousted frem office. You had better consult the county attorney. I will say, however, that the law does not prohibit the road overseer from working on the road.

# For the Little Folks in Puzzletown

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



I am 14 years old and in the eighth grade. I go 2 miles to school. The name of my school is Sunny Star. I have for pets three dogs and two cats. I live on a 400-acre farm. I have three brothers and two sisters. I would like to hear from some of the boys and Frances Phelps.

Goes to Sunny Star School

Quinter, Kan.

# Diamond Puzzle

1. A consonant; 2. A large vessel; 3. What makes a forest; 4. An instrument to shut or open a lock; 5. Stands

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

# Goes to Beaver School

December 9. I would like to hear from the boys and girls whose birthdays are this date. I have three pet calves. Why is a mirror like a very ungrate— Why can't the news from England Their names are Violet, Redbird and ful friend? Because, altho you load be fresh? Because it comes thru salt Dona. I live on a 480 acre farm. It his back with silver, he will reflect on water. is 8 miles from Quinter. My mother usually raises several hundred chickens a year and we girls help her with them. They are the Rhode Island Reds. I enjoy the young folks page very much. Quinter, Kan. Helen Henry.

# To Keep You Guessing

Why is matrimony like a besieged city? Because those who are in wish to be out, and those who are out wish to

In what respects is matrimony a game of cards? Why, a woman has a heart, a man takes it with a diamond, and after that her hand is his.

A woman had five children, half of

If a ton of coal cost \$6.50 what will cord of wood come to? Ashes.

his back with silver, he will reflect on

Why should lawyers sleep well? Because it is immaterial on which side

What proverb must a lawyer not act up to? He must not take the will for the deed.

What gives a cold, cures a cold, and pays the doctor? A draft. What well known singer draws well,

but always gives dissatisfaction? A

If you see a counterfeit coin on the street, why should you always pick it up? Because you may be arrested for passing it.

Which musical instrument is the most moral? An upright piano.

physician injects a small amount of

morphine, cocaine, or other pain-dead-ening drug into the blood.

Nature made this invention long before man did, but she filled her hypo-

dermic needles with poison as a means

bra, and other poisonous serpents, operate in exactly the same way as the hypodermic syringe. These small curved teeth are hollow from end to end, extremely sharp at the point, and

connected at the base to a reservoir of liquid poison. When the serpent bites its victim, the fang enters the

flesh, the poison bag is compressed and the deadly liquid forced out thru the hollow tooth, deep into the wound.

Bees, wasps, mosquitoes, and some ants are also provided with hypodermic

needles filled with poison, which is fatal when injected into other insects

of defense for some of her creatures. The poison fangs of the rattler, co-

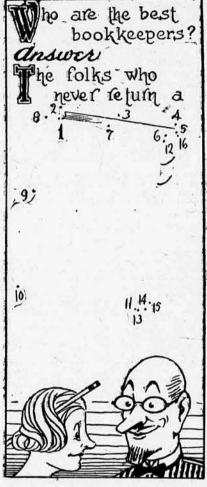
Why is a coach going down a steep

and Wilma is 11. We have nearly 3 them were boys, what were the other hill like St. George? Because it's almiles to go to school. My birthday is half? Boys, too. ways drawn with the drag on. ways drawn with the drag on.

What rose is born to blush unseen? Negroes.

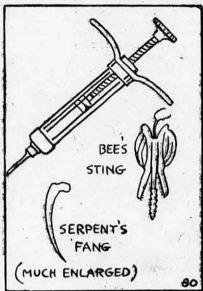
water.

Why does a nobleman's title sometimes become extinct? Because, the the king can make a man appear (a peer), he can't make him apparent (a parent).



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

# Living Inventions



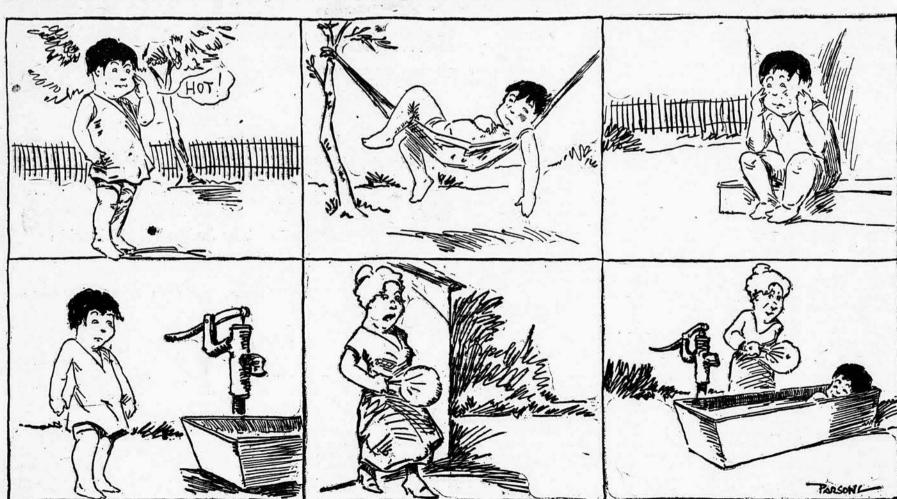
Nature's "Hypodermic Needles"

It was only within the last half-I am 12 years old and in the seventh century that the hypodermic syringe grade. I go to Beaver school. Our was invented. Its name means "unteacher's name is Miss McWilliams. I der the skin" and indicates its use. have two sisters. Their names are The sharp-pointed hollow needle is Ruth and Wilma. Ruth is 13 years old pricked thru the skin, and with it the

but only a painful annoyance to man. These devices differ slightly in construction from the serpent's tooth, for the insect's sting makes its wound by the rapid movement of two tiny lancets,

working side by side in the tube thru which the poison flows. Nature not only furnishes models for nearly all man's inventions, but she often gives him three or four different ones from

which to choose.



The Hoovers-Hot, Hot, Hot

# Fall Fashion Favorites

list of crepes for the best dress this fall and winter. It is really a wise choice for there is nothing that will give better wear with less cleaning and if it is stylish, will be comfortable.

BLACK is being shown this season pressing than a good quality of crepe. as mi-lady's favorite color and if The lady who does her own sewing she wishes to be up to the min-need not fear to undertake making her ute she will also choose one of the long own gowns for this season's favorites are very simple. Straight lines are favored, with fullness introduced by plaits and flares. Whatever style you choose,



2741—An excellent basic model from which with a little ingenuity you may make a variety of gowns. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 inches bust measure.
2899—For sport and street wear. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.
3003—Lines that give an effect of slenderness, yet allow freedom. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.
3045—Little Tot's playtime suit. Sizes ½, 1, 2 and 3 years.
2744—Dainty junior frock. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

Women's Service Corner

3050—Bids fair to be a favorite with fall materials. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.

Any of these patterns may be ordered from Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price 15 cents. While you have it in mind send 15 cents for your copy of the fall Fashion Magazine. I am sure you will be pleased with it for it contains just the fashions you are looking for and besides that, there are discussions of the hats and shoes you should wear, beauty hints and many other helps in the matter of looking your best.

it quite a "blind man's" job to change the tire in the dark. Finally with the aid of the mirror in my vanity case I was able to reflect enough light from the head lights back to the wheel for the men to work by, Mrs. J. C. Evans.

San Luis Obispo Co., Calif.

# My Favorite Caramel Icing

(Continued from Page 16)

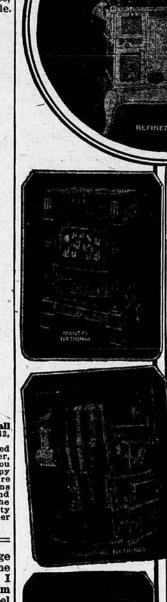
so I give it two minutes' start. In caramelizing the sugar have enough heat to melt the sugar slowly and stir constantly with a knife or spatula. lumps form in the melting, cut them up with the knife. By keeping the sugar in motion, all of it will be melted at the same time. When the milk and sugar are boiling and the sugar is melted, pour melted sugar into boiling milk mixture in a slow, steady stream. The saucepan must be large or the icing will bubble over. Stir while the pouring is in progress. Do not pour too fast or the high temperature of the caramel will cause the mixture to boil over. On the other hand, do not pour too slowly or

> will need to be boiled too long to melt it again. Cook to soft ball stage, which takes about 2 minutes. Beat egg yolks in cup. When icing is done, add by tablespoonfuls to the beaten egg yolks, beating vigorously with a fork. When cup is filled, pour its contents into the pan of icing, beating with an egg whip. If icicing, beating with an egg whip. If icing gets too firm add a little milk,

the caramel will get hard and the milk

about 3 tablespoons, and reheat icing to boiling point, but don't boil. Allow to get quite firm before spreading on cake. An especially delectable flavor is produced by running some orange rind thru the food chopper and sprinkling a little of this between the layers of cake and on top of the icing. This gives a fine caramel-orange flavor, Sometimes I cook the orange rind in a little water to soften it. This water I cool and use in the cake batter instead of

Maybe it will be possible to smuggle Paris divorces into this country instead of having to go to Paris for



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

# **Summer Complexions Fade**

I am a farm woman and have to work out doors quite a bit. I always wear a hat and long sleeves if I am to be out any length of time but I am getting dreadfully tanned. I would like to know the names of some good bleaches for I do like to dress up occasionally and I never feel dressed up even in my good clothes when I am so brown.

H. S.

I have a leaflet on bleaches that I will be glad to send to you. The leaf-let also contains the directions for making a bleach of sour milk and horseradish which is good for bleaching. Address your letters to Helen Iake, Beauty Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Enclose a stamped selfaddressed envelope for reply.

# Some "Dope" on Flies

The cooler mornings seem to bring the flies into the house. Is there any "better way" of getting rid of them?—S.

Of course the first principle of getting rid of flics is to allow no place for them to live. Then there are the swatter, tanglefoot, fly poison and others. But just recently science has provided the greatest help of all—a clear, colorless, almost odorless liquid which may be sprayed into the air. the room is left closed for a short time the flies will all be dead when it is opened again. I cannot give you the name of it thru this column but will be glad to write you more about it if you will write me again and in-close a stamped, self addressed envelope with your letter.

# An Aid to Motorists

OUR family was recently delayed on a short motor trip until after dark. Our car is not equipped with an extension light for trouble and we did not have a flashlight. Unfortunately we had a "blow out" and were finding

# Adventures of the Brown Family

BY JOHN FRANCIS CASE

### On the Trail of Black Neb

OLUNTEERING as a detective, Big Judd, who had successfully captured "Slippery Sam" after the stealing of Henry Brown's prize colt, reports to Hal Brown that he has made a discovery. Jack Miller had exchanged an ancient Spanish coin for food in a neighborhood some distance away.

"I'm goin' to keep an eye on that feller," asserted Big Judd, "an' bring him to book. He can't make me believe that he doesn't know anything about that colt either. Slap him in jail, Hal, an' Black Neb and whoever is with him will have to come out from kiver. They's hidin' somewhar in the

Despite his suspicions Hal refused to take the extreme measures advised by Big Judd. The Miller family was one of good repute and as yet there was no definite proof that Young Jack was either a thief or a traitor. Hal had an uncomfortable feeling that he had made a fool of himself in making so a denunciation of his former friend, but pride and stubbornness kept him from trying to make amends. Beth mentioned Jack's name had never again, but the breach between brother and sister had widened until no longer was there the warm affection which had always characterized members of the Brown family. Beth knew of the activities of Big Judd. She did not consider it disloyal to warn Young Jack, and one day in answer to a note dropped in the Miller's mail box Jack appeared at the trysting place where they had met on the day Brown Rob had disappeared.

"It was kind of you to ask me to come, Beth," said Jack as he took her hand, "but as I have said before I don't want to make trouble in your family. It is a mistake for me to meet you here."

"They are all turning against you, Jack," cried Beth passionately, cept Mary and Little Joe. Even mother has come to believe that you are plotting to rob us of the farm. Why can't you tell us what you know so that this terrible suspense will be over? Mother is half sick, worrying because we may lose what we've invested here. It isn't the treasure we care for but we do want to know our home is safe."

As Beth's tears fell Jack's eyes, too, were moist. "It has been a terrible time for you Beth," said Jack, "and I couldn't blame you if you hated me. As I have said many times before I've given my word of honor to a dying man and I can't speak yet. But if you will only trust me and have faith in me everything will be cleared up. I can promise you one thing, Beth. No harm will come to any of you and so far as I know your home is safe. Can't you trust me Beth?"

There was more than faith in the dewy eyes which Beth turned to Jack Miller, but her reply was inaudible as Jack pressed her hand and turned quality of the apples. away for home. If Jack cared for her, "Blotch and apple if his professed friendship for the are our most troublesome enemies, and might try razor factories in Russia. family was true, would not this outweigh any pledge to a man who after all must have been half insane? Torn by doubt and misgiving, Beth went slowly home, to find dark-eyed Juanita Fernandez waiting and smiling know-

"It is beautiful down in the woods," remarked Juanita irrelevantly, "and a little bird tells me that you like company." "You've been snooping and eavesdropping," cried Beth furiously. "Juanita Fernandez I hate you! I believe you folks know as much about

the mystery as Jack does and that you are no friends of ours."

The Spanish girl drew herself up haughtily and her dark eyes blazed. "I have not been 'smooping,' said Juanita, "I just happened to come thru the woods and saw you and Jack Miller. Quite romantic, eh, with Jack holding your hands and looking into your eyes. Suppose I tell your father.

What will you do then?"
"Just you dare!" said Beth. "Just dare to run and tattle and see what happens to you. I asked Jack to come. had something important to tell

"What was it?" inquired Juanita eagerly.

"None of your business," answered Beth rudely. "And now suppose you run on home and tell your precious mother what you have heard."

"Beth Brown, I'll never speak to you again," stormed Juanita, as refusing to answer Mary's welcoming call she hurried off for home, while Beth, breaking into a storm of sobs, found comfort in Mary's tender caresses and solicitous words. The storm passed and Beth hugged her younger sister tight.

"I'm the most unhappy girl alive," said Beth, "and all of it is my fault. Oh, why did I ever happen to look at that old paper? We hoped to be happy here in our own home at last, but instead we have quarreled with our neighbors, Hal is angry, even dad won't listen to reason and mother is against me,-too." Again Beth wept to find solace in Mary's warm kiss,
"I love you Beth," assured Mary,

"and," she added wisely, "I like Juck and I know he isn't to blame. Cheer up, Beth. It will all come out right."
"Bless your dear heart," said Beth as she held Mary close, "you are a real

comfort. Maybe it will all come out right but I'm afraid. Jack-"

Out from the house came Hal to beckon excitedly. "Hey, Sis," called Hal, "got great news for you. Big Judd located Black Neb and got the goods on Jack Miller. I knew that bird was guilty."

Guilty! Beth's head drooped. and again tears filled her eyes. What value clearing up the mystery if it were proved that her friend was a traitor unworthy of her trust?

(TO BE CONTINUED)

# Kotsch Helps Nature

(Continued from Page 3)

orchards. Like a good many other men in that section, Mr. Kotsch looks to the college for timely information on this subject. And with the radio it is even better than it used to be. "I use a great deal of information from K. S. A. C." Mr. Kotsch said. "The college has made thousands of dollars for us up here. And it is easy to understand how that is possible. The college specialists are mighty important in helping unravel some of nature's tangles in the orchard business. They are right after disease and insect pests. Perhaps if you are a radio listener you have picked up some of the pointers on when to spray and what to use.

"It will be necessary to spray five six times for best results," Mr. or six times for best results." Mr. Kotsch explained. "Of course, this varies from year to year. It seems wise to use Bordeaux Mixture rather sparingly on all trees. The Ben Davis or Gano can stand a lot of it, but you must be careful with the Jonathans. I'm satisfied that Bordeaux helps the keeping

"Blotch and apple or plum curculio

of the two the blotch is the more difficult to handle. But we have had pretty good success with Bordeaux. I think if you start right in with this preparation on a young orchard you will be able to almost stop the blotch."

Mr. Kotsch is just as systematic about the work of picking the fruit as he is about getting and keeping the ground in condition or the spray schedule up to date. And he has his varieties selected so that he has a crop to gather from the opening to the closing of the picking season. Of course, his main crop is apples. It costs about 5 cents a bushel to pick them. Conditions make the cost of spraying vary from year to year, and haulage charges vary with the distance. There is plenty of expense in orcharding, but according to Mr. Kotsch there is good profit, also. He says there is no comparison between general farming and orcharding. One year he sold 1,637 barrels of apples at \$2 a barrel. From 10 acres of la. d that had cost him \$90 an acre when he put it out to trees he got \$3,616 worth of apples. Just two years ago he sold \$6,000 worth of apples from 10 acres.

Apple packing is done according to the market that is being supplied. In some cases this work can be done right out in the orchard, and this cuts down the expense. Otherwise barrels are distributed thru the orchard, the pickers fill them and a wagon picks them up and hauls them to the packing shed, where they are carefully sorted.

Trucks haul the apples to St. Joseph and Mr. Kotsch can get them into cold storage with such service within 24 hours. Every hour from tree to storage just shortens the keeping qualities of the apples by that much, he advises. Picking starts about September 20 and lasts to about the same date in October. "After that the crop is in danger from freezing," Mr. Kotsch said. "You might get by with one freeze but no more. The apples will go bad after that. If they do freeze, just let them alone until the frost comes out. If you handle them before that they are gone."

Some apples are shipped out in iced cars, others in carload lots without the The buyers take so many trees, or bargain for baskets or barrel or hundred pounds. Even the windfalls and the culls find a good market. There always is a demand for them at 50 cents to \$1 a hundred, and Mr. Kotsch says this is better than he could get at the cider mill. "There always is a class of trade," he said, "that is glad to get these apples. There is a value in this, because the thing to do is to get more folks in the habit of eating apples. Peddlers take this grade of apples for quick distribution. And, of course, this is necessary as they have to deal with a perishable product. Don't ever forget that trucks are becoming more and more one of the biggest factors in distribution from producer to consumer. One of the most important things is to hold the prices down to a level that will boost consumption. If they are too high, the public refuses to buy. Steady con-

sumption is necessary." Besides handling the production of his orchards, Mr. Kotsch buys other orchards and supervises the picking and marketing of the fruit.

Millionaires who want to die poor



"Something you have found Beth, Breaking Into a Storm of Sobs, Found Comfort in Mary's Tender Caresses. Is

Miller Innocent or Guilty?

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# Symptoms Are Deceitful

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

Our readers are often disappointed because I cannot tell them a medicine that will make them entirely well after they have named to me certain symptoms. The trouble is that even very marked symptoms, such as shortness of breath and swelling of the limbs, do not necessarily indicate one definite disease, but may come from any one of several. Constantly do cases come to my attention in which the writer tells how this and that has been done for certain symptoms which perhaps disappear only to be succeeded by others more distressing. You may as well recognize the fact that treating only the symptoms of deep-rooted disease is wasted time and money. Take, for example, those diseases that strike so deep that they may attack every organ in the body, such as syphillis, tuberculosis, chronic Bright's disease or degeneration of heart and blood vessels. I can name 10 important symptoms, any one of which might be caused by any one of these diseases. How absurd to pick out the most prominent symptom and try to remove it by a medicine that cannot possibly attack the underlying cause! Perhaps you can quiet that symptom but what real gain is there? Patients are too easily satisfied with home medication that "eases things up."

I must go further and admit that, only too often, the busy home doctor is just as guilty in rushing hastily to match a symptom against a bottle of medicine and calling it a cure. The big difference in your favor, if your case is in a doctor's hands, lies in the fact is in a doctor's hands, lies in the fact that he is apt to look deeper if the first remedy fails, and his trained mind, once he gets the entire chain of symptoms, will tell him the disease that is at bottom. Yet I must admit, still further, that doctors are only human beings, and the profession is loaded down with those who always take the easy, superficial way. Often and often I must tell inquirers that

take the easy, superficial way. Often and often I must tell inquirers that their salvation lies in breaking away from the man they call a doctor and getting one who is worthy the name. Just now I have a pitiful letter from Mrs. L. B. Her boy was a strong farm lad until 20. Then he went to the city where he worked five or six years. Now he is back at home—no good to anyone—and the family doctor is treating symptoms and calling his trouble "a nervous breakdown!" Nonsense! That boy has a disease. Let a sense! That boy has a disease. Let a specialist get to the bottom of it and he may get well. But giving "something for his sleep" and "something for his appetite" and so forth simply gives the disease a change to run its course. the disease a chance to run its course.

# An Operation is Needed

My husband has gallstones. What will dissolve these stones, if anything? He weighs 205 pounds. In case of an operation would this fat be injurious to him? Is it a dangerous operation? M. D. K.

There is nothing that will dissolve gallstones, Sometimes people take olive oil and think it causes stones to pass, but the little pellets they see are simply soapy substances produced by the olive oil. A fat patient is not so good a subject for operation, yet I do not think his fat will add greatly to the dangers.

# Get a Real Examination

I would like to know what causes the atteries in the arms and hands to swell up and stand out thick above the skin. Is this condition dangerous, and what could the person do to remedy it? Mrs. W. B. D.

The blood vessels that you see are more likely to be veins than arteries. I cannot say whether they are danger-ous or not. You owe yourself a good physical examination by a first class doctor who will give special attention to blood pressure and heart action.

# See a Good Doctor

Could you tell me what causes neuralgia pains around the heart? Mrs. W. W.

There is such a thing as neuralgia of the heart, but it is very rare. How do you know that is the trouble? Where the heart is concerned the only safe way is a careful examination by a doctor who knows his business.

# Tis a Good Investment

What do you think of a county employ-ing a school nurse? What good can one nurse do with so many children? Is it not a waste of money? F. C. D.

I know of no better investment in health that a county can make if it is particular to get a nurse with good education and thoro training and sup-

ply her with a car. It is true that she cannot see all the children every day. But she can visit every school several times a year. She can pick out the children needing special attention. She can show the teachers what to be on the watch for. And at any emergency she can be called to the school in special need. There is no waste in spending county money on a school

# Those Red Agitators

From the Chicago News:

In the electric chair in the Massa-chusetts state prison at Charlestown, Sacco and Vanzetti finally paid the legal penalty for the brutal murders at Braintree of which they were con-victed seven years ago. To the pleas from all over the world that he exer-cise clemency on behalf of the con-demned men, Governor Fuller unques-tionably gave appearance Simtionably gave much consideration. Similarly he granted every reasonable re-quest for delay in the execution of the sentence in order that the attorneys for the defense, working with the help of a huge defense fund, might have op-portunity to exhaust the last resources of legal appeal.

The Sacco-Vanzetti case, a legacy of the days of feverish war excitements, has commanded more worldwide attention than any other criminal cause in the history of American jurisprudence. In foreign lands that attention in the main has been marked by expressions of radical hatred of the United States and its form of government, if not of and its form of government, it not of the American people. It has led to the destruction of property of American citizens in various countries, to at-tempt to destroy American embassies and consulates, to attacks on and threats against American officials abroad and to riot and murder in the United States.

United States.

In Paris radical resentment just now finds expression in threats to drive out of the city the American World War veterans who are assembling there for their annual convention. In other European cities American citizens have been menaced, and in a few cases attacked, by mobs. Meanwhile the American people and the American Government, unreasoningly assailed and insuited, have been uniformly patient under the most outrageous, the most unjust abuse.

The agitators are not so crazy as their words and actions seem to indicate. They cannot have expected that their violence would prevent the law from taking its course in this remarkable case. Tho the most had been carefully drilled by rabid speakers and gutter newspapers to think that Sacco and Vanzetti were the victims of a capitalist plot against radicalism the purpose of that teaching was something very different from an attempt to save the lives of two condemned prisoners. For the most part, the agitation has been meely for the sake af agitation has been meely for the ske af agitation. Its leaders doubtless would have been gravely disappointed if Sacco and Vanzetti had been turned loose or even if their sentence of death had been changed to life imprisonment.

peen gravely disappointed it Sacto and vanzetti had been turned loose or even if their
sentence of death had been changed to life
imprisonment.

What would have been gained had Governor Fuller yielded to threats and the demands that the verdict of the court be
overridden and that Sacco and Vanzetti be
set free? That would have been merely a
victory of violent disorder bver law and
order. It would have been a denial of justice and of the authority and integrity of
the courts and an open invitation to mobs
in the future to combat with unmeasured
clamor and outrage all court decrees that
were displeasing to them.

Many thousands of the sympathizers with
Sacco and Vanzetti, of course, were not riotous upholders of anarchy. Among them were
brilliant men and women, sincere lovers of
justice, who were not convinced that the
two men had been proved guilty beyond a
doubt of the crime for which they have
been executed. No one realizes more clearly
than do such men and women the harm the
apostles of world revolution did to the cause
of justice by their appeals to hatred of the
established order, of the American people
and American institutions, Yet some of those
intelligent and enlightened men and women
permitted themselves to indulge in a sort
of unreasoning hysteria that tended to give
countenance to the frothing fury of the red
agents of destruction.

The Sacco-Vanzetti case dragged thru

The Sacco-Vanzetti case dragged thru the Massachusetts courts for seven years. As Governor Fuller recently explained, it was subjected to unreasonable and inexcusable delays. It illustrates as few other cases have done the need of speeding up the processes of American courts. And it illustrates also the important truth that justice must be administered under all possi-ble safeguards, including the safeguard of correct conduct and becoming speech on the part of those who administer it. In this respect, it appears, the case which the electric chair has brought to an end amid a worldwide frenzy of designing reds and their dupes showed a most unfortunate lack.

The reds have made all possible capital out of the case. They have used it cleverly to promote their madmen's dream of world revolution. The law's unconscionable delays have served

Queen Marie plans another visit to America. She is likely right in thinking that we'll come across if she does

This will be a brighter world when if ever, the cantaloupe severs relations with the pumpkin.

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# The Untamed

(Continued from Page 15)

"I c'n see him now. I c'n see them shoulders—an' that head—an' them eyes—them fire eatin' eyes! Hal, if a man was to win the heart of that hoss he'd lay down his life for you—he'd an' seein' that no one was in sight, he run himself plumb to death! I won't come up to me an' without shakin' never sleep tight till I get the feel of hands he says: 'I showth' the says of the says them satin sides of his between my

Lee Haines heard them speak, but all right, he says, 'but you'd find it loose.' e said nothing. His heart also leaped a pile more healthier out on the "Yo years, hen he heard of Whistling Dan's range'."

eath, but he thought neither of the "What in hell did he mean by that?"

"He he said nothing. His heart also leaped when he heard of Whistling Dan's death, but he thought neither of the horse nor the dog. He was seeing the yellow hair and the blue eyes of Kate Cumberland. He approached Jordan and took a place beside him.

"Tell me some more about it, Terry," he asked.

Some more about what?" "About Whistling Dan's death—about the burning of the saloon," said

Haines.
"What the hell! Are you still thinkin'

about that?"

"I certainly am."
"Then I'll trade you news," said "Then I'll trade you news," said Terry Jordan, lowering his voice so that it would not reach the suspicious ear of Jim Silent. "I'll tell you about the burnin' if you'll tell me something about Barry's fight with Silent!"

"It's a trade," answered Haines.

"All right. Seems old Joe Cumberland had a hunch to clean up the land-scape—old fool! So he jest up in the

scape-old fool! So he jest up in the mornin' an' without sayin' a word to anyone he downs to the saloon and touches a match to it. When he come back to his house he tell his girl, Kate, what he done. With that she lets out a holler an' drops in a faint."

Haines muttered.

What's the matter?" asked Terry, a little anxiously.

in the saloon, an' probably too weak to I am,' says I. get out of the fire. They started for the place on the run. When they got there all they found was a pile of red hot coals. So everyone figures that he went up in the flames. That's all I know. Now, what about the fight?"

Lee Haines sat with fixed eyes. "There isn't much to say about the

fight," he said at last.
"The hell there isn't," scoffed Terry
Jordan. "From what I heard, this Whistling Dan simply cut loose and raised the devil more general than a dozen mavericks corraled with a bunch

of yearlings."
"Cutting loose is right," said Haines. "It wasn't a pleasant thing to watch. One moment he was about as dangerous as an eighteen-year-old girl. The next second he was, like a panther that's tasted blood. That's all there was to it, Terry. After the first blow, he was all over the chief. You know Silent's a bad man with his hands?"

"I guess we all know that," said Jordan, with a significant smile.

"Well," said Haines, "he was like a baby in the hands of Barry. I don't like to talk about it—none of us do. It

makes the flesh creep."

There was a loud crackling among the underbrush several hundred yards away. It drew closer and louder.

"Start up your works agin, will you, Bill?" called Silent. "Here comes Shorty Rhinehart, an' he's overdue."

In a moment Shorty swung from his horse and joined the group. He gained his nickname from his excessive length, being taller by an inch or two than Jim Silent himself, but what he gained in height he lost in width. Even nis face was monstrously long, and marked with such sad lines that the favorite name of "Shorty" was affectionately varied to "Sour-face" or "Calamity." Silent went to him at once.

"You seen Hardy? he asked.
"I sure did," said Rhinehart, "an' his face was monstrously long, and

it's the last time I'll make that trip to

him, you can lay to that."
"Did he give you the dope?"

"No."

"What do you mean?"

"I jest want you to know that this here's my last trip to Elkhead—on any business.

"I passed three marshals on the street, an' I knew them all. They was my friends, formerly. One of them

"What did they do?"

"I waved my hand to them, glad an' familiar. They jest grunted. One of them, he looked up an' down the street, an' seein' that no one was in sight, he come up to me an' without shakin' see you in Elkhead, Shorty.' 'Why,' says I, 'the town's all right, ain't it?' 'It's

growled Silent.

"He simply meant that they're be-ginnin' to think a lot more about us than they used to. We've been pullin'

too many jobs the last six months."
"You've said all that before, Shorty. I, free an' careless.
I'm runnin' this gang. Tell me about "Tex Calder!' sa

Hardy.'

"I'm comin' to that. I went into the moved instinctively to his six-gun.
Yells Fargo office down by the rail"Did he say Tex Calder?" Wells Fargo office down by the railroad, an' the clerk sent me back to find Hardy in the back room, where he generally is. When he seen me he changed color. I'd jest popped my head thru bowed, scowling.
the door an' sung out: 'Hello, Hardy,
how's the boy?' He jumped up from "He ought to know better'n to take the desk an' sung out so's his clerk in the outside room could hear: 'How are you, lad?' an' he pulled me quick Shorty. into the room an' locked the door be-

Elkhead for?' says he.
"'For a drink,' says I, never battin'

says he.
"'Sure,' says I, 'that's one reason I'm

so dry. Will you liquor, pal?'
"He looked like he needed a drink, all right. He begun loosening his shirt

"Yep. She fainted an' when she come ridin' into Elkhead this way?"

"Yep. She fainted an' when she come "Yep. She fainted an' when she come ridin' into Elkhead this way?"

"I'm jest beginnin' to think maybe

Trouble Ahead?

"'That don't keep 'em from thinkin' a hell of a pile,' says he, 'an' I tell you, Shorty, I'm jest about thru with the whole works. It ain't worth it—not if that bet?"
there was a million in it. Everybody is gettin' wise to Silent, an' the rest of you. Pretty soon hell's goin' to bust Silent as if they were telling over and your to themselves the stories of these

"You've been sayin' that for two

years,' says. I.
"He stopped an' looked at me sort of thoughtful an' pityin'. Then he steps up close to me an' whispers in that voice: 'D'you know who's on Silent's

trail now? Eh?'
"'No, an' I don't give a damn,' says

"'Tex Calder?' says he." Silent started violently, and his hand train that was to carry it."

"He said no less," answered Shorty Rhinehart, and waited to see his news take effect. Silent stood with head

"He ought to know better'n to take to my trail."

"He's fast with his gun," suggested

"Don't I know that?" said Silent. "If Alvarez, an' Bradley, an' Hunter, an' "'Now what in hell have you come to God knows how many more could come up out of their graves, they'd tell jest how quick he is with a six-gun. an eye.

"'You've come a damn long ways,' faster."

Shorty was eloquently mute.

"I ain't askin' you to take my word for it," said Jim Silent. "Now that he's after me, I'm glad of it. It had to come some day. The mountains ain't big enough for both of us to go rangin' forever. We had to lock horns some day. An' I say, God help Tex Calder!"

He turned abruptly to the rest of

"Boys, I got somethin' to tell you

"'Shorty,' he says in a whisper, that Shorty jest heard. Tex Calder is 'they're beginnin' to get wise to the whole gang—includin' me.'

"'Take a brace,' says I. "They ain't slick Calder is. I'm bettin' on my got a thing on you, Hardy.'

"Take a brace,' says I. "They ain't slick Calder is. I'm bettin' on my draw to be jest the necessary half a ball capiloker. He may die shootin'. hair quicker. He may die shootin'. I don't lay no bets that I c'n nail him before he gets his iron out of its leather, but I say he'll be shootin' blind when he dies. Is there anyone takin'

over to themselves the stories of those many men to whom Tex Calder had played the part of Fate. The leader turned back to Shorty Rhinehart.

"Now tell me what he had to say about the coin."
"Hardy says the shipment's delayed, He don't know how long."

"How'd it come to be delayed?"
"He figures that Wells Fargo got a hunch that Silent was layin' for the

"Will he let us know when it does

"I asked him, an' he jest hedged. He's quitting on us cold."

"I was a fool to send you, Shorty.
I'm goin' myself, an' if Hardy don't come thru to me-

He broke off and announced to the rest of his gang that he intended to make the journey to Elkhead. He told Haines, who in such cases usually acted as lieutenant, to take charge of the camp. Then he saddled his roan.

In the very act of pulling up the cinch of his saddle, Silent stopped short, turned, and raised a hand for quiet. The rest were instantly still. Hal Purvis leaned his weazened face toward the ground. In this manner it was sometimes possible to detect far-off sounds which to one erect would be inaudible. In a moment, however, he straightened up, shaking his head.
"What is it?" whispered Haines.

"Shut up," muttered Silent, and the words were formed by the motion of his lips rather than thru any sound.
"That damned whistling again."
Every face changed. At a rustling

See these Folks made made Better Fencing

ALVIN HERRMANN, Lesterville, S. D., turned 89 head of hogs in a hog-tight 10-acre field of corn. They cleaned it up in one month. He sold 33 head, averaging 210 lbs., saved picking the corn by hand and put his time in on other work. "Hogs surely paid for that fence," says Mr. Herrmann.

R. A. Ramsey, Baraboo, Wisc., paid \$4500 cash for his farm, invested \$600 in fencing, and sold it 2 years later for \$6500.

Marshall Logan's neighbor, Plymouth, Ind., sold his well-fenced farm for \$114 an acre. The new owner neglected the fence and had to sell at \$49 an acre.

Calvin Newlin, Plainfield, Ind., once owned a run down 101-acre farm worth \$6565. After fencing and cross fencing this farm sold, two years later, for \$28,280.00—a profit of \$21,715.00.

# RED BRAND FENCE "Galvannealed"—Copper Bearing

would have saved \$409 on the J. W. Tibbitts farm at North Bend, Wisc. Mrs. Tibbitts writes us that they lost in one year \$55 on one cow with a severed teat; \$75 on another with ruined udder; \$75 in oats and corn knocked down by cows breaking through; \$125 on one cow dead from too much corn; \$29 in veterinary fees for the treatment of wire cut on Barney's hoof and \$50 in corn eaten by neighbors' pigs.

Joseph Zewiske, Fairbank, Ia., paid for his new fence in one year's time. From 500 bu. of corn in a 20-acre field his production jumped to 1600 bu.—a gain of 1100 bu., or \$440 figured as low as 40c a bu. This he gained in addition to 2 years of pasture for 15 head of cattle and 90 to 100 head of hogs-more than enough to pay for the fence in one year's time.

RED BRAND FENCE, "Galvannealed"-copper bearing, is the kind of fence that brings these additional profits, year after year, for many years. RED BRAND FENCE can't help but last longer-for more copper mixed in the steel and heavier zinc "Galvannealed" on the outside resists rust better and longer than any method ever used in making fence wire. Full length, picket-like stays hold it straight; wavy strands hold it firm; can't-slip knots hold it tight. RED BRAND costs less per year because

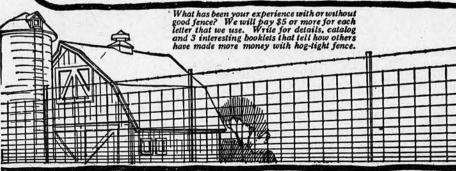
Square on congr

Always look for the

Red Brand

(top wire)

it lasts much longer.



KEYSTONE STEEL & WIRE CO. 2121 INDUSTRIAL ST. PEORIA, ILL. self. That broke the spell.
"It's the whisperin' of the willows,"

"How do you know it's him?" asked

Shorty Rhinehart.

whinnied softly. It was an unearthly add to its list of great outlaws. effect—as if the animal heard the sound which was inaudible to all but Then Came Kate breathed again, but only for a mo-

must hear it now, or else it was certainly a ghost. The men sat with dilated eyes for an instant, and then Hal Purice cried, "I heard it, chief! If it's a ghost, it's hauntin' me too!"

Silent cursed longly in his rate.

Silent cursed loudly in his relief. "It ain't a ghost. It's Whistlin' Dan himself. An' Terry Jordan has been carryin' us lies! What in hell do you mean by it?"

"I ain't been carryin' you lies," said Jordan, hotly. "I told you what I heard. I didn't never say that there was anyone seen his dead body!"

The whistling began to die out. A bubble of conjecture and exclamation broke out, but Jim Silent, still sickly white around the mouth, swung up into

# Chief Was in a Hurry?

Chief Was in a Hurry?

He rode swiftly into the dark of the willows, and the lack of noise told that he was picking his way carefully among the lack of heads of the lack of noise told that he was picking his way carefully among the lack of noise told that he was picking his way carefully among that! He could not meet the fear and that! the bended branches.

"which I'm not suggestin' anythingbut it seems to me that the chief was in a considerable hurry to leave the

"He was," said Hal Purvis, "an' if you seen that play in Morgan's place you wouldn't be wonderin' why. If I lips and he had to set his teeth to keep was the chief I'd do the same."

"Me speakin' personal," remarked Shorty Rhinehart, "I ain't layin' out to be no man-eater like the chief, but I ain't seen the man that'd make me take to the timbers that way. I don't noways expect there is such a man!"

all knows that you're quite a man, but you and Terry are the only ones of us who are surprised that Silent slid away. The rest of us who saw this Whistling Dan in action aren't a bit in-clined to wonder. Suppose you were to Her meet a black panther down here in the willows?

"I wouldn't give a damn if I had my

Winchester with me."

"All right, Terry, but suppose the panther," broke in Hal Purvis, "could sling shootin' irons as well as you and you can stable your horse there are the thet'd make you partic's until you're ready to start. Dad will could-maybe that'd make you partic'ler pleased."

"It ain't possible," said Terry. "Sure it ain't," grinned Purvis amia-bly, "an' this Barry ain't possible, "Cann cither. Where you goin', Lee?" "Let's

saddling his mount.

"Private matter. Kilduff, you take my place while I'm gone. I may be back tomorrow night. The chief isn't apt to return so soon."

out of the willows and headed across the hills toward old Joe Cumberland's ranch. He was remembering his promise 10 Kate, to keep Dan out of danger. He had failed from that promise once, but that did not mean that he had forgotten. He looked up to the yellow-bright abruptly on him. mountain stars, and they were like the "What are you, eyes of good women smiling down upon him. He guessed that she loved Barry and if he could bring her to Whistling

in a near-by willow, Terry Jordan Dan she might have strength enough to started and then cursed softly to him-take the latter from Silent's trail. The lone rider knew well enough that to bring Dan and Kate together was to surrender his own shadowy hopes, but said Purvis.
"You lie," said Silent hoarsely.
"I the golden eyes of the sky encouraged

"You lie," said Silent Hoursely.
hear the sound growing closer."

"Barry is dead," said Haines.
Silent whipped out his revolver—
and then shoved it back into the holster.
"Stand by me, boys," he pleaded. "It's went thru life with a free-swinging stride and as the result of it he had his ghost come to haunt me! You can't stride, and as the result of it he had hear it, because he ain't come for you." crossed the rights of others. He might They stared at him with a fascinated have lived a lawful life, for all his instincts were gentle. But an accident placed him in the shadow of the law. He waited for his legal trial, but when "There ain't no sound in the whole it came and false witness placed him world like it. It's a sort of cross bebehind the bars, the revolt came. Two tween the singing of a bird an' the waildays after his confinement, he broke of the wind. It's the ghost of away from his prison and went to the Whistlin' Dan." wilds. There he found Jim Silent, and The tall roan raised his head and the mountain-desert found another to wilds. There he found Jim Silent, and

his master. It changed big Jim Silent Morning came as he drew close to into a quavering coward. Here were the house, and now his reminiscences Morning came as he drew close to five practiced fighters who feared noth- were cut short, for at a turn of the ing between heaven and hell, but what road he came upon Kate galloping could they avail him against a bodiswiftly over the hills. He drew his less spirit? The whistling stopped. He horse to a halt and raised his hand. She followed suit. They sat staring. If she had remembered his broken It began again, and this time much promise and started to reproach, he louder and nearer. Surely the others could have found answer, but her eyes

smile she touched his fingers.
"I want to explain," he said huskily.

"What?" "You remember I gave you my word that no harm would come to Barry? "No man could have helped him."
"You don't hold it against me?"

A gust of wind moaned around them. She waved her arm toward the surrounding hills and her laugh blended with the sound of the wind, it was so faint. He watched her with a curious pang. She seemed among women what that morning was to the coming day—fresh, cool, aloof. It was hard to speak the saddle.

"That Whistlin' Dan I'm leavin' to the words which would banish the soryou, Haines," he called. "I've had his blood onct, an' if I meet him again liant with hope and shut him away there's goin' to be another notch filed into my shootin' iron."

"They a brought you news" he said at "I' have brought you news "he said at "I' have brought you news" he said at "I' have brought you news" he said at "I' have brought you news "he said at "I' have brought you news "he said at "I' have brought you news" he said at "I' have brought you news "he said at "I' have brought you news "he said at "I' have brought you news" he said at "I' have brought you news "he said at "I'

"I have brought you news," he said at last, reluctantly.

e bended branches.
"It seems to me," said Terry Jordan, and saw the red rim of the sun pushing up above the hills. And color poured up the throat of Kate Cumberland, up even to her forehead beneath the blowing golden hair.

Haines jerked his sombrero lower on his head. A curse tumbled up to his

"But I have heard his whistle."

Her lips moved but made no sound. "Five other men heard him."

"In the willows of the river bottom, a good twenty miles south," he said at epect there is such a man!"
"Shorty," said Haines calmly, "we if you wish."
last, "and I will show you the way,

He watched her eyes grow large with doubt.
"Can you trust me?" he asked. "I

failed you once. Can you trust me Her hand went out to him.

"With all my heart," she said. "Let us start!" "I've given my horse a hard ride. He

until you're ready to start. Dad will go with us."
"Your father cannot go," he said

"Cannot?"

"Let's start back for the ranch," he Haines turned from his task of said, "and I'll tell you something about ddling his mount. it as we go."

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

He stopped. It became desperately

difficult for him to go on.
"I am one of those men," he said, and another of them is the one whom Whistling Dan is following."

She caught her breath and turned

"What are you, Mr. Lee?" Very slowly he forced his eyes up to meet her gaze.

(TO BE CONTINUED)



EBER FARM WAGONS have been used on American farms for 81 years. That fact alone may not be positive proof of quality, but it must be admitted that any manufacturing plant that has produced wagons for more than four score years must be making good ones. Further, you can rest assured that the Weber name has become known to a good many farmers in that length of time. Practically every community is the home of dozens of Webers, and every one in service is a testimonial to Weber quality. These facts combine with the Patented Fifth Wheel and the Patented Swivel Reach coupling to make the McCormick-Deering Weber the logical wagon choice. See the local McCormick-Deering dealer's display of these good wagons.

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# Sunday School Lesson

BY N. A. McCUNE

For many a long year the nation had been without a building in which to worship. They had worshiped at out door shrines. The ark had been kept protected under a rude shelter, but those days were now over. A magnificent temple was in process of construction, which would be the social and spiritual center of the nation. At the great feast days the people would journey, some of them for many miles, to the temple. It was the center and

core of the nation.

To build the temple, however, required seven years, and thousands of workmen. They worked under skilled overseers in quarries and forests. Foreign architects were in some cases brought in, as the Israelites were not skilled in building. They had lived in the wilderness too long, and had to be taught. But they must have been ready pupils, for the work was done on a large scale and with the finest craftsmanship. The timbers were hewed out in the forests, and were put together without sound of hammer. Everyone was made to feel that he was doing his work for God. He was glorifying Jehovah, the God of his fathers, the God who had brought his ancestors across the sea, and out of slavery.

The American traveler in Europe is made to feel the same thing, as he looks at the huge cathedrals. These were built in the Thirteenth Century for the most part, and they reveal a spirit of religious devotion that seems strange to us now. In the highest parts of these vast structures, out of sight of everyone except those who climb to the roofs, are the most intricate and artistic carvings. As much pains has been devoted to these remote parts of the building as the portions that are in plain view of the passing throng. What caused the workmen to do this? What inspired the architects to design these lovely forms in solid stone where they would seldom be seen, except by the eye of God? It seen, except by the eye of God? must have been just that—they would be seen and appreciated by God, if not by man. They were chiseled, fitted, polished for the eye of God. It is worship in stone, prayer in stone, praise and love, in stone. It is built for God, as well as man. Contrast this with the slovenliness, often the ugliness, of our modern churches. Anything is good enough for God, we seem to say. The basement is good enough for the kids of the Sunday School, they are there only an hour a week, how. Why-spend money on a building that is used only once a week, and prayer-meeting nights? I say, this seems to be our unconscious attitude much of the time, when we come to building churches.

But a change is on the way. as well as utility is being employed now as it never has been, in America, in the church. Many of the new ones are objects of massive beauty. This is as it should be. Look at our new school houses. Are they not big, mas-sive, imposing, often beautiful structures? How ill the church compares with many of them! What impression do children and young people get of the importance of religion, when they attend a splendid school during the most and an application half-starved week, and an apologetic, half-starved church on Sunday? We may as well face the facts. But we were talking about the dedication. Vast numbers of people were there, of course. The people came from all parts of the nation. The ancient ark was brought up amidst indescribable rejoicings. The sheep and oxen sacrificed were unnumbered, and the road to the temple ran with blood. Singing and dancing were expressions of the religious fervor of the multitude.

Then came the young king, preceded by 500 picked guards. As priest of the nation, he prays for his people, and offers sacrifices. As the chief priest, he enters the holy of holies. Thus from the very day of its first use, the temple became a holy place. Old and young looked upon it with awe and reverence. It was a place of worship. God was there. At the center was the ark, deposited under the altar, where at last it found a permanent resting place. "The glory of Jehovah filled the

house of Jehovah."

Of course all this cost money. Maybe Solomon overdid it. I do not argue for everything he did. Maybe modern folk sometimes overdo church building. But when you consider the amount of money spent in "tomfooleries," the

church doesn't cost much. The money that goes in at the windows of moyies, across tobacco counters and soft drink counters is so vast that I will quote no figures. The figures would not mean anything to us, but they make the church look small.

A man high in the councils of the Farm Bureau recently made the statement that the country should pool its church interests, as it does other phases of rural activity. The churches, if they put their forces together in many country communities, could make an impression far more wide and deep than they do now. The ancient Israelites did not make the mistake of dividing their religious forces. There were not two temples, but one. They were the sole ancient people that worshiped, not two gods, or a dozen gods, but the one God. That is why we go back in our Bibles and draw religious lessons from them. The religious forces in our rural life are so divided in many communities that it is almost like having several gods. When this ceases, it will be another step toward a more endur-

ing and satisfactory rural life.

Lesson for September 11—"Solomon Dedicates the Temple." I Kings 8:1 to 11:62-63.

Golden Text—Psalm 122:1.

# Inner Man's Argument

Mother—"Robert, you're a naughty boy. You can just go to bed without

your supper."

Bobby—"Well, mother, what about that medicine I've got to take after meals?"

# Help in Need

"Is Annabelle really so dumb?"
"Is she? Why, she's so dumb she
thinks hold-up men are swimming instructors!"

# Attention, Psychic Researchers

John Anderson returned to his work on the local N. P. section after a forced lay-off caused by his death.—North Dakota paper.

# Send Photographs

Auctioneering is my special line of business. Prices very reasonable. If I am out, arrange dates with my wife. —Titusville (Pa.) paper.

# Greased the Wheels

"Can't understand how you lost your case. Hope you kept nothing back from your lawyer?"
"No—only my small change."

# Waste

Professor: "Can you give me an example of wasted energy"
Freshman: "Yes, sir—telling a hairraising story to a bald-headed man."

# English as it is Spoke

Teacher: "Who can give me a sentence using the word 'Avaunt'?"

Little Abie: "Avaunt vot avaunt when avaunt it."

# The Gentlemanly Flapper

In Japan you can tell if a girl is single or married by looking at her hair. In America you can't even tell if it's a girl!

# Ancient Mariner

RUM EXPLORER HID IN ARCTIC IS DRUNK 310 YEARS AFTER —Washington Post.

# Weighed in the Balance

"I gave that man 50 cents for saving my life."
"What did he do?"

"Gave me back 20 cents change."

# Her Only Chance

"Then you think I'll never make an actress?"
"Not unless you shoot somebody."

# **Musical Scents**

Musical Teacher: "Who can tell me the national air of Italy?" Bright Boy: "Garlic,"

# A Ribbon and a Smile

Husband—"That is a pretty sash for your new dress."
Wife—"Silly! That's the dress."

# Lotta Mommer

"Joe, I lifted a 200-pound dumbbell yesterday."
"Zatso? What was her name?"



Thousands of little everyday items you need

If you could spend a whole day looking around in your local "Farm Service" Hardware Store

If you could spend a whole day looking around in your local "Farm Service" Hardware Store you would be tremendously surprised at the thousands of little articles you would find there that would be of help to you in your everyday work.

Housewives should know more about the many kitchen specialties, the unusual things in kitchen utensils, the fine cutlery and silverware and the handy little things like can openers, meat grinders, pot and pan cleaners, and even casters, picture wire, handy pliers, small screw drivers and oil cans for household use. You will find dependable alarm clocks, every-day watches and such things there also.

Men are apt to find tools that they never knew existed, ones that are just the thing to do small odd jobs with. It is the place to select automobile supplies and to buy your oils and greases for automobile and other machinery uses.

Even the youngsters like the "Farm Service" Hardware Store because it is where they get the best in toys, fishing poles, hooks, sleds, guns, tennis rackets, baseballs and skates that are so dear to a youngster's heart.

Make it a point to visit your "Farm Service" Hardware Store often. You will be surprised at the low prices and the excellent values offered you and, the more you know about it, the greater will be your opportunities to save through the service and help that these "tag" stores offer you.



# Yes, Poultry Prices Are Low many folks away from shelter. This rain measured a good 2½ inches, making a total rainfall of 3½ inches during the afternoon. It had been three measures to be priced to be a priced to be a

# But Now is the Time to Prepare for the Brighter consequence, and crops were beginning to show the effects of the dry weather. Corn around here was in the critical Days Ahead

BY MRS. HENRY FARNSWORTH

The poultry raiser who sold the broilers was peeved at what she called a low price. The farmer was tickled to get 11 cents for the pig. The weight of the broilers and the pig was the same. Experiments have proved that a pound of poultry can be produced as cheaply as a pound of pork. Always something to think about!

Every person was not intended to be a poultry raiser, any more than every person is intended to be a me-chanic. But every farm poultry raiser can learn enough of the fundamentals of poultry keeping to enable them-selves to make the farm flock a paying proposition.

The start to real success with poultry is not, as a rule, made by investing try is not, as a rule, made by investing in large numbers, especially with no previous experience. A pen of four good hens or pullets mated to a good quality cock bird or cockerel has provided the foundation for many a good flock. A modest start in poultry with the best one can possibly afford is much more conductive to success than to start with poor quality just because it can be obtained cheaply.

### Those Winter Eggs

It is time to be thinking about getting eggs in October and November. Pullets should be getting especial care now. Plenty of surplus flesh on their bodies means that they will come into production sooner, and give a higher production over a longer time.

Vitality or constitutional vigor is a determining factor in selecting the best producing pullets. Those pullets that have grown along nicely, and are the largest in the bunch will without doubt make the best producers. There usually are some in the bunch that are not quite so large, but if they are thrifty they will likely show a profit. In seach bunch the are some that have each bunch, tho, are some that have not "kept step with the procession," and are stunted in growth and devel-opment. Market these. They are the ones that take the profits from poultry raising.

The customs of 50 years ago seem strange to us today. In a few years eggs may be selling by weight instead of by the dozen. Twenty-six to 28 ounces to the dozen is a goal to be striven for by every poultry raiser. On property breeding forms as mullets are poultry breeding farms as pullets are taken from the trapnest the egg is weighed, and if below a certain stan-dard that pullet is sent to market.

# Quality Finds a Market

There is often a surplus of poultry products which cause lower prices with consequently lower profits. Quality in everything almost invariably finds a good market. Quotations on eggs from a Chicago buyer quote special fresh quality eggs at a premium of 6 cents above regular quotations. Last season I watched a produce dealer candle out 10 dozen eggs as unfit for food from a 30 dozen case that he had bought. These losses are easily prevented by caring for eggs properly, and market

ing them often.
Poultry prices will stage a come back as eggs get scarcer and live poul-try is mostly marketed. Poultry folks who sell their fowls will soon be wishing they were getting a case of those higher priced eggs. It is a good idea to market 3 and 4-year old hens, to cull the flock and to retain only the number of fowls that can be fed and cared for properly. One hundred pullets will make more profit if well fed and housed than 300 that are half starved and crowded into an ill ventilated house.

Fabulous stories have been told about getting rich quick raising poul-try. These stories have been responsi-

EVERY once in a while I hear the ble for many discouragements and dis-remark, "There's nothing to rais-ing poultry." Our local market like every other business. It takes good was paying 16 cents a pound for Leg-management, plenty of work and stickmanagement, plenty of work and stick-to-it-iveness. I know of no other de-partment of our farms that brings in horn broilers the other day. These broilers were 2½ months old and weighed on the average of 1½ pounds as much profit from cash investment.

Carelessness in feeding and housing, and slip-shod methods mean failure with the same day I saw a 150-pound with chickens just as it would with pig sell at 11 cents a pound. The pig any other business. Poultry as a side brought \$16.50. It was 5 months old. In brings millions of dollars to Kanther poultry reiser who sold the broilsas flock owners. Quality products will bring millions more that are now thoughtlessly overlooked,

# Hill Crest Farm Notes

BY CHARLES W. KELLOGG

The ground was getting dry and hard to plow up until the two rains came last Monday afternoon. The first came shortly after noon and measured % inch, and in about 2 hours the second rain came up from the west all of a sudden and caught a good cloudy, cool weather as we have had.

stage where a good rain was needed badly if we were to have any kind of a yield, and the farmers were complaining of lack of moisture—when old J. Pluvius turned on the water and soaked things up in great shape for us. This rain certainly settles the question as to whether we will raise very much corn in this part of Smith county. much corn in this part of Smith county.

Corn is later here than usual, owing to the backward season, but it seems to be making pretty good headway now. This rain will certainly make a larger yield. We are out of danger from hot winds now, and the only re-maining risk we have left to cut us short is damage from frost.

In consulting my record I find that we had two rains in July, with 4½ inches of moisture. In August we had five rains with 6.4 inches of moisture, making a total of 10.9-inches of rainfall during the two months, which gives us all the moisture needed to finish the growing crops. We need warm days in which to mature the crops ahead of the frosty weather to come later on. Here's hoping for an open September instead of so much open September instead of so much

The horses have been getting the benefit of a well-earned rest this week on account of the ground being too wet to plow most of the time. They find no trouble in finding all the grass they can eat as the pastures are in excellent condition thruout this part of the state and livestock are scarce.

Things are quite different here now from what they were a year ago. This time last year we were trying to cut fodder for the silo, and had to feed the stock, as the pastures were all eat-en down short, and what little was there was all dried up. Farmers had to dispose of all their surplus stock on account of the shortage of feed. Now we have enough pasture to carry the stock for another month without any extra feed, I believe. From all indi-cations feed will be plentiful around here next winter, as there was quite an acreage sown to sorghums last

an acreage sown to sorghums last spring, and altho the season was backward to begin with the recent rains have kept all crops growing.

The corn acreage is large, too, and there will be plenty of stalk fields to pick over. The acreage that is to be sown to wheat promises to exceed that of last year, and that means quite a bit of green feed to be had from that, so I guess the livestock will not have to go hungry for lack of feed, as no doubt many did last winter, especially south and west of here. I know of some farmers around here who win-tered their horses in Nebraska tered their horses in Nebraska.

# PAN-A-CE-A

# helps your moulters moult

MOULTING throws hens out of production. Egg laying stops-egg prices soar.

The amount of profit you will make out of your poultry the next six months depends on the help you give your hens in the six weeks during the

Are you going to get your hens promptly back on the egg job? Or are you going to let nature bide its own time?

Remember—the hens that pay are the fall and winter layers.

But forcing out the old quills and growing a new plumage of thousands of feathers is serious business.

It requires just so much feed converted into nutrition to do that job. The more you get your flock to eat and assimilate each day, the quicker your hens will get back to laying.

Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a does not take the place of feed-and no feed can take the place of Pan-a-ce-a.

The first and one of the best things that Pan-a-ce-a does for a moulting flock is to whet the appetite. That means a larger food consumption,

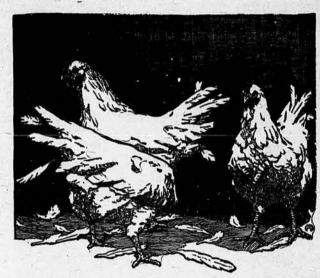
Next, it improves the digestion so that your hens get the good out of the feed they eat.

Pan-a-ce-a also contains iron, so essential to a moulting hen. Iron—that keeps the paleness away.

It contains minerals, among which are calcium carbonate and calcium phosphate, so necessary for egg-shell formation, and for growing feathers.

Pan-a-ce-a keeps your flocks from getting into that run-down condition.

Pan-a-ce-a helps get your hens through the



moult, back into production-egg laying, during the early fall when eggs are eggs,

Is your flock getting their Pan-a-ce-a now?

Pan-a-ce-a your hens. Then see them begin to eat more. See the old feathers let loose. See the new plumage come.

It costs little to use Pan-a-ce-a. The price of one egg pays for all the Pan-a-ce-a a hen needs in six months. Always buy it according to the size of your flock. Tell the dealer how many hens you have. He has a package to suit.

You have no chances to take in feeding n-a-ce-a. Use it at our risk. It is so where with the express understanding that if you do not find it profitable, you simply return the empty containers to the dealer and get your money back. We reimburse the dealer,

DR. HESS & CLARK, INC., Ashland, Ohio

# Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice



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A 10 acre stage illuminated with 500,000 candle power. 500 costurned actors including This year's best in Hippodrome Circus Acts, Vandeville Acts and

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The Terrible Hand to Hand Battles of Mythology Gorgeous Pageantry in Resplendent Array with earth rocking detonations and tons of fireworks

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ALL THREE

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

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Topeka, Kan.

# Montgomery in for Firsts

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN

A small band of club members did a big thing at the recent meeting of Montgomery County Farm Bureau and Montgomery County Grange. These are the Capper Pig and Poultry Club boys and girls living in the Independence community. There are only Louise Schaub, leader; Beryl Hilyard, newspaper reporter; Dorothy Ewing, secretary; Forest Evans, cheer and yell leader; Philip Schaub and Denzil Evans, but they reach first mark in things they try. Let anyone dispute the fact that Forest Evans won the prize for first in the needle threading contest. He had three needles with small eyes to thread on a heavy white thread. There were about 15 competitors, but our club boy's patience, calmness and dexterity brought him thru away head of his competitors, and while he held up his length of thread with all three needles properly strung on, sure enough, some others looked up surprisedly from threading their first or second.

Louise Schaub was one of the entrants in the girls' race who tied for first, and had to run off the tie. They held a club meeting in the forenoon just before the picnic began, and perhaps it was the best ever held in Montgomery county for Capper Club work. You should see some of the fine White Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Barred Rocks, Buff Rocks and other purebreds owned and managed by these six club boys and girls. They have first grade stuff, are doing first class work, and are due to win some firsts in the Capper club contests.

Give it to the Montgomery County Farm Bureau and Grange and to the county agent, A. W. Knott, and Miss Hazel Gardner, home demonstration agent for masters at making good times, and filling up a day with worth while stunts and demonstrations. Just one of the stunts, or a tournament as we might call it, in which a poor old during man took the knocks and bumps of a hard wood rolling pin. It seems that the men of Montgomery county have so much confidence in the marksmanship of their wives that nobody actually would volunteer to stand up at the appointed line and allow the women to compete for marksmanship by throwing a substantial rolling pin at his head. For that reason the dum-my. Now, this was an interesting tournament all the way thru. This man's wife and that man's wife and a few grandmothers, tried a fling. Men's eyes opened, and a few rubbed small spots on their heads in sympathy with the rag man who actually was being tortured. One man whose locks were gray stood silently and was grossly uneasy, as he saw his wife in the line awaitas he saw his wife in the line awarding her turn with the rolling pin. If a visitor can judge the expression on a man's face and thoughts he has in his mind, this old fellow was meditating over and over, "Here's where I learn whether it is safe for me to provoke my wife's temper." The wife missed and the watcher relaxed in his seat with a sigh. By the way, as a passing remark, both handles were broken off the rolling pin that was used for target practice. A brand new one was given for a prize to the best pitcher.

The boys and girls who are enrolled in club work in Montgomery county have a knowledge of what ought to go into a newspaper or magazine, and they know how to put it in their club paper called Montgomery County Eveready Press, edited by the Capper Eveready

Poultry Club. How is this for a selection for any magazine? "A good listener often has the reputation for wis-

dom. So, if you know you don't know much, listen for all you're worth." Montgomery county will be repre-sented at the meet of Farm Bureau health boosters in Manhattan by Homer Burns and Louise Schaub. Louise is local leader of the Montgomery Capper Poultry Club. The health contest is for the entire state and is held as a feature of the 4-H club and the annual club round-up. Homer Burns won second place in the boy's section last

Folks who are coming to the Kansas Free Fair and the Capper Pig, Calf and Poultry Club Reunion next Monday, September 12, son't forget to bring your "good time" clothes with you. We may romp and play some, and you don't want to spoil a new dress suit by having soup spitled on it. Bring your county's banner if you have one, for there are first, second and third prizes offered, and wear a lapel or a waist bosom to which we can pin a Capper club badge and the new two-

colored club button.

Doesn't every boy and girl wish he were a member of the Capper Pig and Poultry Club, so he could have one of these fine badges, and could enjoy the reception and program which Senator Capper has prepared for Capper Pig, Calf and Poultry Club folks? No doubt every member at the present time has some friends who wish to come to the Capper Club Reunion with him, Bring them all along; they will be grandly welcomed. Get them to use a coupon like the one on this page for enrolling in the club, so they may bring their friends next year. Send the coupon to Philip Ackerman, Capper Building, Topeka, Kan.

# The Synthetic Age Dawns

They'll drink synthetic liquor, but will they wear synthetic clothes? This weighty question is agitating the American Chemical Society as it presents a complete wedding costume from beads to veil, all made from wood and cotton, the resembling any \$500 outfit of satin, lace and tulle.

The synthetic costume costs only \$25. Beads are of collodion, dress and hos of rayon, and silver ray with threads of tin-copper alloy fashion the slippers.

Here's wagering, tho, that even if the \$25 synthetic bridal outfit can't be distinguished from the \$500 one, it won't

Our national standard of living calls for the real stuff. Sometimes it's hard for Dad to foot the bills, but it's probably true that a nation which spurns imitation, even if cheaper than the real thing, is a sounder nation than the one which hails "just-as-good" substitutes because they're cheap.

# Heavy Harvest of Honey

C. W. Rankin, who keeps an apiary on his general farm near Wakefield, already has taken 1,200 pounds of honey from his 40 hives, and expects to get 2,500 pounds more before the season is

Another day we never expected to live to see, but did, was the one when Calvin Coolidge began to look like the most suitable timber for the Presidency of the anti-Third Term League.

Since England will not revise her cruisers downward our big navy men feel that we must revise ours upward. Parity, they say, begins at home.

# Capper Pig Club

Philip Ackerman, Club Manager

I hereby make application for selection as one of the representatives of

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

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

Approved......Parent or Guardian 

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





Two Bushels of Corn, but What a Difference in Feeding Value. There's the Same Difference in Lubricating Oils.

# There's as Much Difference in Lubricating Oil as in Corn

TAKE a bushel of good, bright No. 2 corn and a bushel of inferior grade that has been caught by an early frost. Each is a bushel of corn, but one will be worth twice as much as the other in feeding value to make pork or beef or milk.

Oils are like that. Two different quarts of oil may show just as great a difference in lubricating quality. That is the purpose of oil—to lubricate. Your automobile and your tractor live on it. The rapidly moving parts, where metal slides on metal, must always be separated by a thin film of oil, so that the actual metal surfaces never touch. You know what would happen if you tried to drive either your car or your tractor with the crankcase dry. You wouldn't travel a hundred feet before the engine would jam, and probably be ruined.

The same thing happens, but in a slower way, when you use an oil that is lacking in lubricating quality. Gradually, insidiously, such an oil permits friction to do its deadly work and although you may not be stopped so suddenly, you find eventually that the life of the machine has been eaten out.

And the tragic thing about using unknown oils is that you save only a few dollars in an entire year, not one-tenth of what you are likely to pay out in repair bills as a result of using them.

But you can't look at oil or feel of it, and tell the difference. It takes the skillful examination of trained chemists to tell which is which. You can tell by experience, but why experiment with your good car or your expensive tractor?

There is a better way to tell good oils—by known trade-marks. We encourage the use of good, trade-marked oils, put out by manufacturers who are proud of their good name and are willing to stand back of their products. We warn against using unknown oils, with no name and no reputation, which may be cheap to buy, but much too expensive to use. Only reliable oil companies are permitted to use our columns. The oils and greases you see advertised here are not produced by accident. They are the result of years of study and research, development of special machinery and special processes of refining.

When you buy a quart or a gallon or a barrel of oil advertised in our columns, you buy not only the substance that you can see and feel, but also the skill of chemists, the painstaking care of inspectors, the faithfulness of workmen who have been trained to watch every detail for the production of a quality product.

The advertisements in this paper are your guides to merchandise of known value. We stand back of them.

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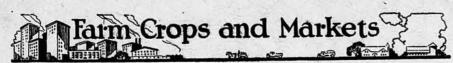
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Arthur Capper Publisher



Topeka, Kansas



# How Large a Proportion of Soft Corn Will Kansas Have This Year?

show no tendency to market anything but well finished stock in such quantities as the markets will absorb at good prices. Spring pigs have done well on summer pasture and in southern counties will soon be moving into early corn for finishing.

Corn for finishing.

Maybe it will be a good thing if the wet weather in Kansas, which has delayed plowing, does reduce the wheat acreage, for the probabilities are that American wheat will remain on a world market basis in 1923. With normal conditions for seeding and average or better than average yields in important producing countries, the world market situation next year may not be so favorable for marketing our export surplus as it is now. The carryover of old wheat into next season may be ho larger than this season's carryover, but there is a tendency to continue to expand the wheat area not only in the United States, but also in Canada, Argentina and Australia. If American farmers carry out their intentions to increase winter wheat area 13.7 per cent, as indicated by reports received by the Government as of August 1, a total acreage of winter wheat of about 48,600,000 acres would be sown this fall. This would be greater than the acreage of winter wheat sown in any season except 1918. With a 10-year average abandonment of 12.4 per cent, there would remain for harvest approximately 42 million acres, and with a yield equal to the average of the last 10 years (14.9 bushels) a winter wheat crop of around 626 million bushels would be preduced. This would be about 13 per cent more than was harvested in 1927, the preliminary estimate of which is 553 million bushels.

Last fall farmers reported intentions to sow an increase of 14.4 per cent over the

cent more than was harvested in 1921, the preliminary estimate of which is 553 million bushels.

Last fall farmers reported intentions to sow an increase of 14.4 per cent over the preceding year's acreage, but because of adverse weather and other causes an increase of only 7.5 per cent was made. The area sown was 42,757,000 acres, and with an abandonment of 10.7 per cent there remained for harvest this summer about 38,-185,000 acres,

# Wheat Paid Fairly Well

Wheat Paid Fairly Well

Various factors account for the present tendency of farmers to sow an increased acreage of winter wheat. For several years returns from winter wheat have been relatively high as compared with those from competing crops. They have been particularly favorable in comparison with oats, for which the demand has been decreasing year by year as a result of the steady and continuing decline in the number of horses.

In both 1925 and 1926 wet weather at planting time prevented any material increase in the acreage seeded to winter wheat in the central and eastern portions of the Corn Belt. Many of these same states also experienced a period of wet weather this spring, which interfered with corn planting and caused a substantial increase in the area of idle land, part of which will be used for wheat this fall. As a result of these conditions farmers in Ohio, Illinois and some of the western corn belt states now plan to sow even more winter wheat than they planned to sow at this time last fall.

In the semi-arid wheat area extending from Western Nebraska to Texas, a steady

Illinois and some of the western corn belt states now plan to sow even more winter wheat than, they planned to sow at this time last fail.

In the semi-arid wheat area extending from Western Nebraska to Texas, a steady expansion of the winter wheat acreage is taking place. This probably is due in part to the fact that in this area the cost of production is being reduced by the use of production is being reduced by the use of combines and power equipment. Between 1923 and 1926 the acreage seeded to winter wheat in the United States increased from 38,916,000 to 42,767,000, or less than 4 million acres. During these four years the acreage in Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas increased from 18,509,000 to 22,-612,000 acres, or more than 4 million acres, and the reports received indicate that farmers in these states are planning to sow 24,326,000 acres this fall, a further increase of 1,700,000 acres. In these states some further expansion is probable, and the same is true of adjoining portions of Colorado and New Mexico in years when weather conditions permit, and prices are favorable. In Montana and Washington and some other western states where moisture conditions have been unusually favorable this summer, farmers plan to seed a substantially increased acreage to winter wheat this fall, but this may be offset in part by a reduction in spring wheat and by a decrease in California where moisture conditions were unusually favorable a year ago. In the Eastern states and in the Southern states east of Texas relatively little change in the wheat acreage is to be expected. Farmers in this area report intentions to seed an area larger than was seeded last year, but less than the area which they intended to seed when they reported a year ago.

An analysis of the intentions to seed by distribution of classes of winter wheat ordinarily grown indicates that with average abandonment and average yields the hard red winter 45 million, over 25 per cent. This would place the soft red winter wheat office of the winter wheat defi

CORN needs plenty of dry weather to encourage the more or less appreciated plants with their big ears to get rid of their surplus sap. Probably there will be some soft corn. Even the normally cheerful brethren are getting pessimistic. Jake Mohler thinks that "there is every evidence that Kansas may expect a considerable percentage of soft corn this fall." The wet weather also has delayed haying and wheat plowing.

Cattle continue to make good gains on the best late summer pasture Kansas has had in several years. Cattle men are optimistic for the future and show no tendency to market anything

winter wheat probably will command a premium ower corresponding grades of export wheat.

A winter wheat crop of 626 million bushels five years, 250 million bushels, the largest since 1924. The net exports, flour included, from the crop the average of the last five years, 250 million bushels, the largest since 1924. The net exports, flour included, from the crop that the approximation bushels, the largest since 1924. The net exports, flour included, from the crop the average of 1925 are provide an export surplus of over 250 million bushels, the largest since 1924. The net exports, flour included, from the crop the average of 1925 are provide an export surplus of over 250 million bushels, that of 1926 to 204 million, and this year's crop (1927) probably will raise exports, 250 million bushels. The domestic demand for the war, and the per capita consumption surplus are provide an export surplus of over 250 million bushels. The domestic demand for the war, and the per capita consumption foreign countries for a market.

The averages of wheat probably will command approve wheat crop of 626 million bushels and a spring wheat crop the average of the last five years, 250 million bushels are exports. The last five years, 250 million bushels are exports. The last five years, 250 million bushels are exports. The domestic demand for the war, and the per capita consumption supplies are provided.

The average of wheat probably will comma

July, 1925 to June, 1926		July, 1926 to June, 1927	
Price to producers (preliminary)	1.46	1.23	
No. 1 Dark North Minneapolis	1.65	1.51	
No. 2 Red Winter, Chicago	1.64	- 1.38	
No. 2 Hard Winter Kansas City.	1.63	1.35	
No. 2 Amber Duru Minneapolis .	1.44	1.55	

wheat is but slightly larger than before the war, and the per capita consumption separation increases in the per capita consumption separation increases in the property of the war, and the per capita consumption separation increases in the separation increases in the foreign countries for a market.

Threefore means increased dependence on foreign countries for a market.

July, 1925 to July, 1926 to July,

for seeding wheat in Argentina, but it is estimated that 19,409,000 acres have been seeded, compared with 19,300,000 last year. Drouth in Australia probably has prevented expansion there, but the recent tendency until this year was upward. The world wheat area this year probably will be the largest ever harvested. Should conditions for seeding in the important producing countries of the world be favorable this fall and next spring. The world wheat acreased and given favorable conditions for the growing crops the result would be an increase in world production.

While it has but little to say about the immediate outlook, one of the best publications on wheat harketing by Theodore D. Hammant, a grain specialist with the Foodstuffs Divisian Agrantis, before he went to Washington to associate with Herbert Hoover. If you will write to Ted in care of the Department of Commerces, Washington, D. C., he likely will be less than formal, culture before he went to Washington to associate with Herbert Hoover. If you will write to Ted in care of the Department of Commerces, Washington, D. C., he likely will be less than formal, culture before he went to Washington to associate with Herbert Hoover. If you will write to Ted in care of the Department of Commerces, Washington, D. C., he likely will be less than formal, culture before he went to Washington to associate with Herbert Hoover. If you will write to Ted in care of the Department of Commerces, Washington, D. C., he likely will be less than formal, culture before he went to world a care again to the production will write to Ted in care of the population of the world wheat and the grain production was beginning to be profitable after several years of cattle industry now appears to be at about the same point in the production will write to Ted in care of the population of the world wheat and the grain production will be provided to the production of the production of the world wheat and provided will appear to the production of the production of the production of the produ

### Higher Prices for Apples?

Apple buyers are congregating in Troy and Wathena, offering fancy prices for Doniphan county orchards. With the crop over the entire country very light except in three sections, of which Doniphan county fortunately is one, the supply is scarce, and prices are soaring.

A local buyer has purchased the Harry Macomber plot of 50 acres of Jonathans, King David, and Black Twigs for a lump sum of \$10,000. Two years ago this same orchard brought \$12,000. John B. Kennedy sold his Jonathans for \$2 a basket and his Ben Davis for \$4 a barrel, the barrel holding 3½ bushels.

Meck Brazelton, another leading grower, sold his Jonathans for \$5.50 a barrel. Charles Blevins sold the crop from his young orchard for a lump sum of \$2,000, while Dr. R. H. Merrick obtained \$3.50 a hundred for his Delicious and \$3 a hundred for his Jonathan and Grimes Golden, tree run.

For his Jonathan and Grimes Golden, tree run,

Barber—The soil is full of moisture; farmers have been kept out of the fields a part of the time recently because of the mud. The ground is so wet that it is impossible for the folks to cut corn—this crop is the best in years. All spring crops are much better than average. Pastures are doing well; fat cattle are being sent to market.—J. W. Bibb.

Barton.—Farmers are busy "busting" ridges and otherwise preparing the seedbed for this fall's wheat crop. Flies are causing considerable annoyance to livestock. The watermelon season is late. Wheat, \$1.20; corn, \$1; hens, 16c; springs, 16c; eggs, 20c; butterfat, 36c.—Fannie Sharp.

Cheyenne—A good soaking rain would be of value to the county, altho corn and the feed crops are doing well. Threshing is in progress; yields are as large as had been expected. Wheat seeding will start soon; the acreage will be about normal.—F. M. Hurlock.

Cowley—We have been having too much rain; more than \$\frac{1}{2}\$ in August

the acreage will be about normal.—F. M. Hurlock.

Cowley—We have been having too much rain; more than 8 inches fell in August. This excessive moisture delayed wheat plowing and haying. Corn and kafir have made a fine growth, and if we can have a few warm days they will produce satisfactory yields. Pastures are in excellent condition. The hog crop is light. Wheat, \$1.20; corn, 95c; oats, 40c.—E. A. Millard.

Dickinson—The weather continues cloudy and damp; this year had the wettest August we-ever have seen. Some "wet" plowing is being done. Some farmers have finished plowing, but others still have a great deal of this work to do. The early plowing is being disked. The prairie hay crop was the best in years. Corn is doing well, but it is still green. Sorghums are maturing slowly; an early frost would do considerable damage.—F. M. Lorson.

Elk.—This season had the wettest August

damage.—F. M. Lorson.

Elk.—This season had the wettest August that the county has ever seen. Most of the time the soil was too wet to plow. Farm work has been delayed greatly. However, very little damage occurred along the flooded streams. The corn needs dry weather. The grass in the Flint Hills has made a rank growth, but it lacks in the proper fattening qualities. About the normal acreage of wheat will be sown.—D. W. Lockhart.

Ellis—Farmers are destroying the second growth of wheat, Chinch bugs and Hessian fly are numerous; Spring crops and pastures are making a fine growth, Roads are bad.—William Grabbe.

are bad.—William Grabbe.

Greenwood—We have been having a great deal of rain; it has been poor hay weather. The public sale season has started; hogs and cattle, especially, bring high prices. Forage crops are doing well. A large acreage of wheat will be sown here. Kafir, \$1; corn. \$1.15; eggs, 23c; cream, 38c; potatoes, \$1.60; bran, \$1.50; shorts, \$1.85.—A. H. Brothers.

Harvey—We had another 2-inch rain recently, which was fine for the crops. Farmers had to discontinue all field work. Pastures are making an excellent growth and livestock is doing well, but flies cause considerable annoyance. Wheat, \$1.21; corn. \$1.07; butter, 40c; eggs, 21c; potatocs, \$1.50; grapes, 4c; tomatoes, 2c to 3c.—H. W. Prouty.

Prouty.

Jewell—More warm weather is needed to mature Jewell county's bumper corn crop. Excessive rains have fallen in the southern part of the county, which delayed threshing and plowing. The third crop of alfalfa is rather short, due to the dry weather in July. Flies have caused considerable annoyance to livestock. Late gardens are doing unusually well.—Vernon Collie.

Labette—We have had hardly enough

Ing unusually well.—Vernon Collie.

Labette—We have had hardly enough sunshine for haying, yet we keep on trying. This county will have the biggest crop of corn in years on the upland. There is more grass in the pastures than the livestock will be able to use. Weeds and grass have made a very rank growth on the early plowing. This county is investing in "chat." roads, as the folks believe that (Continued on Page 32)

# High Protein Wheat in Demand

PROTEIN comes back this year as a big factor in the market value of wheat. For the last two years we heard your little. wheat. For the last two years we heard very little about protein, and some folks were led to believe that the demand for protein wheat was just a temporary excitement which had blown over. But now we see premiums of 10 to 20 cents a bushel being paid for high protein grain. The reason is chiefly that the crop as a whole is running low in protein.

The premium on protein makes it a complicated proposition for country elevator men to buy grain on a fair basis. One man's wheat may be high and the other's low in protein. It is a difficult matter to tell with any degree of accuracy what the protein content will run by looking at the wheat. Consequently unless the grower has had a protein test run before he brings his wheat to the elevator the manager is quite at sea as to what would be a just price for the grain. Growers are urged therefore to send samples of their wheat to the Kansas State Grain Inspection Laboratories at Wichita, Hutchinson or Kansas City. The samples should be taken from various parts of the bin, thoroly mixed, and sent to the inspection department in an air-tight container.

At present the market is paying a premium for wheat that runs over 11.5 per cent of protein. A fair premium at the country elevator would be between 3 and 4 cents for each per cent above 11.5. Many elevator managers are willing to bid this much if they are assured by an inspection report that the grain does run high in protein. A method of buying on a protein basis was adopted by the manager of the Ford Co-operative Elevator at Ford, Kan., in 1924. When the wheat grower delivered his wheat to the ele-11.5 per Samples were taken from each load, and when the farmer had finished hauling, a sample was sent to the Grain Inspection Department for a protein test. If the report showed that the wheat contained more than 11.5 per cent protein, the grower was paid a premium of 4 cents a bushel for each per cent of protein, The members of the Kansas Co-operative Wheat Marketing Association receive the protein premiums when their wheat is sold. Samples are taken from each load in the manner described. This no doubt adds to the duties of the elevator manager, but is the only just basis of settlement in years of high protein premiums.

In deciding whether to hold wheat for the winter or spring market, it is advisable to know the protein content. In the last 32 years the price of high protein wheat has advanced more by spring than the price of low protein wheat. The strongest demand for low protein wheat comes in late September and early October, when this type of wheat is demanded for export, while in the spring months the domestic mill demand requires high protein wheat. A person has a much better chance holding high protein wheat than low protein wheat.



our Farmers' Market and turn your surplus into profits.

REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER.

Buy thru our Farmers' Market and save money on your farm products purchases.

	TA	BLE 0	F BATES	1		ı
	One	Four	****	One	Four	
Words	time	times	Words	time	times	l.
10	\$1.00	\$8.20	26	\$2.60	\$ 8.32	п
11	1.10	8.52	27	2.70	8.64	
12		8.84	28	2.80	8.96	1
13		4.16	29		9.28	
14		4.48	80		9.60	1
15		4.80	81		9.92	1
16	1.60	5.12	82		10.24	l.
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28	2.30	7.36	89		12.48	ı
24	. 2.40	7.68	40	4.00	12.80	ı
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DISPLAY Headings

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

### RELIABLE ADVERTISING

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

### AGENTS-SALESMEN-WANTED

AGENTS—SALESMEN—WANTED

75 MILES ON 1 GALLON—AMAZING NEW Moisture Mileage Maker, All autos. 1 free. Critchlow, A-68, Wheaton, Ill.

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

AGENTS—WE START YOU IN BUSINESS and help you succeed. No capital or experience needed. Spare or full time. You can earn \$50-\$1100 weekly. Write Madison Corporation, 566 Broadway, New York.

TAKE ORDERS FOR COFFEE, FLOUR, dried fruits, canned goods, meat, staple groceries, toilet articles, paints, tires, auto and tractor oils. No capital or bond required. We deliver and collect. Permanent business. Big pay. Write at once. Hitchcock-Hill Co., Dept. 87, Chicago.

SELL THE BEST NURSERY STOCK.

Dept. 87, Chicago.

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

RADIO AGENTS — MAKE BIG MONEY—easy! Selling Marvelous New Sets and accessories. Buy from factory at lowestprices. Get new catalog with thousands of nationally advertised bargains. Free call book. Write today. American Auto and Radio Co., Dept. 418, American Radio Building, Kansas City, Mo.

# FEMALE HELP WANTED

WANT WOMAN TO WORK ON FARM IN motherless home in family of four children. Two men do all work. Will pay five week. Christian preferred. Miron E. Hall, Chapman, Kan.

### PAINT

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

### KODAK FINISHING

ROLL DEVELOPED, SIX GLOSSO PRINTS 25c. Gloss Studio, Cherryvale, Kan.
TRIAL ROLL, SIX GLOSSITONE PRINTS, 25c, fast service. Day Night Studio, Sedalla, Mo.

TRIAL OFFER. FIRST FILM DEVEL-oped, 6 prints, free enlargement, 25c silver. Superior Photo Finishers, Dept. P, Water-loo, Iowa.

### AUTO ACCESSORIES

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

### EDUCATIONAL

BARBER TRADE. STANDARD LEARN school; actual shop training; earn while you learn; finest equipped barber school in the West. Write Desk No. B. Modern Bar-ber College, 533 Main, Kansas City, Mo.

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

# TOBACCO

TOBACCO—3-YEAR-OLD MELLOW LEAF chewing, 10 pounds, \$2.25; smoking, \$1.50, postpaid. Shanon Hamlin, Dresden,

TOBACCO, POSTPAID, GUARANTEED. Best mellow, juicy, red leaf chewing, 5 lbs, \$1.40, 10-\$2.50. Best smoking, 20c lb. Mark Hamlin, Sharon, Tenn.

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

LEAF TOBACCO—GOOD, SWEET, CHEW-ing, 3 pounds, 75c; 5-\$1.00; 10-\$1.75. Smoking, 3 pounds 50c; 5-75c; 10-\$1.25. United Farmers, Mayfield, Ky.

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

# FOR THE TABLE

SPLIT PINTO BEANS COOK QUICKLY and taste good, 100 pounds \$2.25, Jackson Bean Co., Woodward, Okla.

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

# CORN HARVESTERS

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

### SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

ALFALFA, \$5.00 BUSHEL. SWEET Clover same. Robert Snodgrass, Augusta,

Kan.

SEED WHEAT; BURBANK AND NEbraska Red Rock, \$2.25 bushel. Frank
Stoops, Sawyer, Kan.

SEED WHEAT; SUPER-HARD BLACKhull, no rye or smut, \$2.00 per bushel
sacked. Leo J. Knop, Preston, Kan.

PURE BLACK HULL WHEAT, CERTIfied, Germination 92.5, \$2.00 bushel
sacked. A. B. Clason, Burlington, Kan.

TURKEY RED WHEAT. CAR LOAD OF
high grade certified seed. Write for price
and samples. Frank Cerny, Narka, Kan.

ALFALFA, \$6.50 PER BUSHEL; SACKS
free tests 96% pure; samples and price
list free, Standard Seed Company, 19 East
Fifth Street, Kansas City, Mo.

GOOD SEED IS AT THE ROOT OF ALL

Fifth Street, Kansas City, Mo.

GOOD SEED IS AT THE ROOT OF ALL
big crops, Certified seed wheat available
in large or small quantities. Secure a list of
growers from the Kansas Crop Improvement
Association, Manhattan, Kan.

FALL SEEDS. BLACK HULL WHEAT
\$1.40, Winter Barley \$1.10, Fancy Alfalfa
\$11.40, Fancy white sweet clover \$6.00, scarified \$7.20 per bushel. Our track. Seamless
bags 35c each. All home grown non-irrigated
and recleaned. The L. C. Adam Merc. Co.,
Cedarvale, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED \$6.50 BUSHEL, PURITY about 96%. Bags free. Other grades \$8.40 and \$10.20. Scarified White Sweet Clovers \$4.80 and \$6.15. Bargain prices, Timothy, Red Clover and Alsike. Write for free samples, prices and catalogue "Seed News." Kansas Seed Co., Salina, Kan.

# REDHULL WHEAT

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

# SEEDS WANTED

WANTED TO BUY: ROUGH STRIPPED Kentucky Bluegrass Seed. Kellogg-Kelly Seed Co., 725 South 4th St., St. Joseph, Mo.

# MACHINERY-FOR SALE OR TRADE

AUTOMOBILE TO TRADE FOR SIX HOLE cornsheller. King Motor Co., Pratt, Kan. FOR SALE—TRACTORS 16-30 RUMELY, 15-30 Hart Parr, 12-20 Emerson and 3 bottom plow Moline and plows. 22-38 International Grain Separator. For sale or trade. Chacey Bros., Meriden, Kan.

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

ATTENTION FARMERS. DON'T BUY A feed grinder until you investigate the Miller Centrifugal grinder. No burrs or hammers. Guaranteed to grind 100 bu. corn per hour using a Ford motor for power. Write for circular on our feed grinder, also on our Power Takeoff for Ford motors. Miller & Miller, Stratton, Nebr.

# MOTORCYCLES

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

### DOGS

FOX TERRIERS OF REAL VALUE. W. L.

King, Lycan, Colo.

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS. BOBTAILS and fulltails. Chas. Teeter, Fairfield, Nebr. FOX TERRIERS, COLLIES, ENGLISH Shepherds, Barnes Farm, Clay Center, Neb. WOLF DOGS FOR SALE SEVEN TRAIL-ers, three stags. Homer Bailey, Thayer, Kan.

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

FOX TERRIERS, ALL AGES. BEST RAT,
Pet or Watch Dogs. T. H. Kaldenberg,
Pella, Iowa.

Felia, lowa.

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

REGISTERED GERMAN POLICE PUPS, sire and dam ancestors have great reputation. For further information inquire N. A. Schartz, Ellinwood, Kan.

### RABBITS

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

### PATENT ATTORNEYS

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

### BUG WEAVING

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

# HONEY

EXTRACT HONEY 60 LBS. \$5.50, 120 LBS. \$10.00. T. C. Veirs, Olathe, Colo.

HONEY — EXTRA SELECT, EXTRACTED alfalfa, pure as bees make; 60 pounds, \$6; 120, \$11, here. C. W. Felix, Olathe, Colo.

NEW HONEY, VERY FINE; COMB, 2-5 gallon cans \$15.00; extracted, \$12.00. Bert W. Hopper, Rocky Ford, Colo.

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

# MISCELLANEOUS

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

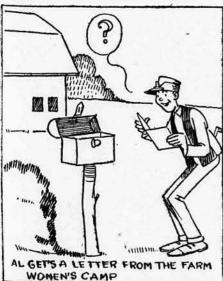
ATTENTION COMPOSERS! MUSIC SET to words and words set to music ready for publication, including coypright. Prices reasonable. Music Arranging Dept. Eddie Kuhn, Orchestras, 1221 K. C. A. C., Kansas City, Mo.

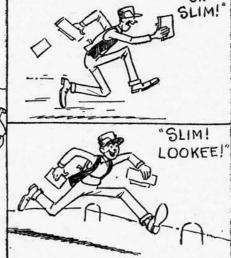
# POULTRY

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

# BABY CHICKS

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









### BABY CHICKS

ORDERS FOR "QUALITY CHICKS" NOW being booked for September, October, Nownber and December delivery. Season prioss. Wishbone Hatchery, Chanute, Kan. FALL CHICKS: PURE BRED, FINE QUALITY, from Bacillary White Diarrhea tested flocks; 7c up delivered. Free catalog and testimonials. Mid-Western Poultry Farms & Hatchery, Burlingame, Kan.

PURE BRED CHICKS FROM HEAVY laying flocks. Per 100: Brown, Buff or White Leghorns \$9; Anconas, Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes \$10; Assorted, \$7.90% alive, prepaid arrival guaranteed. Catalog. Order from this ad. Consolidated Hatcheries, Columbia, Mo.

# Shinn Chicks are Better

say thousands of chick buyers. Write for our free catalog and instructive poultry book and low prices. Wayne N. Shinn, Box 128, Greentop, Mo.

# Co-operative Chicks

Famous laying strains. Circular free. Per 100: White Leghorns, or Heavy Assorted, \$7. Anconas, Buff Leghorns, \$8. Reds, Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Black Minorcas, \$9. White Orpingtons, White Langshans, \$10. Light Assorted, \$6. Prompt live delivery guaranteed, prepaid. Co-operative Hatchery, Chillicothe, Missouri.

### LEGHORNS-WHITE

PURE TANCRED COCKERELS FROM trapnested hens, record 225-260. Stants Brothers, Abliene, Kan.

500 ONE YEAR OLD WHITE LEGHORN hens; also 500 April hatched White Leghorn pullets, Good laying strain, F. H. Stannard Nursery Co., Ottawa, Kan.

LARGE BARRON LEGHORN PULLETS, 275 to 306 strain, soon be in laying, 90c each. Fine cockerels, \$1.25 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. R. D. Cadwell, Lawrence, Kan.

BIG, SNAPPY COCKERELS, INDIVIDually pedigreed, 4½ to 5 lb, dams, 210 to 295 eggs, \$3.00 to \$12.50. Farm records to 308 eggs. Gamble White Leghorn Farm, Coffeyville, Kan.

### MINORCAS

PURE BRED BUFF MINORCA COCKER-els, \$1.00. Maude Schulz, Lincoln, Kan., Route 4.

# POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

EGGS, LARGE, CLEAN, BRINGING PREMtum. 50,000 broilers wanted. Write "The
Copes, Topeka.

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

Company, Topeka.

FARMERS AND POULTRY RAISERS—
Ship your own poultry and eggs to Kansas
City's highest cash buyers; we guarantee
you day of arrival top of K. C. market to 3
cents over top market price on all poultry
and eggs; coops loaned free by prepaid express upon receipt of \$1 deposit each, which
will be returned to you, or we will return
your coops and cases by prepaid express;
no commission charged; 41 years buying
produce. The Old Reliable Firm. John L.
Clark Produce Co., the Farmer's Friend,
809 E. 31st, Kansas City, Mo.

# LIVESTOCK

# CATTLE

FOR GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES, write L. Terwilliger, Wauwatoss, Wis.
FOR SALE: 150 HIGH GRADE WHITE-face stock cows. Kansas Cattle Co., Salina, Kan.

LIVESTOCK SUCCESSFUL REPRODUC-tion, Birth losses from abortion disorders prevented. Thoroughly proven, practical method, Successful results guaranteed. Par-ticulars free, Write Sunnyside Farms, Buck-tail, Nebr.

# HORSES AND JACKS

FISTULA HORSES CURED, \$5. PAY when well. Chemist, Barnes, Kansas.
TWENTY REGISTERED BLACK PERCHeron stallions, \$200.00 to \$500.00, Fred Chandler, Chariton, Iowa.

# HOGS

O. I. C. MALE PIGS. PETERSON & SON, Osage Cliv, Kan.

FOR SALE—SPOTTED POLAND CHINA hogs, Big boned, and large litters. George Zeisset, Riley, Kan.

EXTRA FINE DUROC BOARS AND GILTS from spring litter. Priced to sell, J. T. Marsh, Jr., Sun City, Kan.

# SHEEP AND GOATS

FOR SALE—HAMPSHIRE RAMS, GEO. H.
Cook, Larned, Kan., Rt. 4.
SIX QUART GRADE TOGGENBURG \$100.
Also kids, Elizabeth Feemster, Route 6,
Independence, Mo.
FOR SALE—30 REGISTERED SHROPshire yearling and lamb rams. W. T.
Hammond, Portis, Kan.

Hammond, Portis, Kan.

REGISTERED RAMBOUILLET RAMS, some extra good lambs, either sex. R. C. King. Burlington, Kan.

FOR SALE—PURE BRED SHROPSHIRE Rams. S. H. Fairchild, Bunker Hill, Kan.

YEARLING SHROPSHIRE RAMS, \$35.

Registered and guaranteed to please.

E. M. Wayde, Burlington, Kan.

# Farm Crops and Markets

(Continued from Page 30)

this material makes a better surface than gravel. High prices are being paid at public sales. Wheat, \$1.22; oats, 60c; corn, 85c; butterfat, 42c; eggs, 30c.—J. N. McLane.

Lane—The weather is still cool. Feed crops probably will mature before frost. Farmers are getting ready to sow wheat. Rain is needed. Grass is doing well; cattle are being shipped to market.—A. R. Bentley.

Lincoln—The weather has been very rainy. Much of the wheat in the stack has been injured badly. Corn has made an ex-

ellent growth, but some of it has blown own. The soil is packed and too wet to arrow. We had a fine hay crop, but some of thas been spoiled by the excessive rainall. Wheat, \$1.23; corn, \$1; kafir, \$1.25.—1. J. G. Wacker.

Lyon—We have had too much rain for the folks who were having or plowing. Corn, however, has been making an excel-ent growth, especially so far as stalks are concerned.—E. R. Griffith.

concerned.—E. R. Griffith.

Marshall—We have had a great deal of rain recently; the county needs dry, warm weather, to aid in maturing the corn. Pastures are making the best growth I have ever seen. Roads are in good condition. Practically all the plowing is done. A large number of renters are changing places this fall. Wheat, \$1.20; corn, \$1; oats, 40c; cream, 38c; eggs, 24c; hogs, \$8.75.—J. D. Stosz.

Stosz.

McPherson—Very little fall plowing has beene done, owing to the continued rains. Corn is in excellent condition, except along the streams where the overflow has caused injury. Some alfalfa also was damaged by the high waters. Livestock is in excellent condition. Wheat, \$1.22; corn, \$1.09; eggs, 23c; butterfat, 37c.—F. M. Shields.

Ness—We have a fine prospect for corn, but the acreage is small. Kafir and other sorghums are making an excellent growth. Volunteer wheat is a pest! The continued rains have delayed threshing considerably, and there has been a heavy loss in the stacked grain. Everything sells well at public sales.—James McHill.

Osage—The last few days of sunshine and dry weather have been very helpful in ripening the corn. The third crop of alfalfa has been cut; part of it was injured by rain. Egg markets apparently are improving.—H. L. Ferris.

Phillips—We have been having some very pleasant weather: it has been somewhat.

by rain. Egg markets apparently are improving.—H. L. Ferris.

Phillips—We have been having some very pleasant weather; it has been somewhat cloudy, but crops have been making an excellent growth. There is the best prospect for the feed crops that I have seen in the 45 years I have lived in this state. There is some good corn—a part of the crop is weedy and spotted. Pastures are frine. Roads are good. Young chickens, 190; eggs, 22c; cream, 34.—J. B. Hicks.

Rice—Heavy rains recently put the creeks out of their banks, and also delayed fall plowing. Crops on the lowlands have suffered materially from the overflow. Most of the wheat land is plowed. Wheat, \$1.15; butterfat, 34c; eggs, 22c; hens, 16c.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

Rush—Damp, cloudy weather has been holding back the ripening of all spring crops. Fields are getting dry enough so farmers can get on them again—there still is some plowing to be done and a great deal of volunteer wheat to be killed. Eggs, 20c; butterfat, 34c.—William Crotinger.

Smith—There still is plenty of rain; there also has been some damage from hall.

deal of volunteer wheat to be killed. Eggs, 20c; butterfat,34c.—William Crotinger.

Smith—There still is pienty of rain; there also has been some damage from hall. Corn is making a fine growth; it is maturing slowly, but it probably will be ripe before frost comes. There is a wonderful watermeion crop, and all gardens are doing well. Grass appears much the same as in June. Hogs and cattle are scarce—but there is going to be a huge amount of rough feed in the county.—Harry Saunders.

Wabaunsee—Excessive rains have fallen here recently ,which have delayed all farm work greatly. Spring crops are making an excellent growth. Pastures have plenty of grass, and cattle have made fine gains. Corn, 80c; eggs, 22c.—G. W. Hartner.

Wilsom—We have been having an abundance of rain; the wheat ground is working down in fine condition. Quite a large acreage is being prepared for this crop. Slow progress has been made with haying. This has been a splendid season for corn and kafir. Good prices are being paid at the public sales. Baled prairle hay, \$6; butterfat, 37c; eggs, 25c.—Mrs, A. E. Burgess.

# Our Building Program

Kansas has something more than 31 million dollars invested in buildings at million dollars invested in buildings at its various institutions. A year ago last January an inventory by the state business manager showed that buildings of all kinds belonging to the state institutions—and this did not include the state house at Topeka—represented an investment in buildings of \$26,757,207, exclusive of buildings then under constructions. Buildings completed since that time would bring the total to \$28,500,000, and the program total to \$28,500,000, and the program for the next two fiscal years will throw the total across the 31 million dollar line.

As a state Kansas is going stronger and stronger for higher education. For instance, when the state inventory of buildings was taken in January, 1926,

\$2,400,000 of new construction provided for by the 1927 legislature the schools get \$1,420,000.

And at that Kansas is putting only about 10 per cent of the state income into new buildings. In two years the state collects about 45 million dollars

in revenue, all sources.

Among the larger buildings constructed in the past two years were the new auditorium at the university at Lawrence, \$250,000; the new library building at the State Agricultural college, \$250,000; the girls' dormitory at Manhattan, \$200,000—the college by

# The Real Estate Market Place

RATES—50c an Agate Line
(undisplayed ads also accepted at 10c a word)

There are five other Capper Publications which reach 1,446,847 Families. All widely used for Real Estate Advertising.

Write For Rates and Information

### MISCELLANEOUS LAND

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

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

# ARKANSAS

WANT to sell my farm. T. F. Chrane, Gravette, Arkansas.

Gravette, Arkansas.

ALL about cheap farms in Crawford County, Arkansas. Write Doyel, Mountainburg, Ark. 235 A., 5 ml. State U., 110 bottom, ¼ ml. high school and depot, \$7,000. Fayetteville Realty Co., Fayetteville, Ark.

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

COWS, hens, sows, berries, apples. Buy small farm. Benton County, Original Ozarka, Free Lists, Rogers Land Co., Rogers, Ark.

### COLOBADO

320 ACRE ranch \$1120, \$350 cash required, R. Brown, Florence, Colorado.

80 ACRES good irrigated land, good improvements. One mile from Lamar. Ed. Cook, Owner, Lamar, Colorado.

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

FOR SALE: N.E. Kansas farms, ranches and city property. Melvin Ward, Holton, Kan. CHOICE WHEAT land \$20 to \$50 A. Southwestern Land Co. Realtors, Dodge City, Ks. 160 ACRE FARM, \$20,000. Partial payment. Dickinson County, Kan. 3 mi. from town. H. A. Franz, General Delivery, Geneva, Neb. 200 A. good land, 200 A. in wheat. Priced

H. A. Franz, General Delivery, Geneva, Neb.
320 A. good land, 200 A. in wheat. Priced
to sell quick. For details write A. C.
Gingrich, Rural Route, Garden City, Kan.
RANCH SNAP; 1280 A. stream, 800 tillable.
Part bottom, house, \$17.50 A. \$4000 cash by.
March, bal. easy. Ely, Garden City, Kan.
80 ACRES, 3 miles Richmond, Franklin.
County, Kansas. Fruit; well watered. Only
\$4,500. Write for new cash list. Mansfield
Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.
GREAT OPPORTUNITIES offered at Garden City, "The Kansas Valley of the
Nile," both in irrigated and plains farming
lands. Send for literature. Chamber of
Commerce, Garden City, Kansas.

ONE OF THE BEST STOCK FARMS in Nemaha County, \$8000 of improvements. Price \$60.00 per acre. Write for list. Ryan Real Estate Agency, Centralia, Kansas, 800 ACRES in sight good Kansas town; 320 growing wheat; no waste; plenty water; 2 sets buildings; forced sale to settle partnership; 35 per acre; attractive terms. Mansfield Co., 1205 Board of Trade Bidg., Kansas City, Missouri.

158% ACRES, corn, alfalfa and bluegrass farm, good imp. soil, water, ½ ml. town, grade and H. S., 35 ml. K. C. This is your opportunity to own a real producer at right price. Already financed. \$16,500, mtg. \$10,000, 5%. Hosford Inv. Co., Lawrence, Kansas.

### MISSOURI

320 A. stock and grain farm. Vernon Co., Mo. Good improvements. Must sell. A bargain. A. P. Elder, Ottawa, Kansas. DAIRY, FRUIT and POULTRY FARMS, paved highways; use clear city property in exchange. Joe Roark, Neosho, Missouri.

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

OZARK FRUIT FARM. 40 acres all cultivated. 8 acres in grapes, near Joplin and big shipping point, \$3,000. Address 2102 Wall, Joplin, Missouri.

POOR MAN'S CHANCE—\$5 down, \$5 month-ly buys forty acres grain, fruit, poultry land, some timber, near town, price \$206. Other bargains, 425-O, Carthage, Mo.

OZARKS—480 acres, \$6,000; 275 cleared, well improved, close to markets, R. R., village, school, 200 acres pasture, well watered. Other bargains, list free. Terms, Ozark Realty Co., Ava, Missouri.

SOUTH MISSOURI OZARKS Ranches and Farms any size. Tell us what you want. Thayer Real Estate Co., Thayer, Mo.

### WASHINGTON

CAPITAL or no capital, if you are a farmer you have credit with us. Use it. Buy a 40, 80 or larger tract of cutover land near the Colville Valley district in South Stevens county.

near the Colville Valley district in South Stevens county.

Splendid highway from Spokane 40 miles Northwest. Fertile soil, sub-irrigated. Abundance of water. At present free range. Good roads. Well settled district.

Prices from \$5.00 to \$20.00 per acre, small down payment, balance deferred for 2 years, then 10 years to pay.

Cattle, hogs, poultry, dairy, alfalfa, grain and trucking. Loans made for improvements and stock. Pay us out of your oream checks for your milk cows.

Also large variety of improved farms at attractive prices. Write for details to STEVENS COUNTY INVESTMENT CO., 311 Symons Bldg.

Spokane, Wash.

# WYOMING

SACRIFICE SALE—Improved level section.

A-1 water right, 18 miles west of Laramie City, Wyoming. All been cultivated, now in Sweet clover. Record crop of oats for United States said to have been raised upon it. Cattle range near, ranch must be sold quickly and sacrifice price of \$30 per acre made. Terms, \$5,000 cash, balance easy at 6 per cent. Opportunity for the right man. For particulars address Irving H. Howe, owner, Boston Bidg., Denver, Colorado, or E. E. Fitch, Agent, Laramie, Wyoming.

# SALE OR EXCHANGE

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

BIG FREE LIST
Sales and Exchanges, all sorts. Different
owners in different states. De Bey's Real
Estate Adv. Bulletin, Logan, Kansas.

INCOME EVERY MONTH
You can own a steady monthly producing income property in hustling, growing Kansas City. Your investment grows as Kansas City grows. Tell us what you have and what you want. We will try to meet your requirements. R. P. Vernon, 200 Grand Avenue Temple, Kansas City, Missouri.

# REAL ESTATE WANTED

FARMS wanted for immediate delivery or delivery after crops are harvested. Send details. E. Gross, N. Topeka, Kan.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY for Cash, no matter where located, particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 516 Brownell, Lincoln, Nebraska.

the way, was the last of the schools to get a girls' dormitory. The 1921 legislature appropriated \$500,000 for dormitories at the five schools. It developed that it wasn't enough for all of them, so the Agricultural college, when the proposition was checked up when the proposition was checked up to Dr. W. M. Jardine, then president, stepped aside and allowed its share

get an even bigger proportion. The and Hays Teachers' colleges, \$150,000 1925 legislature appropriated \$1,822,- each; the first story of a mechanics schools got \$1,180,000 of that. Of the \$2,400,000 of new construction prosceeding for the deaf at Olethe \$40,000 school for the deaf at Olathe, \$40,000, and one for the Kansas Vocational school at Topeka, \$20,000.

addition to Biddle hospital, \$20,000, and a like amount went into the new employes' cottage at the Osawatomie state hospital. Larned got a new power house and refrigerating plant, \$60,000, and \$8,000 for new porches and equipment. The Parsons hospital for epileptics drew down \$20,000 for a new laundry, and \$40,000 for a hospital addition.

There was a \$90,000 brick pavilion

at the Norton Sanatorium and a new laundry and a swimming pool at the Orphans' home at Atchison, \$7,000. A new cell house at the state penitentiary at Lansing got an appropriation of \$150,000; the industrial farm for women at Lansing got \$25,000 for an administration building and \$5,000 for

buildings was taken in January, buildings at the five the investment in buildings at the five big state schools in round numbers was 14 million out of the total investment of 26¾ millions. The schools for ment of 26¾ millions. The schools for the blind at Kansas City and for the deaf at Olathe represented another three-quarters of a million dollars.

In the four and a quarter million dollars of strictly new construction dollars of strictly new construction dollars of strictly new construction the Emporia Teacher's college, \$150, the Emporia Teacher's colleges, \$150, the First two years of the nearly five million dollar building program.

The principal items in the building program.

program for the present biennium, appropriated by the 1927 legislature, are as follows, according to the schedule prepared in the state architect's office:

State Soldiers' home, Dodge City, hospital, \$120,000.

Larned State hospital, two cottages, \$125,-000; new laundry, \$35,000.

John Brown Memorial park, Osawatomie, pergola, \$6,000.

Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson, grandstand, \$50,000.

Topeka State Hospital, Topeka, add to pavilion for T. B. patients, \$15,000.

State Hospital for Epileptics, at Parsons, revision of old superintendent's cottage far employes' quarters and new cottage, \$16,000.

State Sanatorium for T. B., Norton, add to new brick pavilion, \$25,000; nurses home and equipment, \$6,500; farm hand quarters and equipment, \$4,000; cattle and hay barn, \$4,000; poultry houses, \$1,000; new brick pavilion, \$60,000.

State Training School, Winfield, employes' cottage and equipment, \$25,000. Bakery, \$7,000.

Boys' Industrial School, Topeka, cattle



Harry Long, successor to Long Duroc Farm, Ellsworth, Kan., is now located at Kanopolis. He is going to be at the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson with a show herd and is going to hold a cale in October. He wants all his old friends to be sure and see him at Hutchinson.

L. M. Blake & Son, are breeders of Herefords out in Clay county (Oak Hill. Kan.), who have been going to the American Royal shows and sales and winning honors for their Herefords. Now they are going to hold a sale of their own at their farm near Oak Hill, Oct. 8. They will sell 50 head and the sale will be advertised in the Kansas Farmer soon.

I have just received a letter from R. A. Gilliland, Denison, secretary of the Kansas Jersey cattle club saying the sale committee had changed the date of the club's fall sale at Topeka from Oct. 25 to Nov. 9. Mr. Gilliland says they are having good response to their letters and that he thinks they are going to have a good offering. Every animal will be inspected before it is consigned and must be passed on by competent men.

Ernest Chestnut was at Belleville last week with 13 Holsteins from the Grover Meyer herd at Basehor, Kan. "Pat" fitted the Meyer herd this year and is showing at the leading fairs. At the North Central at Belleville he won both senior and grand champion firsts and all blue ribbons in herds and groups. The Holstein show was stronger this year at Belleville than it has ever been. Another strong herd was there from Lincoln, Neb., and it was a pretty good show.

J. A. Engle of Talmage (Dickinson county), ne of the active breeders of Holsteins J. A. Engle of Talmage (Dickinson county), one of the active breeders of Holsteins in that county where there are a nice lot of herds, writes me he has recently sold the Riley county farm bureau bull association two young bulls and says they made good selections. Mr. Engle, who owns a nice herd of Holsteins, is doing something out of the ordinary for cattle breeders. He is offering to book anyone that needs a bull in the future for a bull calf out of any of his good cows.

At Belleville last week I met a number of old timers in the purebred livestock business that I sold advertising to in the Mail and Breeze 20 years ago. Frank Swierdinky, Belleville, still is breeding Poland Chinas and is superintendent of the swine department of the North Central Kansas fair; J. W. Hamilton, Guide Rock, Neb., still is breeding Poland Chinas, Phil Dawson, Endicott, Neb., still is breeding Poland Tom Ward, Republic, still are breeding Poland Tom Ward, Republic, still are breeding Poland Chinas and Spotted Polar Chinas, J. A. Mosher, Rydal, has retired from the farm and is living in Belleville and expects to spend the winter in California. T. J. Charles, Republic, is breeding Spotted Poland Chinas and Ayrshire cattle was breeding Poland Chinas and Ayrshire cattle was breeding Poland Chinas and Ayrshire cattle was breeding Poland Chinas and Ayrshire cattle winter in California. T. J. Charles, Republic, is breeding Chinas and Shorthorns. There were many others that have been in the breeding business in that territory but these I met at Helleville last week and have known them for more than 20 years as breeders of purebred livestock.

The Belleville Fair

At Belleville last week I met a number of onto Topeka. Mr. Smith has about 70 spring pigs sired by his big boars Black Seal and Villager 2nd.

Brice L. Newkirk, successful young Duroc breeder of Hartford, has more hogs on the farm at this time than he has ever had. He farm at this time than he has ever had. He farm at this time than he has ever had. He farm at this time than he has ever had. He farm at this time than he has ever had. He farm at this time than he has ever had. He farm at this time than he has ever had. He farm at this time than he has ever had. He farm at this time than he has ever had. He farm at this time than he has ever had. He farm at this time than he has ever had. He farm at this time than he has ever had. He farm at this time than he has ever had. He farm at this time than he has ever had. He farm at this time than he has eve

# The Belleville Fair

The Belleville Fair

The North Central Kansas Free Fair at Howard, Sept. 28-29 will be one of the very Belleville last week, as had been predicted all along, broke all records and is easily the third fair in importance in the state for 1927. North Central Kansas raised this year a big wheat crop and more bushels of corn than were ever raised in that territory before. Pastures were never better than they have been all summer and there is a world of rough feed, in fact more than will be needed this winter. Farmers in North Central Kansas, like they are all over the state, are shy on livestock, but what they have to sell is commanding top prices. Good crops and good prices make the larmer feel good and last week he took a vacation so far as North Central Kansas was held at Lebo, over in Coffey county, was concerned at least, and spent the week. Sept. 1-2. It was in many respects the best of the fair grounds had been increased considerably but they were taxed to the limit.

The big dispersion sale to be held at Howard, Sept. 28-29 will be one of the very important events of the fall in Southern Kansas, Dr. G. H. Grimmell, the founder of the herds to be dispersed has been identified with the pure bred livestock industry in this state for nearly forty years. He bought his first Jersey cattle in 1878 and drove a pair of Standard bred mares from have been all summer and there is a world drove a pair of Standard bred mares from have been all summer and there is a world rove a pair of Standard bred mares from have been all summer and there is a world rove a pair of Standard bred mares from have been all summer in North Central Kansas, like they are all over the stoke the attention it deserves so he' will sell it all at auction on above dates.

The fourteenth annual Lebo Grange Fair was held at Lebo, over in Coffey county, the fair at Belleville. The capacity of the fair are farm-siderably but they were taxed to the limit.

couth and east cell house, \$175,000; dairy barn, \$4,380.

Starn, \$2,380.

Larned State hospital, two cottages, \$125,000; new laundry, \$35,000.

John Brown Memorial park, Osawatomie, bergola, \$4,000.

Kanass State Fair, Hutchinson, grandstate Hospital for Epileptics, at Parons, revision of old superintendent's cottage faze employes quarters and new cottage, \$1,200.

State Hospital for Epileptics, at Parons, revision of old superintendent's cottage faze employes quarters and new cottage, \$1,600.

State Hospital for Epileptics, at Parons, revision of old superintendent's cottage faze employes quarters and new cottage, \$1,600.

State Hospital for Epileptics, at Parons, revision of old superintendent's cottage faze employes quarters and have been cottage faze employes quarters and

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

A. H. Knoppell, Colony, exhibited his registered Jerseys at the Allen County Fair held at Iola last week, and will be at the Kansas Free Fair.

H. A. Dressler. Holstein breeder of Lebo, had a fine exhibit at the Lebo Grange Fair, held Sept. 1-2. Mr. Dressler is coming to be recognized as one of the leading Holstein breeders of the state.

S. M. Knox, of Humboldt, Shorthorn breeder, was a heavy exhibitor at the Allen County Fair at Iola. He carried off a big lot of the best premiums on cattle and also won a good share of the prizes on Polands and Shropshire sheep.

W. H. Ling. Duroc breeder of Iola, had a ne exhibit at his home county fair, wining about all there was to win. He has a nod lot of spring boars and gills, mostly red by Stills Sensation and son of Topelssors, with a few by Long View Leader, r. Ling has been a good buyer at many the leading sales.

E. G. Hall & Sons of Selma, are making the county fairs of easiern Kansas with representatives from their good herd of Spotted Polands. Last week they made the Allen county fair, held at Iola, and carried off the best prizes. They own the good boar Halls Wildfire and have sows that carry the Harkrader, Singletons Giant blood. They won first and grand champion at the Iola fair, besides seven firsts.

I have never seen a better Poland China exhibit by a single breeder at a county fair than that of O. G. Smith at the Allen, County fair, held at Iola last week, Mr. Smith won 20 firsts on 22 entries and five grand championships out of six. He did equally as well at the Chanute fair the week before and will make Ottawa this week and from there go on to Topeka, Mr. Smith has about 70 spring pigs sired by his big boars Black Seal and Villager 2nd.

The big dispersion sale to be held at Howard, Sept. 28-29 will be one of the very important events of the fall in Southern Kansas. Dr. G. H. Grimmell, the founder of the herds to be dispersed has been identified with the pure bred livestock industry in this state for nearly forty years. He bought his first Jersey cattle in 1878 and drove a pair of Standard bred mares from Iowa forty-two years ago. For over twenty years he has bred Percherons, now he is getting along in years and says it is impossible to give the stock the attention it deserves so he will sell it all at auction on above dates.

ers and business men and have no interest in the race horse side of fairs, there is no race track and no revenue from that source. Nearly 75 head of cattle were on exhibition, all leading breeds of both beef and dairy cattle were shown. The herd shows were small and not highly conditioned, but in most instances of good quality. Swine and poultry were also exhibited, not in large numbers but enough to indicate unusual interest. The livestock were exhibited and judged under big maple trees and the young folks displayed unusual interest. A girls' base ball game and show of fine strong babies were leading features of the fair.

# Public Sales of Livestock

Jersey Cattle 28-29—Dr. G. H. Grimmell, Howard, Sept. 28-29—Dr. G. H. Grimmen, Kansas, Cot. 12—Gem Jersey Farm, Corning, Kan. Oct. 14—E. H. Taylor, Keats, Kan. Nov. 9—Kansas Jersey Cattle Club, at Topeka. R. A. Gilliland, Sec'y. Denison, K. Nov. 9—Kansas Jersey Cattle Club, at Topeka, Kan. R. A. Gilliland, Denison, Kan., Secretary.

Guernsey Cattle

Oct. 19—D. J. T. Axtell, Newton. Sale at Wichita.

Holstein Cattle

Sept. 28—Millard & Williams, Basil, Kan. Oct. 4—W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan. Oct. 10—H. I. Cope, Norten, Kan. Nov. 1—Roy H. Johnston, Oskaloosa, Kan. Shorthorn Cattle

Oct. 17—A. F. Kitchen, Burlingame, Kan. Oct. 19—S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan. Nov. 9—Shorthorn Breeders Association Sale, Wichita, Kan.

Hereford Cattle -L. M. Blake & Son, Oak Hill, Kan. Spotted Poland China Hogs

Spotted Poland Unina Hogs
Oct. 11—M. Constable, Bennington, Kan.
Oct. 18—Al M. Knopp, Chapman, Kan.
Oct. 19—Crabill & Son, Cawker City, Kan.
Oct. 21—W. H. Heiselman, Holton, Kan.
Oct. 27—Chas. Holtwick, Valencia, Kan.
Oct. 27—A. C. Steinbrink, Netawaka, Kan.
Poland China Hogs

Found China Hogs

Sept. 12—F. E. Wittum, Caldwell, Kan.
Oct. 12—C. E. Hogland & Sons, McPherson,
Kan.
Oct. 19—H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, Ks.
Oct. 27—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan. -H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, Ks. -Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

Oct. 27—Lapita Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

Duroc Jersey Hogs

Oct. 10—Brice L. Newkirk, Hartford, sale at Strawn, Kan.

Oct. 18—N. H. Angle & Son, Courtland, Ks. Oct. 21—M. R. Peterson, Troy, Kan.

Oct. 24—Richard Kaff, Carbondale and G. C. Clark, Overbrook, Sale at Overbrook, Kan.

Oct. 27—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan. Oct. 29—Foley Bros., Bendena, Kan. Feb. 29—E. E. Norman, Chapman, Kan.

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

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

Seeing is believing, except in the

movies.

# **Great Southwest Fair** Dodge City, Kan. September 27-30

Special attention given to LIVE-STOCK EXHIBITS. Every courtesy extended to FARMERS and their families. Drop a card for premium

GEO. SHULER Jr., Dodge City, Sec.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

# **Champion Poland** China Breeding

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

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

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

MODERN TYPE SOWS
Farrow in September. Growthy Spring Pigs.
Choice individuals. Prominent breeding.
CRABILL & SON, CAWKER CITY, KAN.

**Raise Your Herd Boar** 

a pig. 100 to pick from. Sired by Decision Wildfire Rangy Munn. Best of breeding. Out of big lit-Also bred sows. D. W. Brown, Valley Center, Ks.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

J. C. BANBURY & SONS
Polled Shorthorns. See us at State
Fair. Grandsons of \$5000 and \$6000
Imported Bulls. Blood; Quality;
Beef; Milk; Butter. 200 in herd.
Scotch and Bates Families, Reds,
Whites, Roans. \$75 to \$300. 3 del.
150 mi. Free. Reg. Transfer, T. B.,
tested with guarantee, free. Phone
tested with guarantee, free. Phone



AUCTIONEERS

# Jas. T. McCulloch

AUCTIONEER. Selling All Breeds. Clay Center, Kansas.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

SEP 9 '27

HOLSTEINS LIBBORY -Dependable

Superior in pro-duction, regular in calving, noted for size and vigor, consistent in profits returned - Holsteins are known as the most dependable of all dairy cows.

Write for literature HOLSTEINENFRIESIAN

230 East Ohio Street Chicago, Illinois

# UNION HOMESTEAD

HOLSTEINS See this representive young herd at the Topeka Free fair. Among them a young built for sale, ready for service and sixed by the Junior champion, Topeka and Hutchingon less records. Hutchinson last year. RALPH O. BUTTON, ELMONT, KAN.

# **Accredited Holsteins**

For Sale: 15 cows and helfers to freshen soon. Two young bulls. Write for breeding and prices.

J. M. Chestnut & Son, Denison, Kan., Jackson County.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

# **GUERNSEY BULL CALF**

Two weeks old. Rich Cherub-May Rose breeding Pedigree crammed full of breeds most prominent animals. Sire closely related to Cherub Prince and World's Champion Guernsey cow. Dam is magnificent individual and granddaughter of \$15,000.00 cow. Your chance to possess a fine sire of this popular breed. Extremely large, husky and beautiful. Guaranteed satisfactory in every respect. Will register, transfer and crate. First check for \$65 gets him. GEORGE H. COOK, CONCORDIA, KANSAS

DUROC HOGS

# **Duroc Bred**

(PRIVATE SALE)

20 splendid fall gilts sired by or bred to the KANSAS CHAMPION TOP SCISSORS for Sept. farrow. Some sired by above and bred to STILTS ORION. Also a great lot of spring boars sired by TOP SCISSORS and other good boars. I am making no fall sale and will make right prices at private treaty. Inspection invited.

W. A. GLADFELTER, Emporia, Kan. Farm 1 mile north of town.

Long's Durocs;Long's Durocs

October Sale. Spring boars, spring gilts, sows with litters sired by the best boars of the breed. The big, prolific, early maturing kind. Best offering we have ever sold in 10 years breeding Durocs. See our show herd at Hutchinson fair. Write, wire or phone.

HARRY LONG, KANOPOLIS, KANSAS Successor to Long Duroc Farm

**At Private Treaty** 

30 head of the finest bred Duroc Sows and Gilts I have ever offered the public. Write r description and prices. G. HOOVER, R. 9, WICHITA, KANSAS.

# **Bred Sows and Gifts**

shipped on approval. Write for prices and photographs. STANTS BROS., ABILENE, KANSAS

Gilts and Young Sows bred to The Architect and Stilts Major, 1st prize win-ners of Kansas 1926. Also real fall and spring boars.

write for full information.

G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS DUROC SPRING GILTS

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

DUROC BRED SOWS AND GILTS Reg. Immuned. Shipped on Approval. Photographs. W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KANSAS

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

O.I.C.HOGS on time Write for Book THE L. B. SILVER CO., Box 15, Salem, Ohio

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**W**ords of Praise!

"Your low cut prices have gotten you a lot of business here." —]. Rummel, Oberlin, Kan.

"I watch for your Sunday ads-for I believe you day ads-for I believe you are doing a great public are doing a great public service through your cut prices."—C. Garrison, Richmond, Kan.

"I am sending you an order from the end of the world."—Senor Less, Colombia, South America.

Our

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Hatz Hatz

**Reliability** 

Ask your own banker

he has probably ordered from us before.

Or write to Commerce Trust Co., the largest bank in the Middle

West or to any bank

in Kansas City.

**Ingersoll Watch** 

MAMMAM

THE THE THE THE

Sloan's Liniment,

size . ..... 53c

Bayer's Aspirin, Bottle of 700 100 . ...... 79c

Fletcher's Castoria  $^{40c}_{value}$  . . . . .  $^{27c}$ 

Katz saves Kansas Citians over a million dollars every year with their price smashing values. Now they are ready to save YOU big money too. Katz will send their low-priced, nationally-advertised merchandise direct to your home.

# Order Direct From This Ad

Look over the many specially priced items below. Select what you want and order oday. We pay all postage. Your first order will prove that you can buy today. "everything for less" from Katz. Get acquainted with Katz money-saving prices, by ordering from this ad.

Katz pays all postage on these bargains



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Extra Specials!

Order Today-We Pay All Postage

# **Cotton and Gauze**



36c

Alarm Clocks

**Chocolate Cherries** 

THAT ISTERNAL

Chocolate covered cherries, deliciously filled.
One full lb. box 200

regular \$1.00 value 39c

A merlean. Highly nickeled case. Depend-able time-keep-er and alarm. Guarante ed one year, \$1.25 value.

69c

# Tobacco



Two 15c tins of your choice of brands of smoking tobacco FREE with each 75c Italian Briar Pipe, \$1.05 value 49c

# Chewing Tobacco and Cigarettes



\$1:50 volt B 98c

\$2.00 22/2 volt B large \$1.59 \$3.75 45 volt B regular \$2.69 \$4.75 45 volt B heavy duty \$3.59 \$5.00 45 volt B extra hvy. \$3.79 \$50 1/2 volt A \$1.50 \$1.

**Radio Batteries** 

PURE

DRUGS

250 Caster Oil, 4 oz. bottle . ..170 40c Turpentine, pint . .....21c

**Patent** 

Medicines

\$1.00 Lysol...77c \$1.00 Wine of Cardui .....08c 60c Father John's Cough Medicine 42c

\$1.00 Rinex for Hay Fever . . . . . 78c \$1.00 Waterberry's Compound . . . 68c

\$1.00 Orange Blossom supposi-tories . . . . . . 79c

PILLS &

**TABLETS** 

250 Casearets..190

30c Edward's Olive Tablets . ....21c

30c Brome Quinine

25 e Hinkle Pills .....11c \$1.00 Miles Anti-Pain Pills ....780

75c Nature's Remedy . . . . . . 49c

TOILET

GOODS

\$1.00 Mavis Tollet Water .....690 650 Pend's Vanish-ing Cream ....430

Ing Cream ...43c 25c Woodbury's Soap, 3 for 55c, bar ...19c 50c Luxor Rouge \$1.00 Hind's Honey & A I m e n d Cream ...69c Postage

on These Items

# **TUBES**

Cunningham & Radio-tron \$1.75 CX301A or UX201A ... \$1.23 \$2.25 C X 2 9 or UV199 ... \$1.57 \$2.50 C X 1 2 or WD11 ... \$1.87 \$4.00 C X 3 0 0 A or UX200A, N c w Super Detector ... \$2.98 \$4.50 CX112 or UX171. Power Amplifiers \$3.27

# CONE



# SPEAKERS

\$4.69



# **Food Chopper**



Handy size for home use. Three adjustable \$1.75 value, 79c

The "Sanitary Nap-kin." Packed one dozen in box, 65c

KOTEX

FREE Shaving Offer

S5c Tube Williams' Shaving Cream with free 25c Bottle Williams' Aqua Velva Shaving Lotion, all four.....29c

# HEAD **PHONES** ohms. anteed

BOTTLE

69c

# COFFEE

atz

# POCKET KNIVES



Two and three-blade stag or fancy handle. All sizes and styles, \$1 39c

ORDER NOW Take advantage of this week's great list of extra specials in this ad. All merchandise fresh from the manufacturer. Every item an unbeatable bargain. Don't wait. Profit by ordering from this ad now! (Just be sure your order is not less than \$2.00.)

I want your big new Free Catalog. It is understood I am under no obligation to buy, Dept. 101

# S Xata LEADING CUT RATE DRUG ST U

Kata

# **WE DELIVER To Your Door**

Everything you order from this ad, delivered in first-class condition to your door—All Postage Paidon orders for \$2.00 or more. It's easy to order from Katz. No postage to worry about, and everything for less.

2-quart size. Red rubber, Seamless. Guar-anteed \$1.50 value 69¢

KATZ DRUG CO., Dept. 101, Kansas City, Mo.

The Home of Katz Drug Co., 8th & Grand

Visit us when you come to Kansas City. Come in and get acquainted. HOT WATER Katz Pays Post-age on these Bargains,

Fountain Syringe

CERTIFIED

Regular 80c value Steel Cut Coffee. Certified. Airtight one-pound tins..., 42c