

KANSAS FARMER

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A Brighter Farm Outlook



WITH twice as large a wheat crop as last year, timely rains, high prices for hogs and a favorable outlook for a real corn crop, Kansas agriculture faces the future with more confidence than was evident a year ago. If we have an average amount of luck with the weather for the next six weeks, this is going to be a prosperous year. And that helps in keeping folks in a good humor!

Not only is the prospect favorable in Kansas—business conditions generally are good, which should help in keeping up the prices for agricultural products. While it is true that in a few places, as with some of the automobile plants in Detroit, there has been a slight decline in employment in the last few weeks, this is not true generally. Most places there are plenty of jobs for all the folks who care to work, and it seems likely this will be true all thru the fall and winter, in most plants at least.

Advancing prices with wheat have been mighty helpful. It seems probable that the crop of 1926 will bring from 160 to 175 million dollars into the state. In Southwestern Kansas, especially, it has brought real prosperity, for the yields were high, and much of the crop was cut with combines, which reduced harvesting costs greatly. And timely rains since harvest have put the soil in condition, over much of the state, so work could be started on the preparation of the fields for next year's crop. More fallowing has been done this year than any previous season.

Wheat growing is on a much better foundation in Kansas than was the rule 10 years ago. The seedbed preparation is better. More care is taken with the seed, especially to avoid smut damage and losses from rye dockage. Better varieties, such as Kan-red, are distributed more widely. And there has been a growth in diversified farming in most counties; there is less of a disposition to "place all of the eggs in one basket."

If the season works out on as good a basis as now seems likely it will mean a great deal to Kansas farm folks in developing higher living standards. On a high proportion of the farms the income this season will be sufficient to allow the purchase of things which the folks have been wanting for years, such as new homes, better furniture, electric light plants and water supply systems. This year will no doubt be recorded in Kansas agricultural history as a season far above the average we have had.



Published by **ARTHUR CAPPER**

FIVE CENTS A COPY

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

Kansas State Primary, Tuesday, August 3, 1926

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL
COLLEGE
MANHATTAN, KANS.
JAN-27

Where Has the Rain Gone?

Corn Must Have More Moisture if We Are to Produce a Real Crop

BY HARLEY HATCH

CORN in this part of Kansas is in urgent need of rain. The light showers of one week ago were followed by favorable weather, but despite that the moisture is gone, the top moisture, at any rate. No one seems to know just how much moisture the subsoil holds; we have been too busy to investigate, but one may guess that there is none too much. The fields are in good condition; the soil is loose and free from weeds and we could yet raise a normal corn crop if moisture comes soon. A large acreage here was listed to corn, and there the stalk growth is less than normal. Some livestock men with large bunches of cattle are complaining that both fodder and hay seem likely to be not enough to supply prospective demand. It now appears probable that many lots of cattle were bought too high last spring, and that the grass fat market is not going high enough to pay them out. It is much less work to buy cattle than to raise them, but raising them seems to be the safest proposition.

Hay Trend is Upward?

I have received a number of inquiries during the last week regarding the prairie hay supply and prospective price. Some of these inquiries have come over long distance lines and indicate that there is to be an active demand for hay later. There is every probability that hay can be bought cheaper right now than at any time in the next year. The cheapest time to buy baled hay here has always been when it was being baled out of the windrow, and that time is now here. The price is liable to sudden changes, and I imagine the changes are more likely to be upward than the other way. Just now I think one could buy a good quality of prairie hay from commercial hay men at any of the big shipping points in this part of Kansas for around \$10 a ton on board the car, but I cannot guarantee that price. Haying has so far disclosed not more than 70 per cent of a normal crop, and if dry weather continues many of the higher upland fields will not make much more than a 50 per cent crop. If I had hay to sell I certainly would not sell it now, baled out of the windrow, for reports from the entire West show a very light feed crop in prospect.

Oats Up to 60 Bushels

Threshing is progressing rapidly in this part of Kansas, and a few more dry days like those of the last week will see all the shocks cleared from the fields. A few folks have stacked, but not many. The average yield of upland oats seems not far from 30 bushels an acre. Bottom land oats are making from 40 to 60 bushels. I have seen a good many oats jobs threshed this season, and in every instance where a comparison could be made Kanota has been better than Texas Red both in quality and yield. Even tho the growing fields of Texas Red indicated a better yield than Kanota, I have not seen a field where the promise was fulfilled. I believe that the Texas Red variety of oats in this locality has "run out." The oats no longer have the red color that marks the true Texas oats, but are now in most instances nearly a clear white. The Kanota variety does not seem to run out; it holds color and weight well.

Wheat Did Mighty Well

Threshing of wheat in Coffey county has disclosed some very high yields on the bottom lands, and many yields on uplands which have not been equaled since 1918, which up to this time has been the banner year for yield and quality on our Coffey county upland fields. There are a few fields in which the yield has been small; the possible cause may be too many wheat crops raised on the land

in recent years. But whether the yield is high or low, the quality is all good both as to color and weight. As for protein content we fall behind Central and Western Kansas there; the protein content of much of their wheat runs above 12 per cent and even as high as 16 per cent, while here there is much that tests as low as 9 per cent, with an average of from 10 to 11 per cent. Most wheat is now bought on a protein content basis, and that makes the Western Kansas wheat bring enough more than our Eastern Kansas product to pay the difference in freight and shipping expenses. But whether it has high or low protein content I know of few folks here who are sorry that they raised wheat this year.

8 Cents For Wheat

The more straw that was raised this year, the more wheat there was on an acre, a condition which does not always hold here. With oats many upland fields with a small straw growth made more and better quality grain than did the larger straw growth. The average bundle load of oats on an 8 by 16 rack thrown on from the shock with no one on the load made around 60 bushels of threshed grain; we threshed one very ordinary sized load put on such a rack with no loader which turned out 78½ bushels; the pile of oats in the wagon box was almost as large as the pile of straw from which they were threshed. The average load of bundle wheat loaded in the same way on the same sized rack threshed out from 20 to 30 bushels, or double the amount usually obtained. The price charged for wheat threshing in this locality, the machine owner providing the fuel, is 8 cents a bushel, while oats cost from 4 to 5 cents. Wheat is much better able to bear threshing costs this year than oats, for the price paid for oats at our local elevator yesterday was but 33 cents a bushel, while wheat brought from \$1.28 to \$1.30. Gasoline cost in threshing wheat has been virtually 1 cent a bushel; coal costs run about the same, but the gasoline is delivered at the job, while the coal has to be hauled from town.

Theory—and Practice

J. H. Nelson of Waterville comments in a letter to Kansas Farmer

on the results secured so far from the intangible tax law. I can sympathize with the viewpoint of Mr. Nelson, in theory, a law which taxes evidences of debt at but 25 cents on the \$100 while taxing real estate and personal property in sight at the full rate seems very unfair. In practice, such evidences of debt have in the past evaded nearly all taxation in this county. They had to; take mortgages, notes and money held in Burlington, for example; the tax rate there is above 4½ per cent on the assessed value; at that rate the tax would take most of the income. As a result, Burlington money was sent away to lend and foreign money was brought in. It is too early to tell with certainty what the results of this new law will be; as an assessor said to me last spring, folks who have been covering up their intangibles hesitate to come out at once and give it all in; the contrast would be too startling. It may be that gradually all intangible property will be put on the tax roll; the results of the tax law in Nebraska would indicate it. If the results from this law in the next two years are not favorable, it can be repealed. The operation of the law has not raised real estate taxes here as Mr. Nelson says it has in his community. I believe it has had the effect of making interest rates somewhat lower.

European Feeling

The noted writer and journalist, Isaac F. Marcossou, who recently returned from Europe, reports to President Coolidge that a wave of anti-American sentiment is sweeping across Europe. Only in Italy and Germany, says Mr. Marcossou, does a friendly attitude prevail.

"The reason of course is obvious," he says. "The nations of Europe are jealous of American prosperity, despite the fact that this prosperity was obtained only by old fashioned hard work."

"Hard work is a lost art in England," declares Marcossou. "It was there that I found a particularly anti-American sentiment. I was in England last October and when I returned in January I was simply amazed at the degree to which it had swelled."

This is an astounding condition, if true. The English always have had the reputation of being good sports, but if Marcossou is right in his estimate of the situation, they are not showing much sportsmanship now. In view of the fact that it has only been eight years since the United States saved England from almost inevitable defeat and possible starvation, the people of the United States cannot understand such a sentiment, if it really exists as widely as Marcossou says.

It is a strange irony of fate that

we seem to be more popular in the country we helped to conquer than in any other. Suppose that the situation were just now what it was in 1917 would we, knowing what we now know, get into the war? Perhaps.

No Sweet Clover Market

BY E. A. STOKDYK

Sweet clover can best be utilized on the farm where it is grown. There is no market demand for the hay and that which has been shipped has proved disappointing to the producer. That offered has been of low quality and in poor condition, woody, coarse, often weather damaged and moldy. Dairymen, who buy most of the legume hays, demand a fine stemmed, leafy product of good color and in good condition, qualities which have not been obtained in the Sweet clover hays that reach the market.

The reason that Sweet clover hay has been of poor quality lies partly in the nature of the crop and partly in the methods of harvesting. Sweet clover belongs to the class of plants known as biennials or two-year plants. It makes a moderate growth the first year and a very large and rapid growth the second year. Most of the hay is made from the second-year crop. When harvested at the right time this second-year growth will make good hay if well cured. But the harvesting must be done just as the flower buds are forming. This period usually is only three or four days in length and the crop must be watched closely so that it may be cut at the right time. If cut too early it is too succulent and almost impossible to cure without spoiling. If cutting is delayed until blossoms appear the stems become over-ripe. Such stems are coarse and dry so slowly in the swath that most of the leaves wither and fall off before the hay can be put into the barn. If the Sweet clover is stacked or placed in the mow at that stage of curing when the leaves are clinging to the stalks, fermentation will turn the hay musty and moldy. Such hay has been known to cause fatal poisoning of cattle. Animals fed the spoiled hay may bleed to death from internal or external hemorrhage.

Hay cut from first-year Sweet clover fields the first fall after spring planting makes much better hay. It is fine and leafy and is of good feeding value. It is said to have been offered on one market as "near alfalfa." The hay is particularly good if it is grown without a nurse crop and does not contain stubble. Cutting should not be done later than the middle of September for much of the food material in the leaves and stems is carried to the roots in late fall for storage over winter.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture, according to K. B. Seeds of the hay, feed and seed division, will not formulate market grades for Sweet clover hay. The crop, says Mr. Seeds, is unexcelled as a pasture and green manure crop, but the market value is doubtful when it must compete with such well-known crops as alfalfa and Red clover.

Federal Wool Grades

Secretary Jardine of the Department of Agriculture has signed an official order establishing standards of the United States for grades of wool and wool top that became effective July 1, 1926.

The standards replace those for grades of wool which were established by the secretary May 18, 1923, as effective July 1, 1923, the changes being a sub-division of several of the grades to increase the number in the series from seven to 12 and the addition of numerals correlated with the American terminology in designating the grades.

The official standards of the United States for grades of wool are based on diameter of fiber, ranging from 36's to 80's. The superseded standards also were based on diameter of fiber. In the practical forms of the present standards and the superseded standards, the corresponding samples are: 64's-fine; 58's-½ blood; 56's-¾ blood; 48's-¼ blood; 46's-low ¼ blood; 44's-common; 36's-braid.

As we understand it, the wets are sore because they have no kick coming.



Rattling the Hardware

KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

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Denver's Spuds Don't Get Thirsty Now

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

POTATOES don't get discouraged on the D. D. Denver farm. They make 170 to 180 bushels an acre as a regular thing, despite the fact that production in neighboring fields runs from nothing, in drouth years, to 50 or 60 bushels if enough rain falls. Denver doesn't have any magical seed supply unknown to the rest of mankind; neither does he enjoy any special dispensation of nature's favors.

Up to seven years ago a boiling hot sun and thirsty winds extracted a heavy toll from his tubers, and in passing left the plants so parched and weakened they didn't have a chance to return a good profit. Denver got tired of being the goat in this war among nature's elements. "Kotowing" to their whims and to a temperamental Jupiter Pluvius didn't "set" well. Scanning the sky from day to day and "hopin'" to gosh it would rain, hadn't done any good, so he decided some more drastic move must be made.

What Denver did was to act the modern Moses. But in place of a staff to smite the rock he used

"We aim now to sink two 6-inch tubes about 20 feet apart to collect the water, but it may be necessary to use a third one. We hope to supply enough water to the pump thru 3 1/2 or 4 inch pipe. My guess is that it will take the 4-inch size." Denver's plan has been to raise the water high enough with the pump so it would have a fall of 4 feet for every 150 feet it must be carried away from the wells. With a 4-inch delivery the water must get away in a hurry. This same amount of fall will be sufficient to keep the water cleared away from the new pump it is believed.

All the water is sent in one direction at a time. Mr. Denver says if it were divided into two or more streams it would weaken the flow so much that the water wouldn't get thru the sandy soil as he wants it to. The single pipe that delivers the water from the pump is placed on a pivot, this making it possible to send water to all parts of a patch with very little trouble. This system of irrigation is being used in four different potato plots now.

As the water is delivered from the pump it is carried away thru ordinary house spouting, but with the new 4-inch pump it will be necessary to use something more substantial. The spouting has been too flexible and the long pieces are inclined to turn and warp. Six-inch well tubing will replace the spouting, and good supports will be placed every 6 to 8 feet.

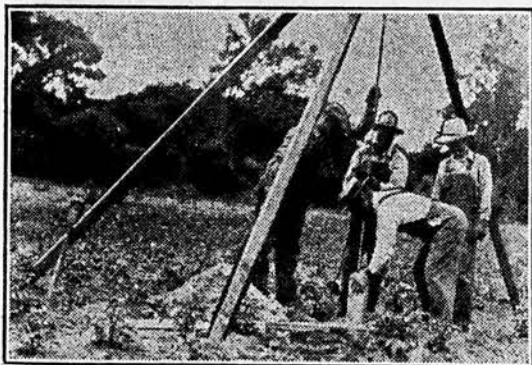
The water is run thru the flume to the highest spots in the field because from there it can be ditched to every part of a plot. A head ditch is used thru which the water flows first. This runs cross-wise with the rows of potatoes. Ditches between the rows of potatoes are filled as rapidly as possible and then blocked off. "We have tried irrigating every other center or middle," Mr. Denver explained, "but that isn't so satisfactory as running the water in every center. When using every other one we had to put in too much water at a time, and then we were not quite sure that the job was as well done as it might have been. Irrigating every center gets the water right to the potatoes, and that is what they need." The ditches or centers are made with a single shovel plow after the potatoes have been worked over three times with a cultivator.

"If we didn't have the sheet water under our land, we could use water from the Republican River," Mr. Denver said. "Then I would plan to have my potatoes close along the river. In my case it would be necessary to use fertilizer there, as the soil is thin. The water must be put on at the right time. Of course, the kind of season makes some difference as to when that time is, but ordinarily it is about June 20, or when the potatoes 'set on.' We put water on only once. That is enough if done at the right time."

To better visualize what a difference it makes if the water is late getting on, Mr. Denver told of an experience he had not so long ago. Due to a rush of work one year he was 10 days late with his irrigating, and the potatoes made 125 to 150 bushels. "When watered on time they make 170 to 180 bushels," he said, "and this is on fairly light land. Of course, some years it isn't necessary to irrigate because enough rain falls, but my system is a mighty good bit of insurance against a small

yield or a total failure. Remember I said even when I got the water on a little late the potatoes made as high as 150 bushels. Without irrigation they most likely would have made 50 to 90 bushels. It isn't any trouble to figure a good profit that can be credited entirely to irrigation. After the installation there isn't much cost to a pumping plant like mine, and it will pay for itself many times over.

Northern grown Irish Cobblers are used for seed in the Denver potato fields, and they are planted about April 10 to 15. He holds off this late to escape frost, and he says even then he has noticed some damage, but it is rare. All the seed potatoes are cut by hand, and it takes 7 to 10 bushels an acre. "I like to take plenty of time in cutting the seed," Mr. Denver said, "so as not to destroy the eyes. If the job is rushed too much a lot of seed can be spoiled. It isn't such a tedious job at that. One man can cut nine 2-bushel sacks in a day. I cut one sack in 55 minutes and could have done it in 40 without getting in a hurry. A



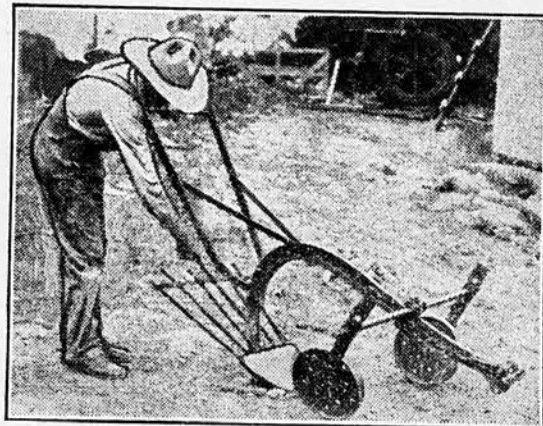
D. D. Denver Sinking a Section of Galvanized Tubing in One of His Irrigation Wells

an auger, and his efforts were directed to tapping mother earth's vast resources of water in a less miraculous manner than was reported in the case of Bible times. As a result, if you pass his farm some day, you may see Mr. Denver back his Ford car down a potato row, get out and jack up the hind end, run a belt from the right hind wheel around the belt wheel of a rotary pump nearby, and start the engine. Presently if you watch you will see a good stream of water gushing out on to some high spot in the potato field. Denver will be irrigating, and that is one secret of his success. The day will be somewhere near June 20, because he says the spuds "set on" about that date and need plenty of water.

During the last seven years Mr. Denver has found that in his case irrigation has proved a success. It means the difference between a good profit and a loss on his potatoes. His Geary county farm is Republican Valley bottom and is underlaid with gravel. It is necessary for him to go down only a few feet to get plenty of water. He sinks a hole with a post auger and then puts in galvanized well casing to keep the dirt from caving in. With the first of the casing in, it is necessary to use a smaller auger to make the hole deeper. At 22 feet he finds a good, solid clay in which to seat the casing. This prevents any under sucting and keeps the water that comes up thru the rotary pump free from dirt and gravel. All the water must seep thru the perforated casing.

Denver has been using a 2-inch pump, which delivered as much as 150 gallons of water a minute, but this year he is installing a 4-inch pump that will throw 500 gallons. This will enable him to get water where he wants it in better time and to handle a larger acreage. Mr. Denver thinks throwing 1,000 gallons of water a minute would cause too much washing of the sandy soil, and he says it may be necessary to reduce the flow somewhat below the 500 gallons he now anticipates.

The smaller pump now being discarded was run with a gasoline engine, but the new one will be operated by the Ford car. "I have tried jacking up only one back wheel for various jobs," Denver said, "but that wears out the bearings too rapidly. By lifting both wheels this needless wearing is eliminated. It will be a simple matter to regulate the speed of the pump with the Ford engine.



Here is Kenneth Denver Explaining How the Home Made Potato Digger Works

person ought to be able to cut a 2-bushel sack an hour easily all day long."

Mr. Denver kept referring various questions to R. E. Denver, his son, who was helping along with the potato irrigation information. When acre costs were mentioned both of them figured. At \$2.70 a bushel for seed, and an average of 7 1/2 bushels to the acre, that particular cost would be \$20.25. They added \$2.10 an acre for all work, including preparing the seedbed, and \$2.50 an acre for irrigation. That last item is worth pondering. An extra acre cost of \$2.50 means an increase of a good many bushels of potatoes. Maybe Mr. Denver isn't the only person who can get those results. Why wouldn't irrigation be practicable on a good many farms in Kansas? It is the best kind of crop insurance. No doubt it would be a paying proposition, where it could be worked out well, even at a considerably higher acre cost than Mr. Denver's \$2.50.

Six men drop the seed and one man covers with a cultivator when planting. At digging time, four pickers follow the digger and they carry the potatoes to the grader and sack them. Mr. Denver has been using a home-made digger. An old plow beam and handles form the frame work. Back of the hitch on the end of the plow beam is a cross bar, and on bars extending down from each end of this are two wheels that help control the digger. In place of an ordinary plow share Mr. Denver used a flat piece of steel, shaped much like a mowing machine section. Extending back and up from this share are six iron prongs that spread out fan-shape. Across the top ends of these a cross bar is fastened to hold them in place. As the digger goes along dirt and potatoes are pushed up on to the prongs. The good potatoes are too large to fall thru the spaces between the prongs, but, of course, the smaller ones and a great deal of the dirt does. This allows the good potatoes to fall off on top of the ground, making it a simple matter for the pickers to get them. The home made digger must give way to a more efficient machine now, however. Mr. Denver is buying a new one that will hold its own on an increased acreage.

Soil fertility isn't neglected by Denver. This year cowpeas are scheduled to follow the potatoes. They will be turned under. A careful system of rotation also helps to keep the potato ground ready for high production.



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TWO months ago in crossing the state house
yard you could have noticed a fine box
elder tree. Its leaves were green and
abundant. A few weeks afterward you
might have noticed that the leaves were changing
color. If you had gone closer you would have
found that the tree was being attacked by a kind
of worm you had never seen before. These worms
were eating up the leaves and killing the tree,
which breathes thru its leaves.

The ordinary spray does not seem to have any
effect on this new pest. It seems to fatten on
arsenic. Just what its name is I do not know, but
it simply illustrates the necessity for the continual
warfare that must be waged by man if he is to
hold dominion of the earth. Pessimists predict
that in the course of time harmful insects will
drive man to starvation and dominate the earth.
Every year some new kind of insect appears and
must be treated differently from other insects.

Year after year the battle goes on between men
and destructive insects. Which will finally win?
I am betting on man because he has brains and
can use the accumulated learning and experience
of his ancestors. The insects have no stored
knowledge; that is the reason they will finally
lose. The one great advantage the insects have is
the ability to multiply; if they were gifted with
intelligence at all proportioned to their fecundity
man would have been whipped long ago. If one
pair of Chinch bugs and their progeny were al-
lowed to multiply and replenish the earth with
their kind for a few years there would be enough
Chinch bugs to kill all the corn and wheat in the
United States, but fortunately both man and the
elements war with the Chinch bug family, and
the destruction, tho great, is far from complete.

Every insect has an enemy among the other
insects if it can only be found. Already man has
been able to practically destroy some of the most
harmful insects by turning loose other insects
which kill the first.

So I am betting on man and his brains as
against insects with their power to multiply their
kind, but without brains to plan.

Mussolini Gets \$1,000 a Year!

I HAVE just been reading the story of Musso-
lini. Of course there have been many stories
written about him, but this one seems to me
to throw rather more light on his character than
most of the others.

Mussolini is to my mind the most remarkable
man in public life in the world. He is a tyrant;
his methods are entirely ruthless, but I confess
to a growing admiration for the man. Whatever
his faults may be he evidently has magnificent
courage and is personally honest. He has tremen-
dous ambition but apparently no desire to enrich
himself. His salary is only \$1,000 a year and an
apartment furnished. He is allowed in addition
to his salary what amounts in our money to \$500
a year. He is so poor and his salary so small that
he cannot afford to bring his family to Rome.
The story is told that his wife wrote him asking
for money to buy the children shoes. He answered
that he did not have the money; that he had to
go barefoot when he was a boy, and his children
can do the same.

All the correspondents, whether they like him
or not, acknowledge that his autocratic rule has
brought peace and remarkable prosperity to Italy.
It is one of the very few governments in Europe
that is collecting more than it spends. It actually
ended the year with a surplus. Industrially Italy
is advancing more rapidly than any other country
in Europe, and there is less unemployment. His
kind of government would not suit me, but it
seems to suit a large majority of the Italian peo-
ple, and if they like it and want it, that is the
kind of government they ought to have.

Just Follow the Leader

THE great majority of people everywhere are
inclined to follow leaders rather than prin-
ciples. That is true here in the United
States where popular government has been a
greater success than anywhere else. Some popular
leader catches the public fancy, and the people
follow him rather than any fixed set of prin-
ciples. The reason for this is evident enough; prin-
ciples cannot be visualized, but leaders can be. If
a man becomes a popular hero it makes little
difference what he believes or what he does, his
admirers will follow him blindly, resenting any

Passing Comment

—By T. A. McNeal

attacks on him and trusting implicitly to his
wisdom.

All of us from infancy to age are instinctively
hero worshipers. If the child loves his father he
worships him, endows him in his childish mind
with almost unlimited wisdom and power and
when that childish relationship is past, the man,
who is after all only a grown up child, bestows
his affection and reverence on some other leader.
Hero worship is perhaps the basis of all religions.

Mussolini has caught the fancy of the rather
emotional Italian people, and so long as he can
hold that, he can dictate the policies of Italy; he
can rule it with an iron hand; he can set aside
or overthrow the Italian constitution and it will
be all right with his followers. He found Italy in
a state bordering on anarchy; its industries para-
lyzed, controlled by incompetent labor union lead-
ers; distress everywhere, unemployment every-
where. He brought order out of chaos. He re-
stored industries; he set people to work; he
turned a treasury deficit into a surplus. He
wrought what seems to be an industrial miracle.
So long as he can hold the fancy of the ma-
jority of the Italian populace he will rule Italy—
and perhaps it is better for Italy that he should.

These Halcyon Days

BY JAMES J. MONTAGUE

For long, long years the Eskimo
Looked forth upon the wastes of snow
Delighted if he noticed there
A seal, a walrus or a bear,
And when these creatures he had bagged,
The days just dragged and dragged and dragged,
With not a thing on land or sea
To save him from profound ennui.

In summer time, with patient toil
He gathered moss, and dried out oill
But while his hands were busy thus
He got small mental stimulus,
And must have felt, from week to week
That life was drab and bare and bleak,
And wondered why it was his lot
To dwell in such a dreary spot.

But now beside his hearth-fire's glow
He listens to the radio,
Or glancing toward the northern sky
He sees a shining blimp whizz by—
Or hears with all his soul astrir
A fleet of airplanes hum and whirr.
He now has broken with the past
And life is worth the while at last.

A new light kindles in his eye,
He daily gazes at the sky
Both fascinated and perplexed,
Concerning what will happen next.
Which proves, we confidently state
That all things come to those who wait!

Answers to Anxious Inquiries

R. F.—You ask what I think of the statement
of the newspaper correspondent sent out by the
New York Herald-Tribune to get the facts con-
cerning the working of the prohibitory law in the
West? The answer is easy; the man is an unmiti-
gated liar. I do not simply believe that he is a
liar—I know it.

Old Fashioned Man—Do not spend these hot
days worrying about woman's dress. In the first
place it does no good in any event to worry about
it, and in the second place there is nothing to
worry about. The short dress is far more sani-
tary than the long dress such as the women used
to wear, and to my mind is more becoming to most
of the wearers. If the women decide to discard
dresses entirely and wear pants instead, why not?

Quite a good many women wear traveling suits
which do not disclose their sex, and many of the
wearers look mighty nifty to me. I refuse abso-
lutely to lose any sleep on account of the way
the modern woman dresses.

45 Million Morons, Maybe?

CLAY county subscriber calls attention to an
address made by the Rev. Dr. Loveland, re-
cently, in which he stated that there are 45
million morons in this country, and that they form
the backbone of our voting population, elect mem-
bers of Congress, legislators and other officials.
The Clay county reader says he has looked thru
the International Dictionary and in the 11th edi-
tion of the British Encyclopedia and cannot find
the word "moron." He desires some light on the
subject, and also asks whether Dr. Loveland is
mistaken.

If the reader had looked in the addenda of Web-
ster's International Dictionary he would have
found the word "moron," which is defined as
follows:

"Moron, n. (from the Greek, moros, foolish). A
person belonging to a group of the feeble minded
whose mental level is that of the normal child of
from 8 to 12 years of age, inclusive."

I do not know how many citizens Dr. Loveland
has examined, but my guess is that he has never
tested the mental capacity of a dozen, much less of
40 million; furthermore, my opinion is that he is
conversing thru his head covering, a fault to which
he is, I think, considerably given.

In the same address Dr. Loveland stated that
the remedy for the public ills from which we suf-
fer is education, but if the electors of the United
States are for the most part feeble minded, having
the mental capacity of children of from 8 to 12
years old, education would be no remedy at all.
Education does not increase intelligence. The edu-
cated morons would know more than the unedu-
cated, but would have no intelligence or discrimi-
nation of judgment. Education would only increase
the difficulty; the morons would have increased
knowledge without the capacity to apply it.

The term moron came into use during the World
War, when the "intelligence test" had started. By
the way, very little has been heard about these
intelligence tests recently. A few individuals
worked out the test, a list of questions to be an-
swered; the time and manner of the answering by
individuals determined the grade they received.

Harvard Graduate Rated 60!

THE questions were arbitrary, as was the
method of judging. Possibly the manner in
which they answered did indicate to some
extent the intelligence of the person examined, but
they were so far from being conclusive tests that
they were practically valueless. Yet it was on
these tests that the story was based that a large
majority of the citizens of the United States were
of a low order of mentality.

The futility of such tests was illustrated by an-
other set of test questions gotten out by Thomas
Edison. I personally tried out these test ques-
tions on a Harvard graduate, one of the best in-
formed men I know; he made a grade of 60. That,
I think, was 10 better than I was able to make my-
self. It is said that an intelligence test was tried
on a group of high school teachers in Louisiana,
and more than 90 per cent failed to make a passing
grade. According to that test they were morons
with the mental level of children of from 8 to 12.

There were two weaknesses in these intelligence
tests; one was that they called for a memory of
certain facts that might or might not be important,
according to different viewpoints. The fact that
the person questioned did not remember some very
important event in history did not prove that he
lacked intelligence; he lacked information. The
whole country laughed at the answers given by
Henry Ford to the questions put to him during
the trial of his libel suit against The Chicago
Tribune. He could not answer correctly, questions
in United States history that could have been an-
swered easily by the average 10-year old school
boy, but the world recognizes that Henry Ford is a
man of extraordinary intelligence. It has, how-
ever, been concentrated along a certain line; out-
side of that he is not even ordinarily well informed.

In my younger days I tried to teach school. One
of my pupils was a young fellow of 17 or 18; a
fine, good-hearted, industrious boy, but so dull
that he could not comprehend the simplest propo-

sition in arithmetic, and in other branches he was but little better. In any intelligence test he would have ranked near the bottom, if it was a written test; and yet that boy was an excellent judge of stock and knew how to care for them. He has made, I think, a fair degree of success in life.

The second fault with the tests was that most of them were based on the theory that quick thinking was an evidence of superior intelligence, but the best minds of the country have been those whose thought processes were deliberate, slow, cautious, and given to weighing the facts before reaching a conclusion. I have no doubt that Daniel Webster would have received a low grade in an intelligence test.

My own opinion is that in some respects 99 persons out of 100 are morons; that is, all of us are foolish about something. On the other hand there are comparatively few people who are not quite intelligent about something.

Such talks as that of Dr. Loveland make me weary, but I think they prove the contention I make that no matter how brilliant a man may be about some things he is considerable of a fool about others.

Bill Wilkins Takes a Test!

IT IS MY opinion, James," said Bill Wilkins to Truthful James, "that this here intelligence test business is mostly bunc. There was a feller come to Tucson when I wuz there and proposed to git up what he called a psychology class. He claimed that he could tell just what wuz goin' on inside any man's think works and then proceed to develop his intelligence so that the party could know what any other person wuz thinkin' about and also train one uv his students in a couple uv dozen lessons so that they would not only know everything wuth knowin' but also would be able to do anything they wanted to do.

"Well, a considerable number uv us decided we would enroll and take the course. We hed to put up \$25 each as a starter and another \$25 when we hed taken half the lessons.

"There wuz 10 or 12 fellers who loafed round the Red Light Saloon, and finally all uv them jined. Coyote Sam said that while he didn't hev much faith, he wuz willin' to ante \$25, and if this here psychologist feller could train him so that he could tell just what kind uv hands the other fellers sittin' in a poker game held, that it would be well worth the investment, and on the other hand if after takin' half the lessons there didn't seem to be nuthin' in it he would simply throw down his hand and not call fur any more cards.

"We all agreed that wuz sound sense, and so we hunted the professor up and jined, each handin' over twenty-five plunks. The professor hed rented a room, which he called his studio, and told us to meet there the follerin' day to take what he called the preliminary intelligence test.

"We gethered at the appinted time and the professor hed fixed up a long desk and told us to sit down, first however takin' the precaution to ask us to hand over our guns. He explained that this wuz a mere formality, but that in one case a member uv his class hed got peeved at one uv the

intelligence test questions and took a shot at him. He showed us the place where the bullet hed cut a neat underbit out of his left ear, and said that he didn't want to take chances on some durned fool shootin' more acurately.

"Then he giv eac uv us a list uv questions and paper and pencils and said that we wuz each to hev 4 minutes in which to write down the answers to each question. He said that he could tell from our answers how intelligent eac uv us wuz and what wuz necessary to develop his mind. Here is a list uv the questions:

"1. What is your genealogy?
"2. Who is the greatest man in the United States?

"3. If you were standing on the edge uv a 300-foot precipice without a gun and an Apache Indian had a dead sight on you with a sure fire gun at a distance of 25 feet and his finger on the trigger,



what would you do, knowin' that if you jumped you would be mashed on the rocks below, and if you remained where you was you would be killed and scalped?

"4. Where was Valley Forge?
"5. Who was Patrick Henry and what did he say?

"6. What is a microbe?
"7. What is a naturalized citizen?

"8. Who was the father of his country?

"9. Three men, one Jew and two Americans, are in partnership and have \$1,000; in the division how much will each receive?

"10. Who was the wisest man?

"11. What is your religious belief; are you

Catholic, Presbyterian, Episcopalian, Methodist or Baptist?"

"Them seemed like fool questions to me, James, but I answered them prompt and correct, bein' as you well know, a well-informed and quick-thinkin' man.

"Here are my answers accordin' to number:

"1. I used to hev a genealogy but didn't bring it with me when I come West and hev hed no occasion to use it since.

"2. There ain't no greatest man; I used to think Jack Dempsey wuz, but hev concluded that he is a grandstander.

"3. Nobody but a durned fool would git into a fix like that without a gun, and it don't matter what a durned fool does.

"4. Valley Forge wuz a blacksmith shop down in South Missouri, I don't recollect the exact location.

"5. Patrick Henry was a section boss in charge uv a gang uv Chinamen building the Southern Pacific. He didn't say nuthin'. When a Chink didn't perform to suit him he just brained him with a shovel.

"6. A microbe is what an Irishman wraps around him when he goes to sleep.

"7. A naturalized citizen is one who looks natural most uv the time.

"8. I don't know fur a certainty but hev understood that George Washington was accused uv it and never denied it.

"9. That is a fool question. If the Americans hadn't no more sense than to go into that kind uv a partnership they ought to lose their money.

"10. Solomon led that reputation, but if a man who hed no more sense than to marry 800 wives wuz the wisest then I say God help the fools.

"11. I am neither one; I am a Missourian."

"Notwithstandin' the fact, James, that I answered each correct that professor only give me a grade uv 50, and I quit his class right there."

Why Worry?

A READER deplors the fact that he must die. Just why do you either deplore or fear death, my friend? If it were not for death the world would soon be overpopulated and misery unspeakable would result. There is plenty of misery as it is. This is a pretty good old world notwithstanding the evils that are in it. So long as one is blessed with mental and physical health I do not blame him or her for wanting to stay. Even if life is a struggle, if you have the right viewpoint there is a lot of satisfaction and fun in the struggle, but when you become decrepit either mentally or physically what is the object in living longer? Death is the friend of man.

Action Against Both

A buys a property and gives a \$4,000 first mortgage on it and a \$1,000 second mortgage. He then trades the property to B, who assumes the mortgages. B refuses to record the deed. The party who made the deed kept a transcript of it. Can A be held for this debt, is B liable, or are both liable?

Both are liable. The mortgagee has the option of bringing an action against A alone or against A and B.

More Fighting Power the West's Need

From Senator Capper's Address to Civic Clubs of Kansas City, Kan., July 16, 1926

IF THE Middle West will develop a better organization of its political and economic power, it can obtain more support from the rest of the country for its just rights. But we need to help bring this about. We need a Middle-Western Chamber of Commerce to make a more aggressive fight for our interests. Not only would this give us a united battle line in conflicts with the industrial East, but I also am sure that in many cases, such an organization would be able to do educational work in a way that would help to get real support from the big business men there.

It is natural for the folks in the East to have only a local viewpoint, and many of them perhaps have not had a real opportunity to come in contact with the Middle West, or to make a study of the vast empire out here. They do not have the information on which to base an intelligent judgment of our problems. The inevitable result is the remarks which one can sometimes hear back there about the "nutty Middle Western viewpoint." This is common with the "forty-five minutes from Broadway" type of individual, who thinks the land of buffalo and Indians and tall bluestem starts just west of Cleveland.

Some of these folks are hopeless. But many of them are willing to listen to reason, and they can be sold on giving the Middle West a square deal if we develop the means and the ability to reach them. The Easterner of every type will respect political power. If we can get such an organization of the business interests of the Middle West, co-operating with a forceful organization of the agricultural interests of the West, we can marshal a fighting, aggressive championship of our rights which we now lack. We need just this kind of unity. It would be of tremendous advantage to us in fighting our battles at Washington.

Such an association must include all interests, and especially should it give much attention to

agriculture, the basis of our prosperity. I have been delighted to see the interest which our Kansas Chambers of Commerce have taken in the farm industry and in farm problems in recent years.

All this is as it should be. Your trade and business problems are so closely related with those of agriculture, which is the basis of all wealth, that neither class can prosper unless both prosper. Our economic problems all are dovetailed together. Take the waterways, for example. Certainly the development of a real waterway from Kansas City to the Gulf of Mexico is needed, and it should have the support of all thinking men, because it is an investment which will pay well. No doubt it will be of great benefit to virtually all classes here in Kansas City.

But it also will be of real value to the farmers of the Middle West—it should increase the returns which the farmers of Kansas get from the wheat crop alone, several million dollars a year. I am glad to say that at the last session of Congress we forced thru an agreement that the Senate would take up a consideration of the waterways in December, and I am hoping for final favorable action at that time.

Naturally the waterways matter is all bound up, just as is much of our general prosperity in the Middle West, with railroad freight rates. The brethren from the industrial East have had many advantages in transportation costs in the past, some of which have come from the advantage of physical location, and others in ways which cannot be explained so clearly. Here again we need the dual organization; the double organization of city and farm interests working together in the fight for our just rights. For years the East has had a disproportionately large amount of power and influence in the Government at Washington. This commanding influence sometimes is used to the expense of the West; certainly not always in

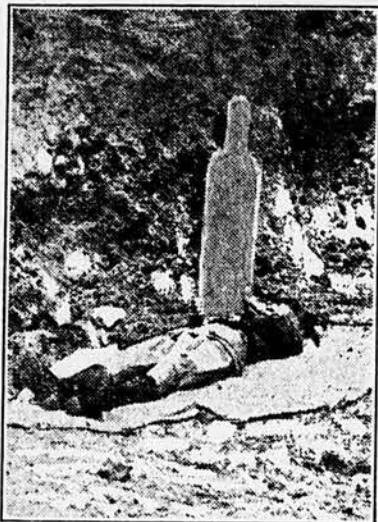
sympathy with its needs and its larger problems.

And so it goes all the way around the block. This great central empire has tremendous possibilities for development. Take wheat, for example, which is moving these days in such huge volume thru this big city. Despite the fact that Kansas has produced more than 140 million bushels this year, most of which is of very high quality—and that there will be a gross income from this crop alone of perhaps 170 million dollars—I am looking forward to the time when with better systems of production, including the use of tractors, combines, well adapted seed and lower freight, made possible by the waterways development, we shall realize a net income much higher than this year. And net income, as you know full well from experience in your business, is the thing which has the superlative value when expressed in human terms—in this case in the development of the modern type of living essential to the building of a permanent and prosperous agriculture.

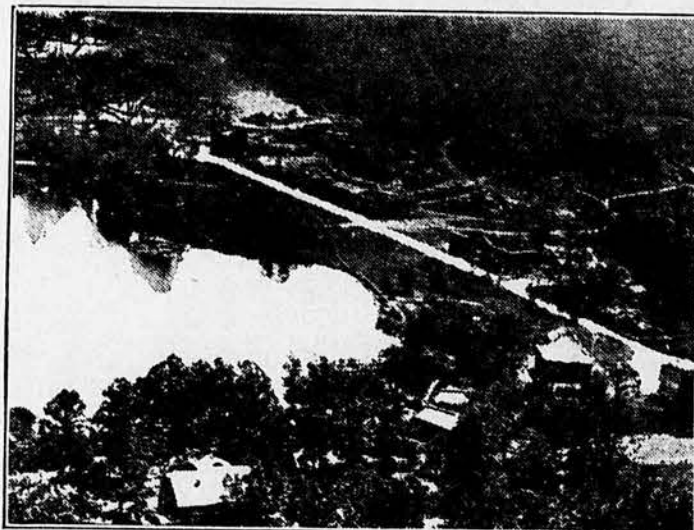
Such a system, and the growth of the great industrial era, which already is in sight, will bring to the Middle West a prosperity such as we never have known before. It will mean the further progress of the great Western cities; it will mean that steady growth in the population of Kansas City will continue.

But let's see to it that we have a fair deal while this progress is being made, that is, in fact, vital to our progress—to Western progress. Let's establish the organization which will present the viewpoint of the Middle West to the rest of the country in a way which will command respect. This is the biggest objective you can work to for several years to come. Results will begin to follow almost immediately. All that is needed is for you to start the ball rolling, and the way to start it is to get in touch and to combine forces with the farm organizations.

World Events in Pictures



Capt. Bleasdale, Marine, Dares Death Daily. He Holds a Man-Size Target, Thus Illustrating That a "Covering" Fire Directed Over Heads of Men Moving Against Enemy is Safe



General View of Ruins of Picatinny Arsenal, After the Fire and Explosion, Caused by Bolt of Lightning, Which Struck the Army Arsenal a Few Miles from Dover, N. J. The Picture Was Made from Hills Across Lake Denmark, the Closest View That Was Possible to Make, as the Arsenal Cannot be Approached



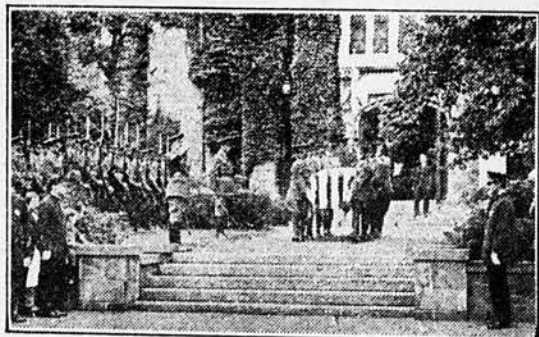
Dr. J. W. Gidley, Scientist of the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, is Seeking the Origin of Midget, Five-Toed Horse. His Models Illustrate Its Supposed Evolution



Photo Shows "Mrs. Prohibition," of New York, Introducing Her Off-Spring, "Baby Bootlegger," 2 Weeks Old, to Robert DeWitte, Superintendent of Parks of the Borough of Manhattan, Who Journeyed to the Central Park Zoo to Interview "Bootlegger"



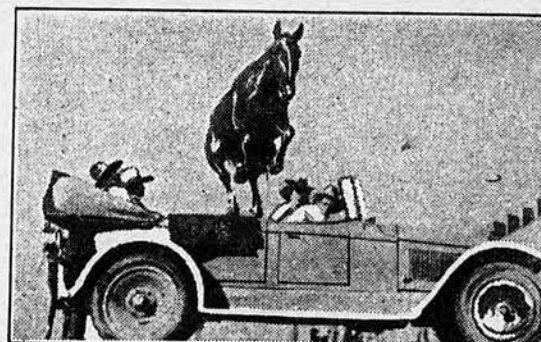
Ambassador Alonzo Houghton with Prince of Wales, Standing by Gift Mr. Houghton Presented on Behalf of Boy Scouts of America to Boy Scouts of Britain. The Prince Accepted the Statue of a Bronze Buffalo, Dedicated to the "Unknown Scout" Who, Assisting an American Visitor in London, Was Responsible for the American Branch Being Organized



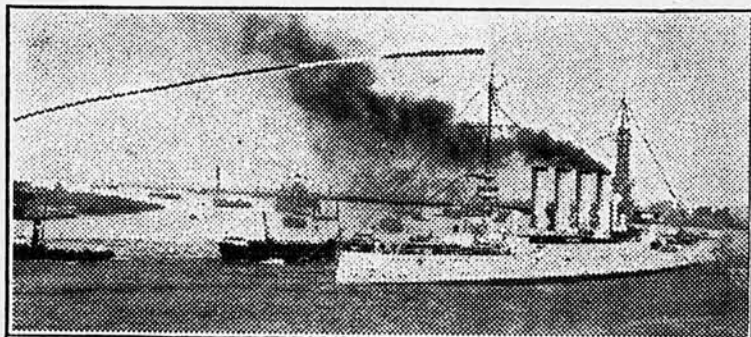
Prominent Persons in All Walks of Life Attended Funeral Services of Former Ex-Secretary of War, John W. Weeks at His Birthplace, West Newton, Mass. Photo Shows Remains of Mr. Weeks Being Taken from the Church Enroute to Arlington.



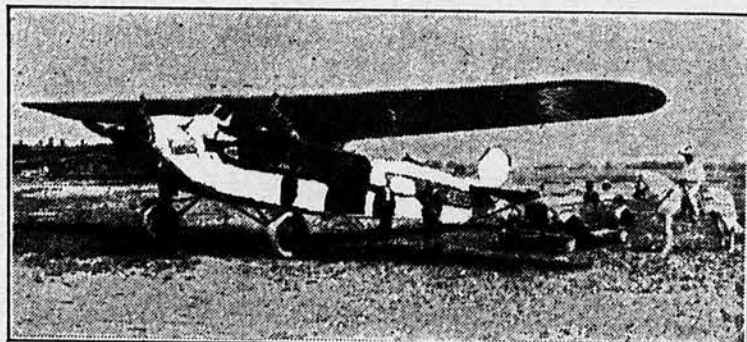
The Latest Portrait of Beautiful Mary Biddulph, 19 Years Old, Leader of London's Younger Set. She is the Daughter of Lord Biddulph



"Ranger" Owned and Trained by C. F. Hafley, California, Balked at no Barriers on the Opening Day of the World's Championship Rodeo at the Sesqui-centennial Exposition. Photo Shows "Ranger" Jumping Over a Seven-Passenger Car



U. S. S. Pittsburgh, Former Flagship of Vice Admiral Commanding U. S. Naval Forces in Europe for the Last Five Years, Leaving Waters of Antwerp, Belgium, Flying Traditional Homeward Bound Pennant 871 Feet Long, Given for Service from United States. The Pennant is of Silk and is Awarded 1 Foot for Each Officer and Man Aboard



With the Inauguration of Mail and Passenger Air Service Between Philadelphia and Washington, Three Great Stages of Transportation Are Shown. First the Pony Express, the High-Powered Automobile, and the Air Cruiser "Kendricks," Named in Honor of the Mayor of the Quaker City, Which is the First Mail Plane on the New Route

Too Great an Evaporation?

By E. C. Converse

WHY can North Dakota raise a good crop on 15 inches of rainfall while Kansas needs 25? The answer is largely due to the much more rapid evaporation in Kansas, because of the higher temperature. Will more water evaporate from an open pan than falls as rain? To answer this we will examine the data later.

We all concern ourselves greatly about rainfall but do not think much about what becomes of it. A large portion runs off into the streams; another portion soaks into the ground, and the rest, not a small portion, evaporates. Much of that which soaks in may finally evaporate thru plants. This portion is of great importance to farmers. Our common plants cannot absorb water except thru the roots. This absorbed ground water contains minerals which are necessary to the growth of the plant. Some of the water is used by the plant, but most of it is evaporated out of the leaves.

The amount of water passing thru a plant depends much on the amount available. Many experiments have been tried to determine this. Under favorable conditions a vigorous corn plant has passed 10 pounds of water in a day. A fair sized sunflower will give off 2 or 3 pounds a day. A large tree will pass 100 pounds in a day if it is available.

What are the conditions which favor rapid evaporation? We are all much interested in this in predicting the time required for the roads or the hay to dry. Probably the greatest factor is heat. A large amount of heat is absorbed when water evaporates. In fact, about a thousand times as much heat is required to evaporate a pound of water as to warm it 1 degree. This largely accounts for the difference of winter and summer in drying the roads. The second factor is wind. This is necessary to carry away the water as it evaporates. A third important factor is the dryness of the air. If the air is damp only a small amount of water will evaporate, because of the interference of the vapor already in the air. Kansas air usually is rather dry, which causes rapid evaporation from our bodies, cooling us and thus enabling us to withstand the high temperature of summer more easily.

It is one problem of the farmer to conserve the ground water and save it for the plants. This is done by cultivating the surface, which helps prevent the escape of water below. When the ground becomes baked and cracks, the water below evaporates easily. Killing of weeds is evidently important to preserve the soil moisture.

As we have all noticed in dry weather when the ground is rather dry, the plant leaves curl, which helps to prevent a loss of water. A plant can control evaporation to a considerable extent by opening and closing the pores in the leaves. If evaporation is too rapid the water is so much removed from the leaf that it curls. It has been found that a plant will absorb water by its roots and pass it out thru the leaves even if it does not evaporate. The water forms in drops and runs off. Thus the very moist air of the tropics does not interfere with plant growth. Too dry air will then injure plants, but too moist air apparently does not. Contrary to popular belief, plants cannot absorb water from the air thru the leaves. A plant must die, even tho surrounded with fog, if there is no water supplied to the roots.

The method by which the Weather Bureau measures evaporation is to set a 4-foot pan where there is a free sweep of the wind and no shade. Readings are taken every morning of the water level, wind movement, rainfall and temperatures. Three stations are now maintained in Kansas at Wichita, Tribune and Manhattan. The following table will give the evaporation and rainfall for the summer months of 1925 during which readings are taken.

Station	April		May		June	
	evap.	rain	evap.	rain	evap.	rain
Manhattan			7.57	1.48	9.88	6.57
Wichita	7.21	4.83	8.02	2.05	11.67	4.70
Tribune	8.60	.71	10.09	2.13	13.95	1.02

	July		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Totals for Mo. Given	
	evap.	rain	evap.	rain	evap.	rain	evap.	rain	evap.	rain
	9.96	3.18	8.71	3.05	7.53	7.11	2.90	2.42	46.55	24.71
	10.96	1.51	11.03	2.44	8.43	3.94			57.32	19.87
	13.23	3.02	11.06	2.82	8.81	1.73	3.67	.72	69.41	12.15

These figures show that the evaporation much exceeds the rainfall every month in the year. It is possible, even probable, that there have been months in which rainfall exceeded the evaporation. If the rainfall in a month was more than 9 or 10 inches, it is likely that it exceeded the evaporation. Data is not available to show this. On account of the increased cloudiness and moisture in the air, a rainy month would have less evaporation than a dry one. These figures show also that in the drier parts of our state the evaporation is greater. It is, therefore, necessary that farmers in the drier regions use all possible means of saving the rain and preventing evaporation.

Smut Got Half of It

THAT smut will reduce the yield of wheat more than half is indicated by a demonstration held in Smith county last season by the farm bureau

in co-operation with Jason Hudson. A. B. Kimball, county agent, held a smut treating demonstration on the farm of J. C. Dilsaver. Hudson took the wheat home and sowed it on a portion of his field.

Kimball examined the field June 15 this year and estimated the amount of smut infestation at 1 per cent in the portion planted to treated seed and 55 per cent in the portion planted to untreated seed. He concluded that even if the loss all over Smith county was only 1 bushel an acre, the total damage amounted to \$100,000 this year, without counting the reduction in price resulting from lower grading. The cost of seed treatment at most is 5 cents an acre, or about \$400 for the whole county.

The Smith County Farm Bureau is considering the purchase of a power driven smut treating machine to be paid for by custom work. The machine will cost about \$200, and would be operated by the bureau at a charge to cover cost, depreciation and current expenses.

Air Travel Next

PLANs are being worked out in Washington by Secretary of Commerce Hoover and Postmaster General New, which, when consummated, will cover the United States with a network of air routes. In addition to this the Postoffice Department announces the speeding up of transcontinental air mail service by the purchase of 50 new Douglas airplanes. Under the new schedules mail can be sent from the Middle West to San Francisco in slightly more than 24 hours.

Birdmen recently sailed over the top of the world, and every day now Uncle Sam's fliers are



delivering the mail from one great American city to another. The day of air travel is at hand. Before so very long passenger routes will be as common in America as they are in Europe.

Twenty-four hour mail service between Chicago and San Francisco is no longer a dream but a reality. It is a far cry now back to the good old days when horses filled in the gaps in the Western mail service. The open spaces are filling up, and altho there still is plenty of space left in the West, civilization has enveloped it all, and frontier days are gone forever.

In the days of mail coaches the West was wild and holdups were common. Now the holdup in the open spaces is an event, and our gunmen have moved from the Black Hills to New York, Chicago and other centers of population. It would be more nearly correct, perhaps, to say that the Western bad man has disappeared except in the movies, and that the metropolitan gunman is of an entirely different breed.

At any rate the day of the mail coach has passed, and the era of railway mail is threatened. The romance of the stage driver has given way to the romance of the birdman.

Feed Control Effective

REFUNDS for defective cottonseed meal and cake have totaled \$19,000 since the State Board of Agriculture enlisted the aid of crushers in the feed control work. Two years ago representatives of the cotton oil mills were asked to assist in the work. An agreement was reached in which certain mills agreed to analyze samples of every carload sold and to forward the results to the control division of the board, along with information as to the destination of the car.

In many cases the check for refund, as indicated by protein deficiency, has reached the consignee before the car has arrived. Last year the refunds in Kansas amounted to \$9,000, and during the first 11 months of the present fiscal year, \$10,000. Before this arrangement was entered into, the maxi-

mum collections were \$1,500, because of the physical impossibility of inspectors to cover the state. The feed inspection work has not been relaxed any, according to J. C. Mohler, secretary of the board. The crushers are acting to some extent as their own inspectors. There are some difficulties in maintaining the standard protein content of cottonseed meal and cake over which the manufacturers have no control. They analyze different lots and try to maintain the standard content, but are unable to do so in some cases. Under present arrangements they load the cars on order, take a sample and analyze it. If it proves deficient they make a cash adjustment immediately.

"Obviously no cash refund can take the place of a ration deficient in protein," said Mr. Mohler, "but under this plan the feeder is notified in advance so he can increase the allowance of cake or meal to make up the proper balance. Under a slower process he might have fed the entire carload on the assumption that it complied with the guarantee. If his stock failed to fatten or produce satisfactorily he lost just that much, and the refund, even if our inspectors happened to catch his car, only compensated him for the deficiency in protein, not the loss in production."

Oklahoma crushers for the most part entered into the agreement. Their sales increased in Kansas as a consequence. Texas crushers who held aloof have realized their mistake, and now are planning on a high quality product to be marketed under a specific brand. Manufacturers who use this brand will be subject to a double self-imposed penalty if they fail to maintain the specifications.

May Be Only a Dream

IS IT too much to hope that some time agriculture will come into its own; that some time it will be the greatest, the most scientific, the most delightful and relatively most prosperous of all the avocations of men?

Is it too much to hope that some time the crowding into the great ugly, dirty and crime-infested cities will cease and great co-operative farms will come, the workers on which will be gathered in delightful and beautiful little cities, where every home will be modern, and where every inhabitant will be a worker; where the most improved machinery will be used to till the soil; where cultivation will be scientific and economical and soil waste will no longer rob the land of its fertility and the coming generations of their rightful inheritance; where farming will cease to be drudgery and labor will become a joy; where the raw products will be turned into the finished product where it is produced and the present stupid, wasteful cost of distribution will be succeeded by businesslike methods that will both increase the profits of the producer and reduce the cost to the consumer; where the schools will be co-ordinated with the business of production and manufacture and children will learn by doing, idleness will be a disgrace and industry will become a proud inheritance?

In this community thrift will go hand in hand with a love of beauty. Nut bearing trees will line the highways; flowering shrubs and graceful trees will decorate every ample lawn and climbing roses will twine about the portals of every dwelling. In such an environment will be developed the most perfect race, mentally and physically, the world has ever seen and here will stand the enduring pillars of our republic.

"American Propaganda"

ACCORDING to press dispatches from London some furor has been raised in Great Britain by the American war film "The Big Parade." Doubtless the same sort of reception will be given the film on the continent, while Australia has barred the showing of the picture because it is "American propaganda."

"The Big Parade" is a war picture dealing with the life of the American soldiers in the trenches. It is true that it does not play up the allied armies, and if this is American propaganda then the makers of the film will have to plead guilty.

It would seem to an outsider, however, who has nothing to do with the picture, that if Europeans are objecting to a war picture as American propaganda, they are showing a serious lack of humor, to say the least. For the United States has been flooded with European propaganda of all kinds for years. The real flood started with the beginning of the war back in 1914 and none of the belligerents neglected an opportunity to present its side of the case. The propaganda did not cease with the closing of the war. It continued in the efforts to get us into the League of Nations, and to persuade us to cancel the European debts. And worst of all we have not been flooded altogether with European propaganda from Europe. Part of it has been manufactured by publications, public speakers and so-called educators in the United States.

We have had war plays from Europe which entirely ignored the American soldier and we seemed not to object. Therefore the outburst against a picture which seeks to portray the American soldier in the war would seem to be decidedly in bad taste. But the lesson for us to learn is that if a tiny bit of American propaganda is bad for Europe, a veritable flood of European propaganda is not good for America.

In the Wake of the News

THE use of big machinery has produced a great change in wheat growing—much more than is appreciated generally. The most spectacular angle to this in recent years has been the combine harvester; in many communities in Southwestern Kansas this year at least 75 per cent of the crop was cut with these machines. They have been mighty helpful in reducing harvesting costs.

And probably 40,000 tractors are in use in Kansas this year, most of 'em on the wheat farms. A large part of the wheat is being hauled to the elevators in trucks. Wheat farming is no longer a "poor man's game"; it takes several thousand dollars to purchase the modern equipment needed in the production of this crop. But it is safer than it used to be—with summer fallow, better varieties such as Kanred, the use of smut treatment for the seed and of equipment which makes it possible for one to do the job right.

A Bank With Some Size

AT THE close of business June 30 the Federal Land Bank of Wichita had resources of \$102,010,404.22, which included 8,602 loans on Kansas farms, amounting to \$36,168,092.63.

The farmers of Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico and Oklahoma who have borrowed from the Federal Land Bank of Wichita own the bank. They own all of it. No one else owns a single share of the stock. No one else has any claim on the capital stock, surplus, net profits or dividends.

The Government supplied the capital at the outset, to get the business started. All of the funds advanced by the Government have been repaid and the stock which the government owned has been retired.

The development of a spirit of co-operation in the farming business is of slow growth. Farmers, because of their training and environment, have until recent years been individualists—disposed to go it alone and demanding to be let alone.

Not all farmers who are stockholders in the Federal Land Banks have developed a full pride of ownership in their own financial institutions. Such a spirit is, however, growing among the borrower-stockholders, and is adding greatly to the banks' strength and opportunities for extending their service.

It is natural to use, support, protect and defend our own. In the case of the Federal Land Banks, it is also profitable for the owners to do so.

The Moros Object

THE Moros, who occupy a considerable part of the Island of Mindanao, are opposed to the United States granting independence to the Philippine Islands. This opposition is not perhaps so much because these fierce fighters love the United States as because they hate the Filipinos. So far as the United States is concerned it might have been better if Dewey had never entered Manila Bay. When we took over the islands we secured a liability rather than an asset, but that does not make the problem any the less perplexing now. The question is not so much whether we want to let go as how can we let go with justice to ourselves and to the inhabitants of the islands.

That a successful independent government can be maintained there, is very doubtful. It is said that 87 different languages are spoken among the inhabitants; that seems incredible, but at any rate there is little homogeneity. In part of the islands there is a fair degree of civilization, while in other parts there is the extreme of savagery, even cannibalism. If the United States gets out there is at least a possibility and even a rather strong probability that the islands would fall to some other power. There is one thing on which there is a practical unanimity of opinion

in this country—if we get out we should get out entirely. We should either hold on and do the best we can with them or wash our hands of them and let them sink or swim.

Debt Reduction

MORE than 872 million dollars was wiped off the national debt in the year just closed, and the annual interest charge is now nearly 250 million less than when the war closed. Surpluses in the treasury, raised by taxation, have cut down the national debt.

This is something to be remembered when the Democrats bring their threatened fight on Coolidge.



Retouching the Picture

for deprecating at this time further tax reductions. For it is to be noted that while taxpayers can well applaud tax reductions amounting to 300 millions or more last year, yet that is only 300 millions or more, once for all, but debt reductions that cut interest charges 250 million dollars are a tax reduction of 250 millions every year to come.

Clearing the slate of interest-bearing debt is therefore tax reduction of the most desirable kind. Besides, tax reduction is an effect and not a cause. The cause of taxes is the cost of government. If Congress will diligently cut appropriations and Congress and the administration hold expenses to a minimum, there can be tax reductions. But tax reductions are not the cause of economy, while economy is the source of tax reductions.

New Lives in Old Bodies

WHAT is perhaps the greatest single piece of educational endeavor ever undertaken has been completed by the Government. Approximately 100,000 veterans of the World War have been rehabilitated by vocational training since that service was established six years ago.

President Coolidge has signed a bill extending the work for one year for the benefit of 2,000 men, nearly half of whom are in colleges and universities.

Neither the number of beneficiaries nor the amount expended (\$641,501,026) makes the project as noteworthy as does the immeasurable saving

to the men themselves and to the country at large. And that economic importance is overshadowed by a realization of the unquenchable spirit of determination that carried these partly wrecked men thru to a victory more bitterly won than any they gained at the front.

It would have been easy for these men to have fallen back in despondency upon the Government, their counties or their relatives. They could have said, "We ruined our lives in fighting for you—it's your turn now."

But instead the blind man tunes pianos, canes chairs, makes brooms; the armless man is a teacher, a lawyer, a salesman; the legless man keeps books, makes shoes; another partly paralyzed, mends watches; and so on thru a list of 425 professions and trades.

To the nation goes the saving; to the Veterans' Bureau goes the credit for having made these things possible, and to that valiant hundred thousand goes recognition for still another service to their country.

Brighter Outlook With Hay

APPARENTLY the outlook for the hay market this year is somewhat above average—altho that may not be saying much! But anyhow it seems probable that the folks in the prairie hay sections of Southeastern Kansas will make a little money from the crop this year. And maybe the higher prices for alfalfa will have a tendency to encourage a larger acreage. If so it will be a good thing. Kansas ought to regain its position of leadership as the greatest alfalfa state. It is now in third place, with Nebraska and California ahead.

He'll Lose the Wallop?

SOME two-score years ago one Oliver Henry Wallop, tiring of the English scenery and yearning for new horizons, came to America to find adventure and, mayhap, prosperity.

He found both. He settled on a ranch in Wyoming 42 years ago, wrested a living from the soil, married an American girl, reared some children, became a prosperous landholder and served honorably in his state's legislature.

Over in England the seventh earl of Portsmouth died last year, and it was discovered that the heir to his title and fortune was none other than Oliver Henry.

Would Oliver Henry renounce his American citizenship, go to England, become an earl, take his place in the House of Lords and wax fat on inherited coin? No, he maintained stoutly, he would not. The fortune could go hang. So could the blawfied earldom. He had all the money he needed, and the title, American citizen, was good enough for a plain man who had learned long ago to do without fancy fol-de-rols.

The welkin rang with acclamation for sturdy, good old Wallop. America was good enough for him. That was the stuff, Oliver Henry.

But something happened. Prompted, evidently, by the desire to see what kind of shape England was in, Mr. Wallop crossed the high seas to cast on the tight little island a critical eye of inspection.

And now he comes back, announcing that he has undergone a change of mind and that future generations of Wallops are responsible for his decision to accept the title and its appurtenances. It is not so much that he craves the earldom for himself, but it is a rather tidy thing to pass along to the eldest of the male issue.

We are sorry to lose Oliver H. Wallop, but our loss is England's gain—and anybody who has pioneered so rigorously in Wyoming can hardly be blamed for wanting to do a little pioneering among England's peers. Our guess is that Mr. Wallop will make a good, solid, upstanding earl.

Smut Took 6 Million Dollars

By L. E. Melchers

STINKING smut has taken 45 to 80 per cent of the wheat on many farms. Last year the loss amounted to 6 million dollars in Kansas. Less than 10 cents an acre in seed treatment would have prevented that loss. In the absence of treatment again this fall similar damage will occur to the next crop.

There is a choice of two treatments—the copper carbonate dust method and the formaldehyde method. If the brush end of the wheat is black with smut, it should not be used for seed. If it is necessary to use it, then it should be fanned to remove the smut balls and treated with the formaldehyde sprinkling method, as the copper carbonate dust method will not give perfect control in such a case. The copper carbonate dust method usually is recommended because it is so much more simple and convenient for most folks, and for the general run of smutted seed it gives satisfactory control. It does not swell the seed. Being a dry treatment, seed may be treated any time and stored without danger of seed injury.

The treatment is not only rapid and effective where directions and precautions are followed, but perfect stands also are secured, so far as the treatment is concerned.

The seed wheat and copper carbonate dust must be mixed thoroly in a treating outfit so all the grain is covered with the chemical dust. Merely shoveling the dust and grain together in a bin, wagonbox or drill will not give satisfactory control. For ordinary smutted seed, 2 to 4 ounces of copper carbonate to the bushel of seed is sufficient, depending on the copper content of the brand used. A heaping tablespoonful will weigh close to an ounce.

Care must be taken not to breathe the copper carbonate dust, as it causes nausea and irritation of the eyes and nose. Either wear a wet handkerchief or a dust mask over the nose. Treat the seed outdoors when possible. Never mix seed

treated with copper carbonate with wheat to be sold for milling purposes. It is really safest not even to feed it to stock—not that it will kill either stock or poultry, but it is likely to cause digestive disorders.

The Kansas State Agricultural College, as well as your county agricultural agent, will be glad to give full information concerning these treatments, such as brands of copper carbonate dusts, the amounts to be used and smut treating machines. Home-made machinery is acceptable for farmers with small acreages, while the commercial machines with a capacity of 400 or 500 bushels a day will perhaps suit the needs of others better. It takes only one or two smutted wheat heads out of a hundred to make wheat grade smutty on the market, which results in dockage. The safest method is to treat this fall and avoid future losses. A very small amount of smut in the seed wheat this year, perhaps obtained in the threshing machine from some other field, may result in large losses next year.

How About Growing Pains?

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

"Yes, doctor; she's awful complaining. Says her elbows hurt and her knees hurt; an' who's to wonder she has growin' pains the way she's been shooting up?"

I can think back to a time when I might have taken some slight stock in the lady's statement, but it was years and years ago. It is 26 years since I put my diploma in a nice frame and started the practice of medicine, yet not once have I seen a genuine case of "growing pains." There are no pains in growing; it is as painless a process as there is in biology. When a child has indefinite pains that you can't properly account for, always think of acute rheumatism. Just to be on the safe side be sure to put that child to bed until the doctor sees her. If the pain is not rheumatism it may be bone or joint tuberculosis, which is still worse. When it comes to dealing with the aches and pains of childhood it is best to take the safe side, for at that stage of life things happen very quickly.

Yes, I have known children to develop sudden ailments just about 8 o'clock in the morning of a schoolday; ailments that make miraculous improvement by 10 a. m. I have known children who never feel well when chores are to be done. I leave all such to "father." If he can't tell when the youngsters are malingering his kids are too clever for any mere doctor to supervise. I'm talking about the child who really is ill, and I'm making this talk because I am convinced that many a case of heart disease dates back to the days of childhood. The "growing pains" were rheumatic. The joints and muscles didn't have much of any swelling. The child was plucky, anxious not to miss school, and kept going in spite of feeling rather done in. And the father and mother did not realize that rheumatism in a child, no matter how much or how little it affects the joints, always affects the heart. If the child had been given 10 days or two weeks in bed everything would have been well and the heart safe. Lacking this, age 40 finds her with chronic valvular heart disease.

Very well. Don't let's hear any more about "growing pains."

Caused by Disease?

Please tell me what causes gray hair on a 14-year old girl. F. H. R.

In some families there runs a tendency to gray hair so that very young adults become gray. I never heard of such a case as young as 14, and I am inclined to think there must be some disease of the skin. Better be examined by a doctor who specializes in skin diseases.

Find the Reason First

What would you recommend for eczema? I have been bothered with it quite a while, and it is worse in warm weather.

Mrs. A. E. A.

Eczema is curable, but only when you find the exact cause. It may be some food that causes an irritation, or it may be some external object. Salves and ointments applied merely to cover up the outbreak seldom do any good. One has to find the cause.

See a Good Doctor

Please tell me what is wrong with my heart. I am a farmer's wife, 29 years old. For the last year my heart has bothered me by beating too fast, especially after meals, and more so right after breakfast.



Let's Put This One Out of the Lot

Sometimes it beats so I have to quit work. What can I do for it? Mrs. J. J. B.

There is nothing about which the average person is so poor a judge as the action of one's own heart. There are very many things that increase or slow heart action. Very often feelings ascribed to the heart have nothing to do with the organ. The only sensible thing to do is to go to a competent doctor and have heart and blood pressure examined. Your fears may prove to be groundless.

Benefiting by the Law

July quarterly dividends of the Standard Oil Companies exceed 50 million dollars, the largest quarterly dividend disbursements in the history of Standard Oil. For the first half of the year disbursements will exceed 91 million dollars. At the same rate for the year Standard Oil stockholders will receive a greater sum in dividends than the net earnings of all the farms of Kansas in any year on record.

Representatives of the recently reorganized Copper Export Association returning from Europe, where they arranged for regular exports of copper with headquarters in Belgium, believe the arrangements now made for caring for the surplus copper production "will result in stabilizing conditions in the copper industry and in bringing about a more orderly and economical marketing of the metal." The association "will represent nearly all of the largest copper interests in America."

These are two current instances of prosperity both traceable ultimately to political or government aid. Neither the oil nor the copper companies depend on a tariff. The large copper interests when the present tariff law was pending refused to go in for a protective duty. Their prosperity depended, like that of the farmer, on the marketing of the surplus abroad. But the statement of the export scheme says that "the organization will function under the provisions of the Webb-Pomerene act. Standard Oil companies benefit by all the privileges attending incorporation under the law."

The farmer is seeking support by law and the government not identical with corporation rights and privileges or rights under the Webb-Pomerene act, but adapted to the peculiar conditions of his business. Eventually he will get what he demands, but meantime there are high and thick walls of tradition and prejudice to batter down.

Clover Weevil Control

The clover leaf weevil sometimes does considerable damage to the clover crop, but seldom causes total failure because of the rather effective control afforded by a fungous disease which attacks it in the larval or grub stage, says the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The damage is most severe in backward seasons.

The presence of the pest is indicated during April and May by a ragged appearance of clover and alfalfa plants, when the dirty, greenish, wormlike or larval stage of the insect may be found around the base of the plants.

The principal food plants of the clover leaf weevil seem to be Red clover, alfalfa and White clover. All the other varieties of clover also are eaten, including alsike and occasionally Sweet clover, and some varieties of beans. The beetles have been recorded as feeding also on timothy, green wheat leaves, burdock, soybeans, various flowers, and even leaves of corn.

In view of the effective control over this pest given by the fungous disease, it is seldom necessary or practical to apply direct control measures against this insect alone. However, by spraying the crop with a mixture of arsenate of lead at the strength of 2 pounds of the powder to 50 gallons of water, including 1 pound of laundry soap as a sticker, the mixture being applied at the rate of 100 gallons to the acre, a kill of 95 per cent of the larvae has been obtained under the usual seasonal rainy weather condition.

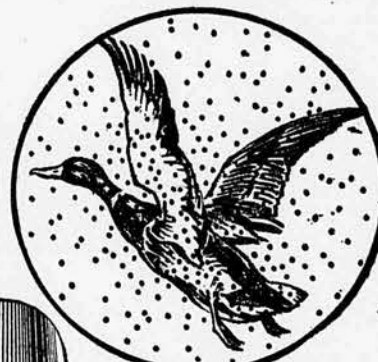
Mrs. ——— called on her husband, who is awaiting death for the murder of two trolley companies in Mount Vernon during a hold-up last July.—New York paper.

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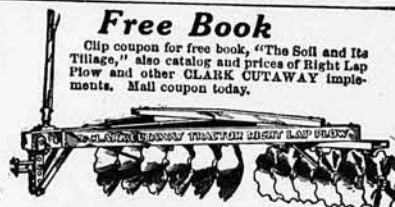
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Summer Ways With Fried Chicken

By Nelle Portrey Davis

OF COURSE, no one ever tires of fried chicken. That would be unthinkable. Yet in many homes where young chicken is served daily from the time the first early cockerel is large enough to eat until the last one of old Biddy's flock, hatched out under the granary, has been consumed, a change in the method of cooking usually is welcomed. We have found ways of serving young chicken that might be called "glorified fried chicken." They are really an improvement over the ordinary way, and offer a change. Besides being very good, both of these recipes have the added virtue of taking less work than ordinary fried chicken, and do not keep the housewife bending over the stove on a hot day.

Our "sour cream chicken" is praised by all, tho the method of cooking is puzzling until explained. The chicken is prepared as for frying, rolled in flour, packed closely in a baking pan or skillet, one layer deep, sprinkled with salt and pepper to taste, and entirely covered with sour cream. Put in a medium hot oven and bake until the cream turns to oil, and the meat is well browned. It

or wheat is as crisp as if it had been in a warm oven.
Mrs. J. A. Osborn.
Clark County.

A Farmhouse for the Farm

By Mrs. Agnes Feese

THE most important feature in short cuts for the farm woman is in the arrangement of the rooms, and I find very few house plans convenient even tho designed especially for farm homes. The main fault they have is in not having an outside door to the dining room, convenient to the barn. They are usually arranged so that all farm hands must come thru the whole length of the kitchen, often having to pass between stove and cabinet or work table to the dining room.

The kitchen door also always is placed handiest to the driveway so that all visitors and agents come to it when it would please the lady of the house more to receive them at the dining room door, since the front door is often too far from the center of activities for a knock to be heard.

A wash room opening from the porch most convenient to the barn, with a door into the dining room is another feature often omitted that is a necessity where many farm hands are kept.

Rather than stint on room for bedrooms and closets the living room may be omitted. As the dining room on a farm has to be large, it can serve the double purpose of dining room and living room, for in this age of the automobile we do not entertain in our homes so much, and when we do the men folks enjoy sitting on the porch where they can smoke, and the women usually help the hostess with the meal.

A breakfast nook is a great convenience if your family isn't too large. If it has built-in seats, they should be made on brackets so that it will be easy to sweep and mop under them. If they can be made to turn up like school seats they will be much more convenient. I prefer the drop leaf table and chairs to built-in breakfast nook fixtures.

Ice Cream, a Health Food

THE food value of ice cream is considered so important that the Chicago department of health recently issued a book on the subject. In this book, Dr. Herman N. Bundesen, health commissioner of that city, said: "Some people think of ice cream merely as a dessert or delicacy, but it is more than this. It is primarily a health food, containing all the food elements and vitamins or growth-promoting principles of milk so necessary to growing children and to the health of adults."

Farm Home News

By Dora L. Thompson

WHATEVER damage the late frosts may have done to peaches and apples in some orchards, the injury does not extend to the wild fruits in this locality. Blackberries and wild grapes are more plentiful than we ever have seen them. In canning the wild blackberries, we have enjoyed trying a friend's method used in making canned fruit of exceptional quality and appearance. For berries and small fruits such as peaches, pears and plums, she uses oven canning. Readers may be interested in trying a few cans. All fruit is carefully sorted and cleansed and placed in the fruit jars, uncooked. The jars to be used and lids are sterilized in boiling water. Usually, they are set in a long pan half filled with boiling water. The fruit is packed in the jars and a heavy sirup is poured over the fruit. The sirup is made by boiling 1½ cups of sugar with ½ cup of water. Lids, but not rubbers, are placed on the cans. They are only partly screwed on. About an hour in a hot oven, the sirup boiling all the time, is sufficient. Lids are removed, the cans filled brim full of sirup, rubbers placed on and lids screwed tight. It takes quite a while to describe this method, but in reality the work is quickly and easily done. The fruit looks and tastes more like freshly cooked fruit than that cooked in the open kettle on top of the stove.

An insurance agent with a kind heart and a good idea of how he might help, carries a box of kettle knobs in his grip. When he notices a tea kettle or lid lacking a knob, he offers to "blow one on it." Not much, but, like Apple-

seed John, the old man has made many friends by his many little kindnesses.

Many young men have been obliged to walk because one criminally minded young man shot the man who gave him a lift. Many other motorists will suffer if people are influenced by the careless ones who do not appreciate favors. "The last time I shall lend a gasoline can," said one farmer when the traveler who borrowed it, threw it in the yard minus the screw caps. Even farmers who visit the well leave dippers where they may blow away, fail to close gates and do many things that leave one in a poor state of mind toward strangers on the road.

When the Sunflowers Bloom

I've been off on a journey; I jes' got home today;
I traveled east, an' north, an' south, an' every
other way;

I seen a heap of country, an' cities on the boom,
But I want to be in Kansas when the

Sun-
Flowers
Bloom.

—Albert Bigelow Paine.

Rearrange the House For Summer

KEEPING cool, I've heard, is largely a state of mind. Writing this on a July day when heat waves are dancing over the hills and my heels sink into soft spots in the pavement, I'm inclined to believe that the person who originated the foregoing neat statement did not live in sunny Kansas.

But hot as it is, we can keep ourselves fairly good-natured by eating cooling foods, wearing thin clothes, doing the heavy housework in the early morning, and making certain changes in the house.

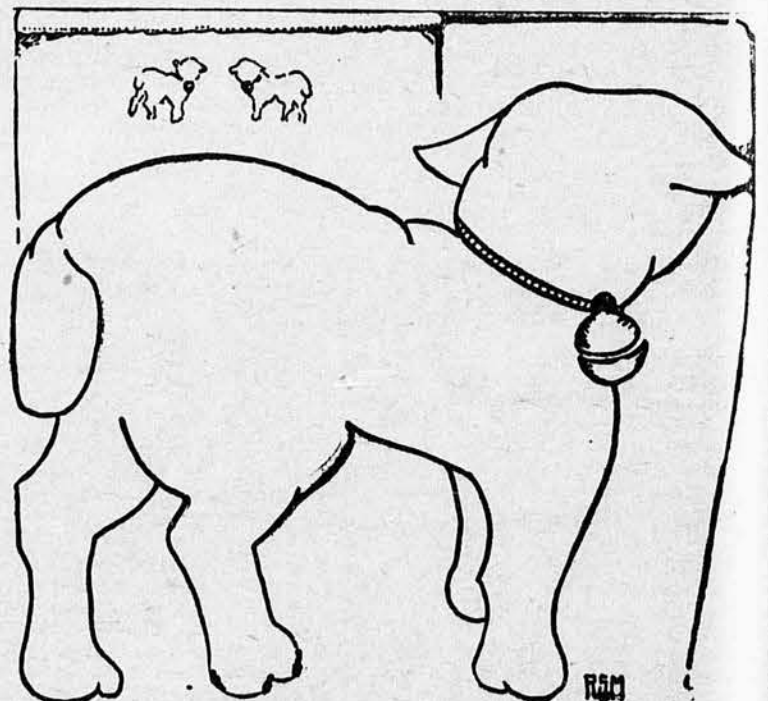
First, there's the furniture. The sofa which has been making a "group" with the fireplace all winter should be moved near a window, or better, a group of windows. Heavy, upholstered chairs also should spend the summer near the windows. Dark upholstery makes a room look hot, but chintz slip covers can transform the most staid rocking chair into a frivolous, summery piece of furniture.

Chintzes also may take the place in the living room of somber window draperies which shut out elusive breezes. If slip covers and window curtains are both of chintz, it is well to use different patterns.

Bedroom windows are cool and inviting if curtained with dotted swiss or white voile. Side drapes and valances may be made of plain or ruffled muslin, dainty cotton print, or colored voile.

Soapstone radiators that have become cracked and will no longer retain sufficient heat to be used in the fireless cooker may be utilized to temper an oven that heats too rapidly.

Woolly Lamb Blanket



ALONG with the Woolly Lamb lullabies, comes this little blanket for sleepy time. It's just a plain white flannel or elderdown blanket bound in the same color ribbon that is around the lambs' necks. They are in black outline stitch; only be sure it is fast color. Each sheep has, as a final touch, a tiny tinkly bell—a real one, sewed firmly on to his collar. None of Bo Peep's mismanagement on these sheep.

WE CALL him strong who stands unmoved,

Calm as some tempest-beaten rock—
When some great trouble hurls its shock;
We say of him, 'His strength is proved';
But when the spent storm folds its wings,
How bears he then life's little things?"

then is ready to serve. Delicious gravy may be made with the oil left in the pan. Chicken prepared in this way is excellent for picnics, and fowls may be used that are just a little too old to make good fries.

Another way is to prepare the chicken the same, but put plenty of grease in the bottom of the pan, and omit the sour cream. Bake until brown on one side, then turn. Cut up a large onion over the meat, sprinkle heavily with flour and return to the oven. About 20 minutes before time to serve, and after the meat is well browned on both sides pour on enough boiling water or milk to half cover the meat. I prefer the water. Return to the oven until time to serve. The flour previously added will serve as thickening to the liquid and a delicious gravy will be the result. If onion flavor is not liked it may be omitted.

Some "chicken kinks" worth remembering will not be amiss here. The back of the chicken is usually the last piece to leave the platter. This will not be the case if prepared my way. When cutting up the chicken bend the ribs back sharply over the back bone, thus breaking them loose where they join onto the back. Then the ribs easily may be stripped out, leaving an almost boneless piece of meat.

The other kink is one my mother taught me. She leaves all three joints of the wing on. Then before frying she folds the wing with the end of the small joint under the large one, thus causing the piece to lie flat in the pan.

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.

Quick Way With Corn and Tomatoes

APRODUCT consisting of equal parts of corn and tomatoes may be safely canned even by the open kettle method. Thoroughly cook the vegetables and place in sterilized jars while boiling. By adding a sliced onion, butter and sugar to taste it is a good vegetable dish, or it may be used in vegetable soup.
Mrs. Alex Irvine.
Riley County, Kan.

For the Water Pail

WHEN rust has gathered in your water pail, skim the foam off the new milk and let it set in the pail for an hour or longer, then take a cloth and with the milk which has drained from the foam, wash pail and all rust will come out. Now your pail is ready for use again.

Morgan Co., Colorado. Daisy Evans.

Crisping Breakfast Food

IT IS sometimes not convenient, when cooking, on an oil stove, to put the oven on and heat it for crisping breakfast food, so I put the required amount in a steel or heavy tin corn-popper and shake vigorously over the lowered flame of one burner. It takes only a minute or two and the rice

Women's Service Corner

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

The Powder Post Beetle

There is some sort of an insect working on the woodwork in the living room. What can I do to get rid of it?—Mrs. Alice W.

The insect probably is the powder post beetle which often works on indoor woodwork. One of the best methods of getting rid of it is to treat the wood with kerosene. The kerosene should be applied with a cloth, rather liberally so that it will soak down into the burrows of the insect. After a few days wipe off the kerosene, and make a second application a few weeks later. The kerosene will not seriously injure the finish of the woodwork. It also would be well to examine the woodwork in other parts of the house for the pests.

Detecting the Load

I am going to buy a silk taffeta dress this fall. How can I make sure that the material I buy will not crack?—Miss F. R.

The tendency of silk to crack is due to a process in manufacture called "loading," by which a quantity of tin is added to the silk to give it weight. A quick way of ascertaining whether the silk is weighted is to press the silk in a fold between your fingers. If a well defined crease remains, the material probably will crack.

There is another way which is more efficient, but not so easy to use. If you can obtain a sample of the material, burn it. The amount of sediment re-

maining will furnish an index to the extent to which the silk is loaded. If the ashes remain in the same shape which the silk had, the material is heavily loaded and not a safe buy. Another safeguard in buying any material is to be sure your dealer is reliable.

Tests for Wool

How can I tell whether wool material has cotton in it?—Mrs. A. S.

The sure test for wool is the alkali test. Wool is destroyed by heating in caustic alkali; cotton is not. Use an agate cup or saucepan (not aluminum) and a tablespoon of solid caustic alkali dissolved in a pint of water. Boil a sample of the material in this solution. If the material is all wool it will entirely disappear.

A good shop test for wool is the "feel." Good wool feels warm to the touch, is elastic and does not crease easily. Fold a crease in each direction of the weave. If there is cotton, the crease will show; wool will spring quickly back to its original shape.

Destroying the Pesky Ant

The ants have built a nest out of reach under the foundation of our house, and are a constant pest. Is there anything I can do to get rid of them?—Mrs. R. L.

If the ants' nest is not accessible, there is still one way of getting rid of the pests. Moisten sponges with a sirup made by dissolving 1 pound of sugar in 1 quart of hot water and adding 125 grains (about 1/4 ounce) of arsenate of soda. Some of the ants apparently carry this poisoned liquid back to the nest and feed it to the others including the queen, thus the entire colony gradually is exterminated. If the ants prefer grease to sugar, grease may be added to the mixture. Extreme care must be used in using this mixture, as it is poisonous both to man and animals.

A Chilly Reception

I HAD the honor of attending a "chilly reception" which was a very novel and interesting affair. The time of the reception was in the hot month of August, and everything suggestive of a cooler clime was included in the plans.

The invitations were in the shape of polar bears, sketched in ink on white cards, and bearing the inscription:

We are giving Mrs. — a chilly reception on Tuesday afternoon,

Four to Six,
Please come.

The decorations were carried out in true winter style. The curtains were drawn, giving a subdued light to the rooms which were decorated in evergreen and cotton sprinkled with frost powder. Icicles hung from the mantel and chandeliers and ice clinked in the tall glasses of lemonade which were served to the guests as they entered. Fans added greatly in producing the desired cool effect.

Several guessing contests were arranged by the hostess, all relating to the cold Northland. Suitable prizes were awarded to the winners.

Refreshments carried out the general idea of the afternoon. The color scheme used was green and white. Lettuce sandwiches, chicken salad, pineapple ice and small cakes, frosted white and covered with cocoanut to represent snow balls furnished the menu.

The serving table represented a scene in the frozen North. The table had been covered with a sheet of fluffy cotton over which had been sprinkled frost powder. An Eskimo hut was in the center of the table, and around it were grouped toy Eskimo dogs and several Eskimo men.

When Mother Plays Guest

DURING the winter my husband was often away for one meal of the day and I found it an excellent time to let the children "play cook." I kept a set of small dishes (breakfast size plates and small but usable cups and saucers) on a shelf that little daughter could reach. She quickly learned to make cocoa and tea, serve crackers or spread graham crackers with powdered sugar icing or jelly, and to serve small dishes of fruit without spilling. It was her delight to pull up

the little table to my rocker, set the table correctly and serve luncheon without me having to move.

Sonny's main pride was to toast and soft cooked eggs and he learned to do each just right. Santa Claus brought us a pretty table cover and some small napkins, and our party was always a lark. We discussed table manners and sometimes just played house. Often the dollies ate with us but my 5-year-old girl always presided. After luncheon the children were glad to clear away and wash up the dishes.

When daughter's friends come to see her she always is ready to serve

EDUCATION may be tentatively defined, as the process by which the individual acquires experiences that will render more efficient his future action. It symbolizes all the forces that raise man from the plane of the brute.

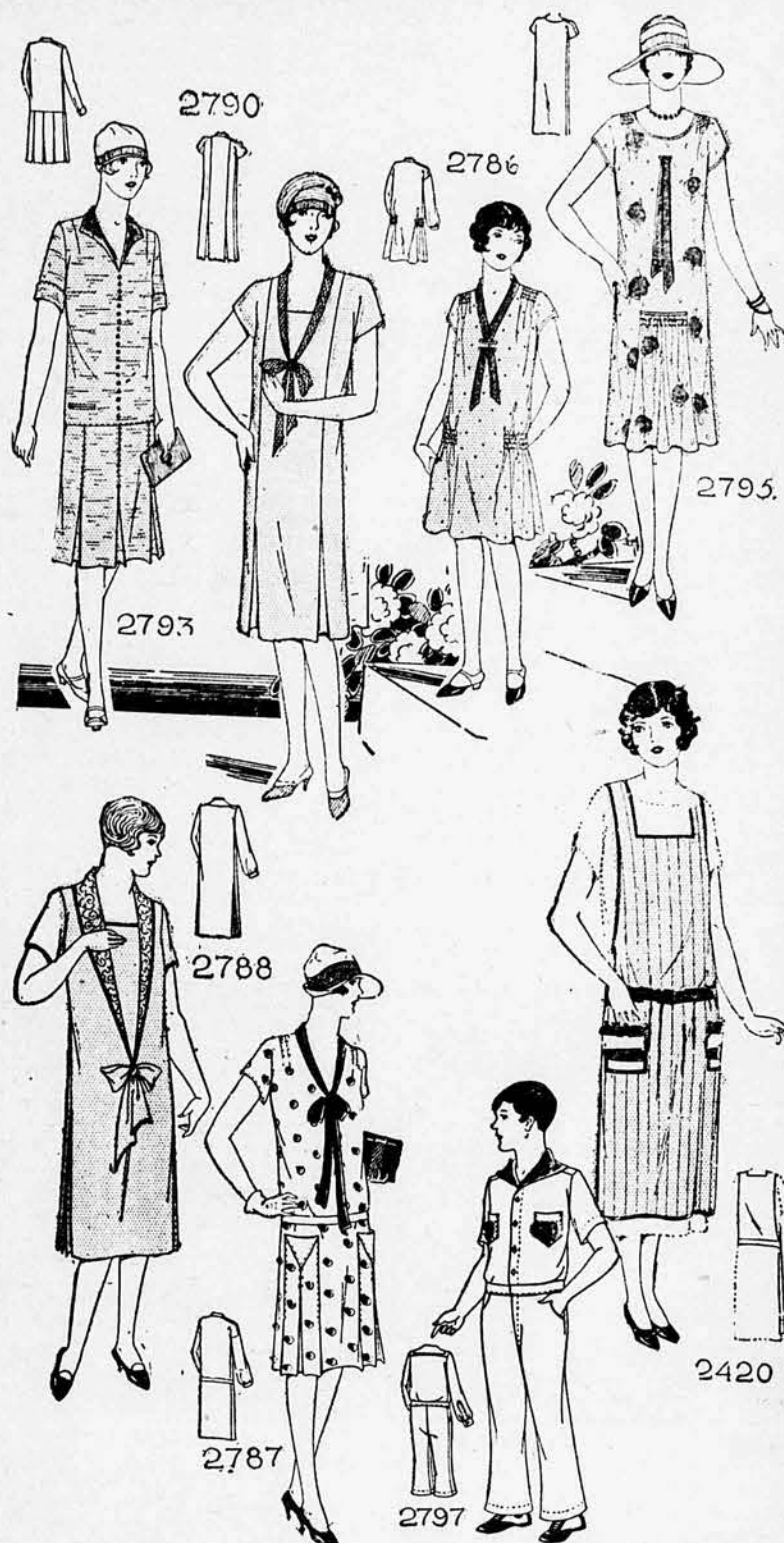
refreshments, sometimes only milk and cookies and bread and butter sandwiches, but she insists that the bread must be cut thin and the sandwiches shaped nicely. Also, she is very much interested in cooky baking and often fills the muffin tins and ices her own cookies "in case we need them."

Since the weather is warm, the children can serve cold milk or lemonade in the yard or on the porch, for I have the lemon juice already prepared. They are learning a great deal just by the privilege of "waiting on mother." Mrs. Truby Adamson, Coffey County.

Milk Industry in New York

NEW YORK, the largest market in the world, uses 3 million quarts of milk daily. The consumption of cream in the New York area has tripled in the last 35 years owing to the many demands of the ice cream makers. Milk and cream for the New York market come from 64,000 places within the state, and 10,000 creameries where milk is handled for this market.

Simple Designs For August



2420—One Piece Apron. Sizes small, medium and large.

2787—Comfortable Sport Frock. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

2788—The straight lines of the dress together with the long pointed lines of the collar give the figure an air of height and slenderness. Sizes 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.

2793—A Becoming Sports Frock for the Serviceable Dress. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

2790—The long straight lines are

delightful in a tailored model. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

2795—A Comfortable Airy Style for the Late Summer Dress. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust.

2786—A Charming Frock for the Dainty Junior Miss. Sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

2797—Junior Sportsman Outfit. Sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

Patterns described here may be ordered from the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price 15 cents each. Give size and number of pattern desired.

Daughter's Dainty Frocks

TINY touches of embroidery add an air of dainty loveliness to her dresses so in keeping with the little miss herself. There is no doubt but that the little tot will be just as lovely as you wish her to be in a little



sleeveless dress of pink or blue voile such as No. 5510, right, embroidered in pastel shades.

For a more sturdy play dress the pink cambric with a white patchwork bunny, and embroidery in running stitch and

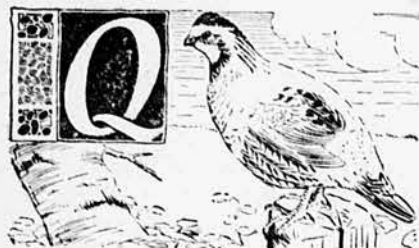
blanket stitch will no doubt please her sense of beauty. This dress, No. 5516, and No. 5510 can be obtained ready made from the Fancywork Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas. Lace is not included.

The price of No. 5510 scalloped and with embroidery floss is \$1.25. Sizes 1 and 2 years.

No. 5516 comes in sizes 2 and 4 years, ready made and stamped with bunny patch and sells for 75 cents. It is pictured on the left.



For the Little Folks in Puzzletown



Q—is for Quail.
Some call him Bob-White.
For the tune that he whistles
With all of his might

Sounds like he was calling
Himself by that name—
If you whistle Bob-White
He will answer the same.

Tiger and Fannie Are Pets

I am 11 years old and in the fifth grade. I go 3½ miles to the Healy school. My teacher's name is Mrs. Bishop. I like her fine. I have five sisters and one brother. My sisters' names are Merle, Velma, Ruby, Viola and Ferne. My brother's name is Raymond. For pets I have a cat named Tiger and a cow named Fannie.

Healy, Kan.

Ralph Biggs.

Word Square Puzzle

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

1. A mound; 2. Space; 3. Tidy; 4. A girl's name.

The problem is to fill the above rows of dashes with words which will read the same across the columns as down the columns. The definitions of the words to be supplied are given below the dashes. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers. Address Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

School Attendance Record

I am 9 years old and in the fifth grade. I have three brothers and one sister. My brothers' names are Orceel, Carl and George. My sister's name is Zona. My teacher's name is Miss Kohlman. There are 15 in our school. She has taught our school four winters. I live 1¼ miles from school. I have been neither absent nor tardy

this winter. We will have eight months of school. I enjoy reading the children's page. I would like to hear from some of the boys and girls my age.

Zoreda Mae Couch.

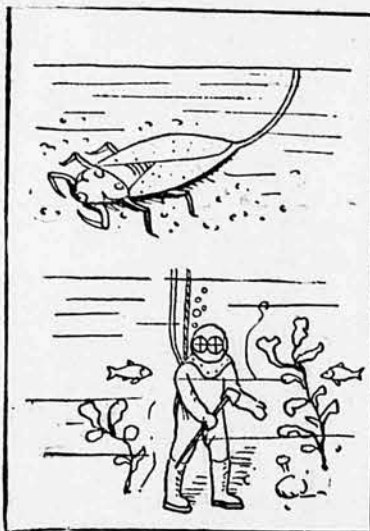
Atlanta, Kan.

Edna Has Plenty of Pets

For pets I have a dog named Trixy, a kitten named Monkey, a Shetland pony named Daisy and a little calf named Evelyn. I am 7 years old and in the first grade. I go 1¼ miles to school. We have two teachers in our school. My teacher's name is Miss Traylor. There are 52 scholars in our school.

Edna Louise Richter.
Halls Summit, Kan.

Living Inventions by Gaylord Johnson



The Daddy of All the Divers

To go down a hundred feet or more beneath the surface of the sea, and remain there long enough to work upon wrecked vessels, recover sunken treasure, and so on, requires a specially built air-tight suit, a metal helmet and a long air-tube reaching to the surface. Thru this tube air is pumped to the submerged man.

Deep-sea diving has been practiced



Of course every boy and girl knows this Funny Fellow, but you do not know the answer to his riddle.

"What flies high and flies low? It has no wings and has no engine, so it can't be a bird or an airship." If you want to know the answer, take a pencil and put down the letter under 1, next to it put the letter under 2, 3 and 4. Then you will have the answer. 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.

in this way for only a comparatively short time, yet no one knows how many aeons Mother Nature has been using the tube idea for the benefit of the little diver known as the "Water Scorpion."

From the tail-end of its body extends a long, tube-like appendage, nearly two-thirds as long as the water scorpion itself. When the creature is lying upon the bottom in very shallow water this tube is extended upward to the air above the surface. Thru it the creature breathes, just as the human diver gets air thru his long rubber tube.

The water scorpion's tube is really formed from two grooved half tubes which are brought close together and held in contact when an air-hose connection with the surface is needed.

Where will you go to find a human invention of which Mother Nature has not constructed the first model?

Farmer and I like to read it. I saw a letter in it written by Ione Swiezbarger of Arickaree, Colo., and as I used to know her and her family, I became interested. I live a long way from there now tho. I wish she would write to me. I would like to talk over old times.

Lola Rogers.

Hope, Mich.

Henry Milks Four Cows

I am 10 years old and in the third grade. I live just across the road from the Midland school. For pets I have two dogs named Tip and Sammy and two cats named Dutchy and Tiny and a Shetland pony named Rex. I live on a 160-acre ranch. I milk four cows.

Henry Rodgers.

Divide, Colo.

Suggestions are Welcome

"Georgie, I shouldn't slide down the banister like that."

"Wouldn't you, grandma? Show me how you'd do it."

We Hear From Lola

I am 11 years old and in the seventh grade. We take the Kansas



The Hoovers—Dotty Knew How First

The Maid of the Mountain

By Jackson Gregory
(Copyrighted)

HEREFORE he awoke smiling; half at himself for being a young fool, half thru the sheer joy of thoughts which the memory of her poured gushing thru his consciousness. Bab . . . Running Water . . . A girl like a lyric . . .

It was so dark that he lighted a candle. Candle in hand, tousled of hair, with boots unlaced he went into the kitchen.

And there, the first thing, he saw Bab.

Monte was speechless. He suspected it had not been the new day that had awakened him, but simply Bab's nearness; that she had filled the hour with that sense of imminent dawn.

Bab smiled at him. She sparkled before him as his candle light fell upon her; she looked as freshly pretty as tho she had slept all night upon a bed of rose leaves and bathed this morning in a fountain of youth. She said happily:

"Thinking they might come back looking for me any time, and because I wanted to see you again, I slipped in early. I can have breakfast with you and go away before they get here . . . If you want me to?"

This addition came somewhat dubiously, because of Monte's changeless expression. She began to coax.

Monte's flashing smile, as gay and glad as hers, was her first answer and welcome greeting. His words were:

"I'm of a mind to tie you up somewhere, so you can't get away again! I was just getting ready for a good talk with you last night when you gave me the slip."

Bab laughed as she informed him: "I didn't know you any too much, Monte. You made me feel funny; I wanted to get away and think about you."

"And you've thought? And decided to come back?"

"I went to sleep too quick to get my thinking done! And when I woke up I was too hungry to think straight! But tell me, Monte, do you want me to eat with you?"

Plainly Bab was artless so far as teaching goes; yet artful enough thru the instigation of the greatest teacher of all, Dame Nature. She had the tendency always to coax Monte's manhood forth to a flowery passage of arms with her light winsomeness; now a flick of her big, dewy gray eyes accompanied the free information that she had gone to sleep without thinking about him . . . while he, for his part, had gone to sleep thinking of her and had awakened thinking of nothing else in the pleasant world but her.

"Of course I want you!" he cried heartily. "I'll have a fire going in a jiffy. We'll have coffee and bacon and hot cakes and jam."

"Gee!" commented Bab. "But if Conroy and Masters should come back? They've had time."

Bab did not seem afraid. "First thing, we'd hear 'em; they're so clumsy. And then, I'd be away so quick they'd never see or hear me."

"We'll hurry, to make sure," said Monte. "Then, if you don't mind, I'll walk a little way with you in the forest where we can sit down and talk and be on the lookout all the while."

"If they do come," Bab asked, "what will they do to you?"

"They can't do a great deal to me, I imagine. You're the one they want most. And on the most serious charge." "You mean they want to make trouble for me, making out I killed poor old Mart?"

Bab Was Quick

Monte was hastening with his fire; they breakfasted. He found that he could take never a step that Bab, as quick as a cat, was not helping him. So they got the blaze going, bacon sizzling, the frying pan balanced on the fire, hot cakes mixed and coffee set to boil. . . . Monte, fearing that at any moment Masters might return to take Bab away from him, was nervously watchful; Bab appeared serenely untroubled.

"Never mind the cups and plates," said Monte when they had eaten. "Let's go outside; let's get in the clear. I don't want that crowd to arrest you until I know everything. Don't you know they might frame up the thing

on you? Especially as it was Conroy who killed Willoughby! If once they get their dirty hands on you they might even send you to prison . . . for life! Or even . . ." He broke off with a shudder.

"Come on," said Bab, catching up her requisitioned rifle. "I'm with you, Monte. . . . Gee; you almost give me the creeps!"

They went out together into that glorious hour which is neither day nor night, when neither darkness nor daylight obtain, when only life itself is astir, making soft promises. And yet, tho as they came from the candle-light kitchen they could at first make out nothing of this dream-realm into which they entered, there was one who saw them with sufficient clearness, one whose richly stimulated mind groped always for hidden things. Bill Badger had come up this way, earlier than the earliest, spying, if one had the heart thus to brand his act, or, more charitably, watchful with rifle in hand over his chief's welfare. And Bill Badger, seeing, whipped back behind his tree and gasped in a gush of sweeping admiration:

"The slick son-of-a-gun! He had us all buffaloed! He's even been making a monkey out of me!" And tho Sin-Badger, mixing his figures, took liberties with the zoological kingdom, he was dead sure in his own heart that he knew what he was about . . . from now on! Willingly he would have gone hungry a whole day for one good look at the girl's face, no small concession from one of his trencherman appetite. He had heard Bab's voice, and from the voice built his own fancied image of her face. "I'll bet she's a peach, tho!" was Bill Badger's decision, as swiftly Monte and Bab faded away into the dark.

Badger returned toward the lower camp chuckling; Monte and Bab struck off into the depths of the woods and climbed the steep slope until they came to a spot from which they could look out across the narrow valley threaded by the creek and the brief expanse of Silver Lake. Here they sat down together upon a log just as day was breaking.

Below them, in a glorious gigantic goblet made by the bases of the hills, was the lake, a circular sheet of water which now looked like a round mirror clouded with a puff of smoke. Before their eyes the smokiness dissipated: as the gallant young day mounted the

mountain tops, mists rose and floated out like wind-blown gossamer veils and were slowly vanishing. All of a sudden the sun glinted upon the lake and struck answering fire from it. Golden light penetrated on every hand in long, splendid rays between tree trunks; it shone upon Bab's face and Monte's and seemed reflected warmly from the eyes which one turned upon the other.

Always and Always

"This is the prettiest place in the world!" cried Bab in an ecstasy which, tho she had small inkling of the fact, was not altogether due to the sun and lake and green forest lands. "I wish I could just live here always and always!"

"Well," said Monte swiftly, obeying impulse which does not pause for cool thought; "and why not?"

"Could I?" breathed Bab. "You wouldn't care?"

"Care!" His voice rang out eagerly. His eyes brightened; there was a look in them which thrilled the girl, which made her stir restlessly and yet which she did not in the least understand. "Have you the least idea how wonderful . . ."

He caught himself up short and turned his eyes away from her, eyes suddenly clouded and moody and uncertain. Bab, curious, said:

"Go on! You were going to say something. What was it?"

She drew his eyes back to her, despite the whispering of wisdom within him that he could not look too long nor yet too deep into those clear, candid and yet utterly fathomless eyes of Bab.

"Running Water . . ." he said softly.

Bab smiled. "I like that. Funny I never thought of calling myself Running Water. I will tho, after this. When I'm way off alone and talk to myself, I won't say 'Bab' all the time. I'll call myself by my new name: 'Running Water!'"

She was like Eve. Like Eve before she had ever looked upon Adam; even before Adam's eyes had found her out where she lay smiling up at the deep blue sky, just happy in being alive; in breathing and stretching her young body and seeing all the splendors of a virginal world. Like Eve who was innocent and ignorant and yet ready, newly awake, for all knowledge; like Eve who, tho she knew nothing of the matter as yet, was full of sweetness

and frankness all enwrapped in the gulle of her sex.

" . . . You are a wonder girl! You're a triumph of nature over man's nonsense. You are a delectable dream of daintiness. You are . . ."

Bab was mystified; more, interested. She mingled a frown with her pleading smile . . . for the instant she was like a six-year-old; she said:

"You're so funny, Monte. You always stop just when I get to listening for more."

"Conroy's men may come at any minute," said Monte hastily. "From where we sit we can be pretty certain to see them. They'll have to come up over that ridge unless they go to no end of precaution and trouble to stage a surprise party and come around from the south. In either case we'd be pretty sure to see them first. . . ."

"You use mighty long-tailed words," said Bab, whether in approval or suspicion it was not clear; "That's a trick of Annie Farley's. But you're not like him, are you? It's just the book-habit, I guess. . . . Now I know what Conroy will do. I know when he's going to come and how. He won't waste a second; he'll be here inside a half hour anyway. He's a very mean man and he's very mad. And he'll bring a lot of men along. And they'll come from that way," and she indicated the ridge across the lake. "But he'll stop and scatter his men and they will come to your house from all sides at the same time. He's like a fox."

"And you?" demanded Monte. "What will you do? What chance will you have?"

Monte Was Good?

"You won't tell on me, Monte? I know you won't. You wouldn't hand me over to Conroy, not even if he offered you a hundred dollars?"

"Not if he offered me a million!" Bab's little hand closed down over his with a warm, grateful squeeze.

"You're so good to me, Monte; I could just love you until all the stars fell down!"

Monte's brown hand caught hers and held it hard.

"Bab . . . Little Running Water." "Golly!" said Bab with a little uncertain laugh. "You make me sort of shiver!"

For some fathomless reason or for no reason at all she wriggled her hand free and in the brightening light her face flushed so redly that he saw.

"I asked you," said Monte quickly, "what you would do if they came now?"

"I'd creep uphill right over there; see that big rock? I'd get behind it on my hands and knees and I'd crawl on a little ways until I got to that baby creek with all its willows and alders and buckeyes. Then I'd keep crawling and crawling. I came down that way yesterday and I picked a place out. There's a place there I can hide as long as I have to, and they can't ever find me!"

"But you couldn't stay there always. What are you going to do tomorrow? Next day, and all the days to come?"

"I don't know," said Bab, rather blankly. "I hadn't thought about all that yet, Monte."

"You'd hurry away as fast as you could? You'd go as far as you could and . . . and you'd never come back?"

Bab, tho she appeared to ponder the matter, shook her head and said simply:

"I told you already I'd like to stay close to you. They'd get tired of looking for me after a while. Then . . ."

"Then you'd come back? You'd come back to me, little Running Water?"

And Bab, laughing and flushing at the same time, answered:

"My hiding place is up the hill, Monte; and water always runs down hill . . . give it time!"

She gripped his imagination as no other girl had ever done. It seemed to him at one moment that every thought she had lay upon the surface for anyone to read, like pictures of mountain and forest, bush and boulder reflected in a pond; and, in a flash, he found her fathomless, as deep as the unplumbed depths of ocean. She was alert and intelligent; that was apparent from the first glance into her clear, cool eyes.



A Rise in Prices

Therefore she understood the sort of peril she ran, peril doubled because it was not merely the law which sought her. Yet she could laugh and jest and appear unafraid, tho all the while he marked how her quick eyes were watchful.

"I don't know what to tell you . . . what to advise. . . ."

He felt responsible for her. If she remained here it seemed inevitable that soon or late they would take her. What she should do was to lose no time in getting away, clean and clear away; as far as the bounds of earth would allow. Yet, again, how could she go and where? With Conroy relentlessly hounding her, what chance had she?

"Sh! They're coming!"

With Eyes Alert

Her hand shut down hard on his arm; her body was rigid; her head was up, her eyes alert. She seemed to be on guard thruout every single one of her five senses; she gave him the impression of being sensitive to some vibration of earth unfelt by him, conscious of such a taint in the morning air as a startled doe would mark, even drawing in the air thru her slightly parted lips. Yet tho he stared in all directions and listened so that a leaf falling from an oak sounded loud in his ears, he neither saw nor heard anything to hint at any menace.

Bab began whispering excitedly.

"I'm going, Monte. Thanks for the nice breakfast. I won't go far. If I can't creep down to your cabin you can come up to that big rock."

Her fingers gave his arm a last little squeeze. She was gone. On light quick feet, slipping about a big pine tree, she was swallowed up by the forest. He did not see her again; did not hear her. He sat staring in all directions. Yet he could not discover Bab again, tho he knew the direction she must have taken. Nor yet did he see a sign of any man of the expected posse. He began to believe the girl's nerves were after all a great deal more tense than she had allowed him to see; that they had tricked her, that a falling pine cone would send her off in a wild scurry, that from now on thruout the days and nights of her life she would see in every bush the menace of a man more relentless than the law. . . .

"I got you dead to rights this time, Monte Baron! Steady where you are!"

That was Ed Masters, gloating. His head popped up from behind a boulder not above seventy-five paces away; a rifle butt was jammed against his shoulder; all he asked now was an excuse to shoot. Monte made no answer and did not stir; his thoughts still followed Bab. Masters was but a mechanical piece in a sinister game; Bab was the eternal riddle. She had

known; and yet, how had she known?

In five minutes there were half a dozen men about him. They came in silently from all directions. Conroy was not among them; they were men more of Masters' type, adequately described in the unlovely term "rough-necks." Men who would join any posse eagerly; who would not be above taking a wage for it and yet who would find their supremest bestial joy in the unleashing of the primitive urge to hunt down some poor, luckless devil; to shoot him, if it might be, safe themselves behind the bulwark of the law. And to hunt down a girl. . . . Their thoughts, sluggish at most times, leaped.

"Where's the girl?" demanded Masters.

Monte shrugged his shoulders indifferently. Beyond that he made no answer.

"Down to the shack, boys," commanded Masters. "On the run. Maybe she ain't up yet! I'd like first rate to catch her nesting down in his shebang! They'd both go across."

The men broke into a lumbering run, their anticipations stimulated. Monte went with them willingly enough. For, in the first place, thus they were setting their backs upon Bab, giving her her one chance.

Masters' men evidently had had their orders well in advance. One of them was at the front door, his rifle in readiness; another at the rear door; one of them at each window. Masters and Monte Baron went in thru the kitchen. With the first quick glance of his watchful eyes Masters marked the breakfast plates.

Two Plates

"Two plates for hotcakes; two coffee cups!"

He laughed in his ugly fashion.

Monte Baron flushed and bit his lip.

Just then came a big booming voice, startling him and Masters alike. Bill Badger appeared at the door, grinning in wide friendly fashion, saying carelessly:

"That sure was some breakfast we had, wasn't it, Mr. Baron? Say, I can taste them hotcakes yet! Tell you what, Masters, when you want a real feed come out and take chow with us here."

Monte flashed him a swift look of gratitude. And Sin-Badger, full of joy, came closer and slapped Ed Masters familiarly on the shoulder and laughed jovially into his face.

"I could pull you in a minute . . . and I guess you know it!" said Masters.

He was a small-calibered man with a large-sized job on his hands and he made the most of it. He elected to be the arbiter of human destinies.

"Do it and the devil take you!" said Monte.

Masters reddened with his rage. His burly hands showed whitening tendons as they molded themselves about his rifle.

"I want the girl," he said. "And I'm going to get her. Tell me where she is and I'll let you go."

"I don't know where she is. Add to that, if you like, if I did know I'd not tell you. . . ."

"She's a murderess. . . ."

"You're a liar. . . ."

They glared at each other. They were alone, since at Masters' emphatic orders the cabin had been cleared of his men who were set on running their quarry to earth. Bill Badger had gone grumbling; he wanted to double up his big fists and fight, fight anybody who dared to stand in the trail which his chosen chief cared to travel. The others, the dogs of Masters' mongrel pack, every man of them a wage-taker on Philip Conroy's pay-roll, withdrew because they were men to take orders.

No Comeback

"If I dropped you dead in your tracks," growled Masters, "you'd have no comeback. . . ."

His statement was sufficiently ludicrous to make Monte laugh in his face. Masters was sorely tempted; his hands hardened still further about gun stock and trigger.

"I've got a warrant in my pocket for your arrest. . . ."

"Serve it then, and let's go!" For it struck Monte that he would be glad to be dragged away to Crescent City, if only the entire posse went with him. Thus would Bab be given her slim opportunity to make good her escape.

But Masters stood glowering and gnawing at his heavy lower lip. His real task, given him by one who could afford to pay well, was the arrest of the girl.

"I'll serve it when I'm good and ready," he snapped. "Keep your trap shut, will you?" And he added, as an afterthought: "I can get you any time I want you, Kid."

"You sure can; I'll be here."

A comical look of indecision printed itself in slowly forming characters on the deputy sheriff's face. He was at trail's end and sensed the fact. He wanted Bab; it was his one job to get Bab and bring her in; he was the kind of man to be confused by the convergence of dual issues.

What he said was:

"When I get good and ready to grab you by the tail and haul you in backwards to the county jail, I'll turn the trick. Meanwhile, think things over and do a bit of guessing on your own hook."

All the while, tho his brain was hot in anger, Monte was thinking.

"If I can only get a little time for her, she'll know how to clear out and hide where these slow-wits will never find her. If I can make this fool Masters take me back to Crescent City, she'll have all the time in the world to go free."

"Where's that rifle I left here last night?" demanded Masters.

"I'm not going to answer any of your questions," said Monte. "You can call your crowd and rush me off to jail, but you can't get any information out of me."

"Anyway, I know she was here last night; and I know she had breakfast with you and . . ."

"You heard what Bill Badger said just now. If you want to call him back and interrogate him, the chances are that you'll find him a well of information!"

Masters was trying to gauge his man. He stood eying Monte a long time, applying his own standards of weight and measure. Suddenly he blurted out, tho his tone was lowered, suggesting a confidence:

"I'll get the girl, and you got sense to know that. What show has she got to make a get-away with all us boys right on her heels? But I don't mind saying . . . I'll give you five hundred dollars to hand her over."

(TO BE CONTINUED)

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(Political Advertisement)



John S. Dawson

Candidate, Justice of the Supreme Court

is a candidate for renomination to his present position (No. 7) on the Supreme Court. He hails from Hill City, in the northwestern part of the state. He is making a fine record as judge, as he formerly did as attorney for the state board of railroad commissioners and as attorney-general, when his name was well known to the voters. Justice Dawson is the sort of judge the state needs and he ought to be renominated and re-elected.—(Kinsley Mercury.)



The Petting Party

Wheat Belt Program Takes

Farmers Find Sense in Message of Santa Fe's Golden Grain Special

VACCINATION against crop failure is taking. Agricultural salvation as interpreted by the ministers of safer farming practices from the platform of the Santa Fe's "Golden Grain Special" is harvesting its crop of converts. The evils of single cropping and lax methods were the themes of the wheat festival train at 36 stops on the Santa Fe during the last two weeks, and the same message will be delivered in the wheat belt territory of the Rock Island next week.

Maybe it's preaching, this college stuff about better methods, seedbed preparation, adapted varieties, soil improvement, smut and Hessian fly control, study of market reports and all that. Maybe folks don't like to be preached at, but like the stuff you get from the pulpit, this wheat belt program is sound, and thinking farmers are taking it, living and practicing it.

Maybe it takes an economic crisis to boost an acceptance of these practices just as it takes a moral crisis to make a self-sufficient individual accept the true religion. If so, that Satan of the Wheat Fields, stinking smut, has supplied the incentive this year for the row of converts left in the wake of this "gospel train."

In some counties smut infection ranges from 1 to 75 per cent. Five per cent is a heavy infection. In nearly every section of the state losses are reported. Ottawa county imported 50,000 bushels of wheat last year for seed. It was smutty. College specialists and R. E. Curtis, county agent, recommended treatment. Some farmers failed to heed the suggestion. As a result from 3 to 17 per cent of the crops planted to that seed were lost. Farmers reported little if any smut in the county before. Elevators in Osborne, Harvey, Sumner, Sedgwick and elsewhere will install machines for giving the copper carbonate dust treatment. Hundreds of farmers will provide equipment for treating their own seed.

Smut as Bad as Ever

Prof. L. E. Melchers, plant pathologist for the college, reports that smut in the state appears to be as bad as it was a year ago, altho definite figures will not be available for some time. Treatment was given to seed for planting 300,000 acres last fall. He believes that 1½ million acres will be planted to treated seed this season. Early seedbed preparation seems to

have been accepted generally. Thousands of acres of wheat land was plowed, listed or disked right after the present crop was removed. Some men hooked their disks on behind the combine and made their preliminary preparation that way. Leonard Vetter, chosen wheat champion of Harvey county when the train visited Newton, this year pulled a disk behind his binder in cutting 30 of his 190 acres of wheat. In the wheat belt most of the land will have been prepared before the close of July, and practically all of it before the close of early preparation dates.

Seeding of adapted varieties, another college recommendation, is coming more and more into good favor among wheat growers. In the Wichita district practically all of the samples exhibited by farmers in the wheat champion contest were of Blackhull, and that variety is peculiarly adapted to the region in which it was developed. Westward the standard Turkey and Kanred are more in evidence. Kanota oats, introduced during the last few years, is now planted by more than half the farmers who grow this cereal. Similarly adapted varieties of corn, grain and sweet sorghums are being planted.

Over the Rock Island

Constant hammering on the subject of summer fallowing in the western and southwestern counties together with the practical demonstrations in greater yields from the practice are causing its general acceptance. Thousands of acres were summer fallowed in the southwest last season. Crop rotations in the more humid regions are doing the same work of increasing yields that fallow as in the drier sections. J. W. Wade, Sumner county, won the county wheat championship as a result of his rotation methods and other approved practices followed for 25 years on a 40-acre field of worn land. Martin Capper, the wheat champion of Cloud county, has built up his land until it is producing more than twice as much wheat now as it did 27 years ago, and he has made the rotation and fertility practices pay.

Hessian fly control by eradication of volunteer wheat and observation of the safe date in seeding likewise is being accepted, but not so generally as other practices. Two years ago, E. L. Stroda of Dickinson county, sowed a strip of 14 acres on one side of his field, September 26. It made 6 bush-

els an acre. The rest sowed after the safe date made 22 bushels. The only difference was in the date of seeding and in fly infestation.

Market problems, one of the newest additions to the improvement program, is receiving more and more attention from growers. Demands for market situation review issued by the college economics department is growing daily. Farmers are studying their production in relation to world supplies and market tendencies.

The Santa Fe Wheat Festival Train was met by good sized crowds at all stops. It carried one car of exhibits supplied by the state grain inspection department and two furnished by the college. In addition to the speaking program by representatives of the railroad, the college, the Southwestern Wheat Improvement Association, the State Board of Agriculture and the Kansas Crop Improvement Association two demonstrations were given, one on treating smut by the copper carbonate dust method and the other on bread baking by Loreta Pease and Leonice Fisher, state bread baking champions, members of Bourbon county 4-H clubs.

Next week the train will be run over the wheat belt lines of the Rock Island. Stops scheduled are August 2, Liberal, 8:30 a. m.; Plains, 12:30 p. m.; Fowler, 4 p. m.; Bucklin, 8 p. m. August 3, Ford, 8:30 a. m.; Greensburg, 12:30 p. m.; Pratt, 4 p. m.; Langdon, 7:30 p. m. August 4, Clay Center, 8:30 a. m.; Clifton, 12:30 p. m.; Clyde, 3:30 p. m.; Belleville, 7:30 p. m. August 5, Kanorado, 8:30 a. m.; Goodland, 12 noon; Brewster, 3 p. m.; Colby 7:30 p. m. August 6, Rexford 8:30 a. m.; Selden, 11:30 a. m.; Jennings, 2:30 p. m.; Norton, 7 p. m. August 7, Phillipsburg, 8 a. m.; Smith Center, 12:30 p. m.; Mankato, 4:30 p. m.; Courtland 8 p. m.

The Supreme Court

Three of the seven Justices of the Supreme Court are candidates for renomination at the August primary. To the average citizen this is the most important office in the state. Every month these seven men hand down decisions that become the law of the land.

The success of the primary system depends on every citizen doing his duty. To vote intelligently in time of peace is as much a duty of a citizen as to shoot straight is the duty of the soldier in time of war.

If you do not know the relative merits of the candidates for these important positions ask your lawyer. He will know. If you do not do that, it will be well to remember the old adage to "Let well enough alone." The three present Justices—Justices Mason of Garden City, Dawson of Hill City and Marshall of Topeka—have been members of the Kansas Supreme Court for many years. Their honesty and ability are unquestioned. Unless there is good reason shown, the state should not be deprived of their years of training. George T. McDermott, Topeka, Kan.

To Produce Better Beef?

A conference was held in Kansas City last week of folks interested in the production and sale of beef. It was attended by range cattlemen, Corn Belt cattle feeders, packers and retailers; about 150 men were present. It considered the steps to take in developing a larger demand for good beef. Serious consideration was given to the problems involved in the labeling of beef, and in educating the consumers to demand better meats. A permanent organization was formed, of which W. J. Tod of Maple Hill is the Kansas member of the board of directors.

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One old subscriber and one new subscriber, if sent together, can get The Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze one year for \$1.50. A club of three yearly subscriptions, if sent together, all for \$2; or one three-year subscription, \$2.—Advertisement.

The worst thing about this decline in commodity prices is that the people who buy the commodities have never noticed it.



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\$6,000 from one Kansas Wheat Farmer this year and \$15 would have absolutely prevented any loss. That farmer's loss would have bought Calkins Grain Treaters for his county. His neighbors lost heavily by smut, too. They learned their lesson and will all treat. Must you pay so severely to learn that 4c worth of Copper Carbonate applied in Calkins Machines absolutely INSURES your crop against smut? These machines in several sizes and all recommended by your College. Sold by dealers all over Kansas. If none in your town we have a large supply in Hutchinson. Prices from \$28.00 to \$83.60. Free catalog and facts on request. Write Calkins Machine Company, Hutchinson, Kan.



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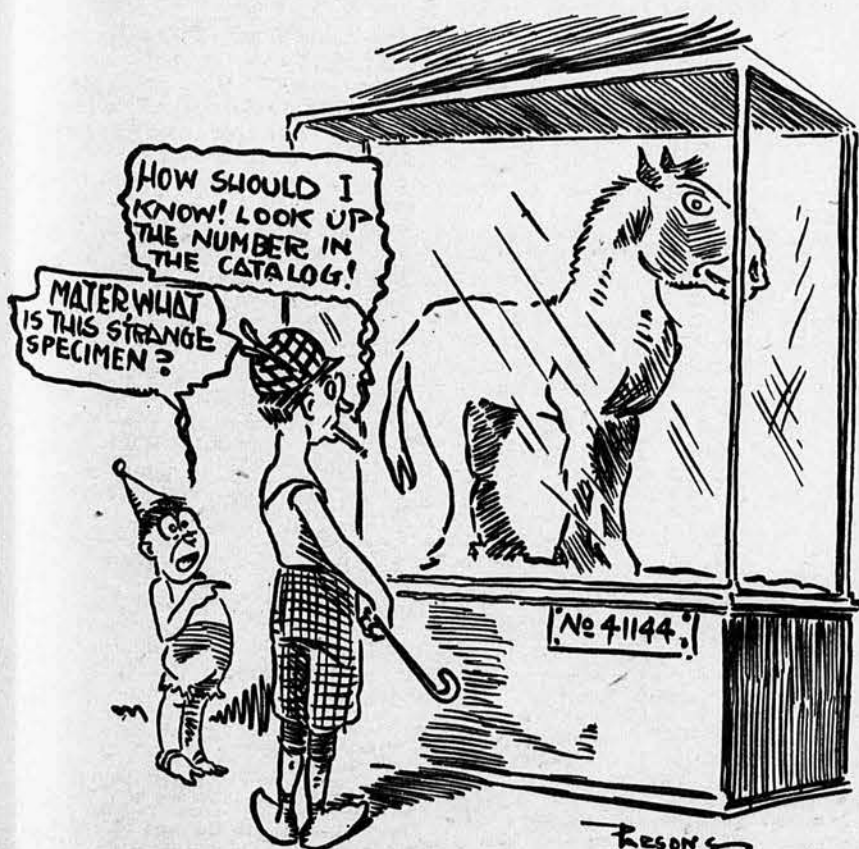
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A Hundred Years From Now, Maybe?

Wheat is Being Moved Fast

The Receipts at Kansas City Recently Have Broken All Previous Records

WHEAT is being moved as rapidly as the railroads can take it. The receipts at Kansas City have broken all records. Corn needs rain most places in Kansas, although local rains over the state last week supplied a good deal of moisture to many communities. Considerable progress has been made in the preparation of wheat ground for next year's crop.

Atchison—Threshing all done except stacked grain. Many farms changing tenants and many farms for sale. Corn is suffering some from lack of moisture. Potatoes are scarce. Hogs good price. Corn, 75c; wheat, \$1.28.—Mrs. H. Lange.

Bourbon—The weather has been dry, and pastures are getting short. Corn is doing fairly well yet. Most of the timothy hay has been cut, and considerable progress has been made in harvesting the prairie hay crop. Some old corn is on hand. Hogs are scarce. Markets are good.—Robert Creamer.

Butler—Corn needs rain badly. The second cutting of alfalfa was very light. Wheat did well; it made from 12 to 48 bushels an acre. We had enough harvest labor—but not too much. Oats yields ran from 28 to 50 bushels. Wheat, \$1.30; eggs, 22c; cream, 32.—Jacob Dieck.

Cloud—Corn needs rain. Grain threshing is almost finished. Pastures are holding out against the dry weather fairly well. Cows are keeping up milk production as well as one could expect. Young chicks are doing fine.—W. H. Plumly.

Crawford—Threshing is under way with wheat turning out well and of good quality. Oats and timothy rather light. Corn looking good but chinch bugs are plentiful. Pastures are good and stock is doing well.—H. F. Painter.

Dickinson—Weather hot and dry with strong winds. A few showers to help out. Threshing is progressing well. This week will about clean up the shocks. The wheat has been turning out well and is of fine quality. Oats also are showing good quality but yields are low.—F. M. Larson.

Douglas—Many farmers are starting on their vacations. The increasing use of motor cars makes it possible for folks to get away to Colorado, the Ozarks or elsewhere to a much greater extent than was the rule a few years ago. Some of the folks will wait until along in the fall before going away, when farm work will not be so active.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Ellis—While we have had showers from time to time, the country needs a good rain. Wheat is making from 8 to 25 bushels an acre. Wheat, \$1.25; corn, 80c; butter, 40c; eggs, 21c.—William Grabbe.

Finney—The weather has been hot and dry; we have had some local showers, but not enough to do much good. Farmers are busy getting wheat ground ready for next year's crop. Row crops are doing fairly well; pastures are in reasonably good condition; cattle are doing well. Wheat, \$1.22; corn, 70c; hogs, \$13; hens, 20c; eggs, 22c.—Dan A. Ohmes.

Ford—Weather hot and windy. Farmers are busy preparing ground for wheat. Some fields are getting too dry to plow or list and the disk harrow is being used. Stack threshing is progressing. Crops need rain. Wheat, \$1.25; corn, 70c; eggs, 18c; cream, 33c; butter, 45c.—John Zurbuchen.

Gove and Sheridan—Most of the harvesting was finished by the middle of the month, except with a few farmers who were cutting a large acreage with combines. Straw was short this year, and the combines had some difficulty in saving the crop.

The quality of the wheat was good; yields ran from 8 to 10 bushels an acre. Rain is needed for crops, and to make plowing easier. Pastures are in fairly good condition, and livestock is doing reasonably well. Eggs, 20c; broilers, 25c; wheat, \$1.20.—John L. Aldrich.

Harvey—Most of the shock threshing has been done, and a good start has been made with the wheat plowing. Corn needs rain. Wheat, \$1.27; oats, 40c; corn, 70c; bran, \$1.40; shorts, \$1.40; flour, \$2.10; butter, 40c; eggs, 22c; potatoes, 60c a peck.—H. W. Prouty.

Johnson—Pastures, meadows, berries and gardens have been damaged by lack of moisture. Early corn also has been affected. Threshing is in progress and wheat is making a good yield. Oats haven't been showing up so well. Potato digging is intermittent. Wheat, \$1.25; oats, 35c; butterfat, 31c; broilers, 28c; eggs, 23c; potatoes, 90c a hundred.—Mrs. B. B. Whitelaw.

Kiowa and Pratt—I drove for 150 miles over this section a few days ago; crops are in good condition, and there is enough moisture for the present. Machines are threshing the small amount of the wheat crop which was not harvested with combines. Much of the ground is plowed or listed for the next wheat crop. Cattle are doing well on grass. Hogs are scarce.—Art McNarney.

Lane—Crops are standing the dry weather well, but they need rain. Livestock is putting on flesh rapidly, as the grass is extra good, and the flies have not bothered the animals a great deal.—A. R. Bentley.

News—Harvest is finished; most of the wheat yielded better than had been expected. The soil is dry and corn and the feed crops need rain. Wheat, \$1.25.—James McHill.

Osage—A few farmers have been hauling water, but for the most part the wells and ponds here have been deepened so they will stand a long spell of dry weather. Kafir has been coming along but slowly; corn has been doing better than had been expected, perhaps because of the heavy snows of last winter and spring which wet the subsoil.—H. L. Ferris.

Phillips—Corn and the feed crops need rain badly. The wheat yields are light. The fruit crop will not amount to much. Roads are dusty; considerable work is being done on the roads. Eggs, 19c; corn chop, \$1.60; bran, \$1.40; butterfat, 30c.—J. B. Hicks.

Rawlins—Forty-four and one half bushels of wheat an acre testing 63 pounds raised in this county by one farmer, and with only about 7 inches of rain since last September. This is what summer fallow will do in our country. More farming like that and crop failures will be unknown.—A. Madsen.

Rice—Threshing is the main work at present with yields differing widely but the quality is excellent. A few fields have made 40 bushels. Corn is in fine condition and alfalfa is in full bloom. The latter will make a record seed crop if left to mature. Most of the county needs rain but crops are not suffering to any extent. A number of farm sales and prices fair. Wheat, \$1.25; butterfat, 32c; eggs, 22c; hens, 19c.—Mrs. E. J. Killian.

Roos—The weather has been dry and windy, and the crops need rain badly. No plowing is being done, except in a few localities where local showers have fallen recently. Wheat, \$1.20; eggs, 20c; butterfat, 29c.—C. O. Thomas.

Trego—Threshing has started and some fields are yielding 20 bushels an acre. Others somewhat less. Feed and corn need rain. Some disk plowing is being done. Wheat, \$1.25; barley, 60c; eggs, 23c; butterfat, 33c.—C. N. Duncan.

Rush—The dry weather continues; forage crops and pastures are suffering from a

lack of moisture, and the corn and the grain sorghums are making no progress. Chinch bugs are numerous. Much of the threshing has been done, and the soil is being disked for next year's wheat crop. Wheat, \$1.30; eggs, 21c; butterfat, 30c.—William Crotinger.

Washington—The weather has been hot and dry; we need a good general rain. Threshing is almost finished. Pastures are rather dry. Butterfat, 30c; eggs, 21c; wheat, \$1.28; corn, 65c.—Ralph B. Cole.

Wilson—Corn and kafir are holding their own pretty well, but we need rain. Threshing is progressing nicely with wheat making a good yield. Prairie hay is about ready to cut. Alfalfa has made a good yield. Butterfat, 36c; hens, 19c; springs, 22c; eggs, 21c.—A. E. Burgess.

A continuance of relatively high hog prices this summer and fall, and a slight falling off next winter, are forecast by the Department of Agriculture in its hog outlook report released a few days ago.

It seems likely, the department says, that with continued fairly active domestic demand, and with indicated hog supplies, plus storage stocks, probably somewhat smaller than last year, hog prices this summer and fall will be maintained at about the levels of the same period last year.

Supplies for the winter probably will be no larger than last year's. Consumptive demand, however, may not be quite so strong as during last winter, and storage demand may be somewhat less because of anticipated larger supplies of hogs for the following summer. Hence, despite continued short supplies, hog prices next winter may be somewhat lower than last winter, although no very material decline is anticipated.

The department cautions hog raisers that "in breeding for next spring, producers should take into account the possibility that the very favorable hog prices of 1926 are not likely to prevail when the spring pig crop of 1927 is ready for market. If the present highly favorable corn-hog price ratio continues thru the coming fall and winter, and hog producers increase production as they have in the past under similar conditions, and as breeding intentions for the coming fall pig crop indicate they will, hog prices will be cheaper in the winter of 1927-28 than they were last winter or are likely to be the coming winter."

Present indications point to a plentiful supply of corn for feeding during the winter months of 1926-27. Since a considerable increase over last fall in carry-over of old corn is expected, it is likely from present crop conditions that the supply of old and new corn this fall will show a reduction of not more than 5 to 10 per cent in the Corn Belt. In the Corn Belt states west of the Mississippi River the total supply of old and new corn this fall is likely to be at least equal to the supply last fall, while in the Eastern Corn Belt states it may be at least 20 per cent smaller.

On a Broader Plane

From the National Grange Monthly:

One of the speeches made in Congress while the various "farm relief" measures were under consideration was that by Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas, who is personally known to many patrons and who gave a well-remembered address before the National Grange session of 1923. Senator Capper, the advocating particularly of the Haugen bill, put the whole farm question upon a much broader plane than did most of his associates, and he set forth with wonderful clearness the acute predicament in which farmers of the West now find themselves.

A wide difference of opinion exists, even among farmers themselves, as to the best way out, and so far the National Grange has never seen fit to endorse some of the projects for which Senator Capper was pleading; but the more information made available for all, the better. Senator Capper's speech contains a great deal of this, and space is therefore given to widely broadcast his straightforward, manly presentation of the case. Every farmer in the United States ought to read it.

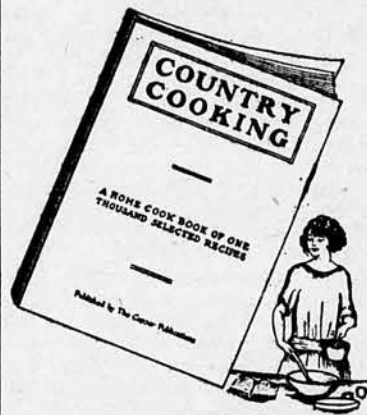
A Fine Hay Barn?

The new Madison Square Garden, New York City, seats 17,000 persons, leaving plenty of room for a large circus, horse show or race track besides. Twenty minutes after the last nail was driven a 6-day bicycle race was on. A 6-ring circus finishes its performance at 6 p. m., and the arena is ready for grand opera at 7:30. Or you can leave a prize fight at midnight and return for a hockey match before breakfast. With a ventilator under every seat the air can be changed from warm to cool and vice versa in 5 minutes. It is the largest amusement hall in the world, and reminds one of the remark by the farmer who saw Chicago's Coliseum the first time. "Gosh," he exclaimed, "wouldn't this make a whalin' hay-barn?"

Wheels to Replace Feet

A prominent Concordia physician has made the startling declaration that the next generation will be born without feet. The decision was arrived at after the physician in question had vainly tried to obtain the use of the family car. Every baby, the doctor says, probably will arrive fully equipped with an axle, a differential, a driveshaft and two balloon tires.

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Most recipes are more or less extravagant or impractical. Here are some that are different. Housewives want a Cook Book with recipes calling for only such ingredients as nearly everyone has on their shelf and at the same time contains only the best proved and tested recipes. Thousands of our readers are now using the Country Cook Book.

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This Book contains accurate rules and measurements for making bread, biscuits and home made yeast. There are thirty-six different salad recipes, thirty-two recipes for fruit and egg desserts, seventy-three for loaf and layer cakes and sixty-eight for pies, puddings, cookies and wafers. There are also many hints and suggestions for different ways of canning and preserving.

RIGHT NOW

As vegetables are hurrying toward delicious maturity and fruit beginning to glow with promise of rich flavor and sweetness, there are many canning problems to confront the busy housewife. We are going to give each one of our readers this Cook Book of 1,000 tested recipes as a reward for sending in a one-year renewal subscription to Capper's Farmer and we will also enter the six-months' trial subscription of a neighbor all for 25 cents. Fill out the coupon below and when it is received, we will extend your subscription, send you the Cook Book and a postcard will be mailed to your neighbor or friend stating that Capper's Farmer is being sent to them for six months with your compliments.

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Boyd Boone Wins Egg Cup

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN

A handsome cup, shaped like an egg shell, was awarded to Boyd Boone, Kingman county. He entered eight hens and a cock for small pen contest work in the Capper Poultry Club last January, and his egg production record between January 1 and June 30 was 1,035 eggs. This exceeds other records made in the small pen department of the Capper Poultry Club. The record was made with White Rock hens. The pretty silver cup which he won will be engraved: "Presented by Arthur Capper to Boyd Boone for Highest Egg Record Capper Poultry Club 1926."

Here is the honor roll for the year's work in the egg contest. Eggs were counted from January 1 to June 30.

Contestant	Breed	Entered	No. of Eggs
Boyd Boone, Murdock, White Rock...			1,035
Paye Hailey, Wilsey, Rhode Island Red			847
Sarah Sterling, Hope, Buff Orpington...			810
Mary DeArmond, Liberty, White Rock...			675
Verna Friedly, Hope, Buff Orpington...			633
Evora Cowan, Lucas, White Orpington			619
Dorothea Nielson, Marysville, White Rock			607
Joe C. Adams, Burdick, Rhode Island Red			588
Loren Law, Clyde, White Minorca			559
Martha Sterbenz, Olpe, S. C. White Leghorn			536

Some other good records were made, and here are those ranking from 10th to 14th: Elizabeth Todd, Longford, White Wyandotte, 519; Elizabeth Adams, Burdick, Rhode Island Red, 480; Steph-anna Friedly, Hope, White Rock, 475; and Charles Figg, Smith Center, Buff Orpington, 428.

Elva and Horace Ruppe have been Capper club workers for several years. They live in Trego county near Ellis. This year Trego county has a sufficient number of members to make a club, and Elva Ruppe was appointed club leader. Members of her team are Horace Ruppe, Helen Joseph, Kenneth Drummond, Charlesine King and Rose Anna Holtzinger. Several club meetings in their county have turned out well, and there will be a strong club in Trego county for 1927, no doubt.

Lyon county club folks have held three good club meetings and plans are being made for others. There are 13 Capper Poultry Club members and two Capper Pig Club members in Lyon county this year. An interesting thing about this club is it has an orchestra. Martha and Leo Hellmer, Olpe, play in the orchestra and they have brothers and sisters that play with them. Leo plays a clarinet and Martha a piano. These folks had a very good turnout at their July meeting.

Club members need not plan on a club meeting at home for September. The September club meetings will be held in Topeka when all club members get together for the big round up. Your club leader will call the roll in Topeka, and we certainly hope you will be here to answer present. The three-day meeting will begin on September 13, and there will be something doing every minute of the three days.

When the Bride Stumbles

At a recent splurge wedding the bride caught her foot in the carpet of the chancel and stumbled. "How lucky," she exclaimed smiling. That

is the superstition. However, if the incident had happened on the bride's way out of church it would have presaged unhappiness. Such quaint beliefs are almost as old as matrimony. If, by mistake, the bridegroom takes his place on the wrong side of the bride he will be "shrew'd," in other words henpecked. If the bride drops the ring, "She shall not keep her husband's love." If the bridegroom drops it, "He shall not prosper for a year and a day." If the parson picks it up he must place it within his "booke" for a little while. Once upon a time all brides wore "Something old, something new, something borrowed, something blue," whereby happiness was assured. Too bad sometimes it isn't.

It Was

Altho Mabel
Didn't know it,
She had measles—
Didn't show it—
But her very
Latest mash
Called and got 'em,
Which was rash!

More or Less?

The Kiwanis plan to give an emblem of honor to each girl whose skirt hangs not less than 12 inches from the ground. And they want every schoolgirl to have a badge.—From a Chicago dispatch in a Providence paper.

Room for Complaint

Judge: "Did you or did you not strike this woman?"
Landlord: "Your honor, I only remarked that the wallpaper in her apartment bore finger-prints."
Judge: "Two years for knocking her flat. Next case."

Not a Mushy Job

Fortunately, the locomotive engineer has no one in his cab but the fireman, therefore doesn't try to drive with one hand.

An Eye for Business

If the truth were known, it probably would be found that it was a plasterer who first suggested the Charleston as a ballroom dance.

Low Visibility

Dolly—"I don't see why my vanishing cream should disappear."
Molly—"It's behind those invisible hairnets."

Reversing the Amendment

SALESMEN with car to sell colored people; \$100 per week. See Mr. Smith, 339 Capitol Avenue.—Ad in the Atlanta Constitution.

A Kongo Menu

WHITE WOMAN wanted for evening meal; two in family; location Lenox Rd. Box C-682, Eagle Flatbush branch.—Ad in the Brooklyn Eagle.

A Female Barkis

He—"You should see the altar in our church."
She—"Lead me to it!"



CANTALOUPE

\$100

Cash Prize

to Best Speller

CAPPER'S FARMER will give a prize of \$100 in cash to the person who sends in largest list of correctly spelled words made from the letters in the word "Cantaloupes," providing list is accompanied by 30c to cover a one-year new or renewal subscription to Capper's Farmer. Every person who sends in a list of words with 30c to cover a one-year subscription to our big home and story magazine—whether they win the \$100 cash prize or not may have their choice of a Silver Table Mat or Corer and Paring Knife. Be sure to let us know which prize you prefer—it is important.

IT'S EASY — WE WILL TELL YOU HOW

1. The object of this contest is to make as many words as you can from the letters in the word "Cantaloupes." A letter may not be used more times than it appears in the master word. For example: A word may not contain more than one "P" as that letter appears but once in the master word.
2. Proper names and proper adjectives, prefixes, suffixes, abbreviations, contractions, foreign words, obsolete words, combining forms, Scotch, English and Irish dialectic words will not be counted. Both singular and plural may be used and both will be counted. Latin plurals will not be counted except those shown in the dictionary. Words spelled alike but with different meanings will be counted as one word, but words spelled differently with the same meaning will be counted as separate words.
3. This Spelling Bee is open to any person living within the United States except capital prize winners in any previous word building contest of the Capper Publications. But one prize will be awarded to a single household or group of persons. Collaboration is permissible in working the contest but the Capper Publications reserve the right to refund the qualifying money and bar any entrant where the Capper Publications are satisfied a household or group of persons has submitted more than one list or a list has been made by someone other than the sender. All entrants are bound by this rule and agree to furnish affidavits if requested by the Capper Publications. (This rule is made for the purpose of insuring every entrant a fair chance at the prize.) Your list of words, subscription and 30c must be sent in at the same time.
4. Three persons not connected with Capper Publications in any way will act as judges in this contest and their decision will be accepted as final and conclusive. Webster's New International Dictionary will be used by these judges in determining the winner or winners.
5. In the event of a tie, the Capper Publications will pay the prize tied for to all tying contestants. The amount paid each contestant to be the full amount of the prize tied for.
6. Lists may be written with pencil, pen or typewriter as the contestant may elect but are to be written on one side of the paper only and in vertical columns. Each word must be numbered. No list will be accepted which does not conform to the above rules.

This spelling club closes August 28, 1926, and as soon as your list of words with remittance is received we will acknowledge the order, and the winner will be announced as soon after the closing date as the three judges can determine to the best of their ability who has submitted the largest list of correctly spelled words.

When sending in your list of words and 30c make it plain to whom we are to send Capper's Farmer for one year.

CAPPER'S FARMER SPELLING BEE,
Desk 201
Topeka, Kan.



Easy Way to

Keep Cool

Do you tan easily in the sun? Do beads of perspiration stand out on your forehead as the sun's rays beat mercilessly down on your head? This lovely Japanese Parasol makes a splendid sunshade—it may be carried in the rain too. The shade is in many colors and when opened is 36 inches in size with strong split bamboo ribs and handle. It is very attractive, light in weight, cool and a sunshade you will be proud to own. It will protect you from the sun and rain and you will be envied by every girl and woman who sees you.

Get This Parasol Now

Send us three 2-year subscriptions to Capper's Farmer at 50 cents each —\$1.50 in subscriptions and the Japanese Parasol will be sent you postpaid. **CAPPER'S FARMER, Topeka, Kansas**

Serve Your Lemonade,

Ice Tea and Ice Water



In this beautiful iridescent Water Set. What sight could be more refreshing on a hot day when you are tired than one of these golden iridescent crinkled glasses filled with a cold drink?

Can you think of anything that would be more pleasing to you when you come in all dusty and tired than to see one of these beautiful pitchers on your table filled with ice water or lemonade?

Beautiful 7-Piece Set

one that any housewife would be proud to own. The set consists of one pitcher and six glasses, all made of golden iridescent crinkled glass. The soft changing colors add to the richness of the design. As they sparkle and glisten they show every color of the rainbow.

The glasses are tall and tapered. The pitcher is of generous size. It is a set that can be used on many informal occasions. It is dainty yet serviceable. Heavy enough for every day use.

You May Have This Set Free

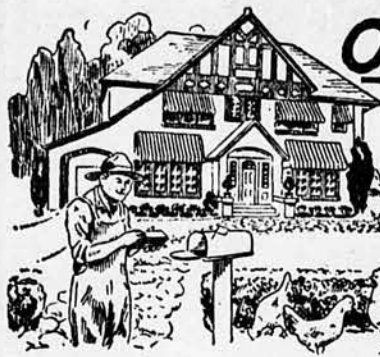
If you will send us four 2-year subscriptions for Capper's Farmer at 50 cents each—two dollars worth of subscriptions. We will send it postpaid and guarantee safe delivery. Address all your letters to **CAPPER'S FARMER, TOPEKA, KANSAS**



Trego County Capper Pig and Poultry Club. Elva and Horace Ruppe, Ellis, Kan., Are Marked in the Picture by Crosses

Instead—

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



Our FARMERS MARKET Place



Sell thru our Farmers' Market and turn your surplus into profits.

RATES 8 cents a word each insertion if ordered for four or more consecutive issues; 10 cents a word each insertion on shorter orders or if copy does not appear in consecutive issues. Display type headings, \$1.50 extra each insertion. Illustrations not permitted. Minimum charge is for 10 words. White space, 50 cents an agate line each insertion. Count abbreviations, initials as words and your name and address as part of advertisement. Copy must reach us by Saturday preceding publication. **REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER.**

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

TABLE OF RATES					
Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10.....	\$1.00	\$3.20	26.....	\$2.60	\$ 8.32
11.....	1.10	3.52	27.....	2.70	8.64
12.....	1.20	3.84	28.....	2.80	8.96
13.....	1.30	4.16	29.....	2.90	9.28
14.....	1.40	4.48	30.....	3.00	9.60
15.....	1.50	4.80	31.....	3.10	9.92
16.....	1.60	5.12	32.....	3.20	10.24
17.....	1.70	5.44	33.....	3.30	10.56
18.....	1.80	5.76	34.....	3.40	10.88
19.....	1.90	6.08	35.....	3.50	11.20
20.....	2.00	6.40	36.....	3.60	11.52
21.....	2.10	6.72	37.....	3.70	11.84
22.....	2.20	7.04	38.....	3.80	12.16
23.....	2.30	7.36	39.....	3.90	12.48
24.....	2.40	7.68	40.....	4.00	12.80
25.....	2.50	8.00	41.....	4.10	13.12

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 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, nor include classified advertisements within the guaranty on Display Advertisements. 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

WE PAY \$48 A WEEK, FURNISH AUTO and expenses to introduce our Soap and Washing Powder. Buss-Beach Company, Dept. A89, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL STOCK AND Poultry Remedies. Permanent job. Selling farmers direct. Large territory. Atkinson Laboratories, Desk A, St. Paul, Kan.

SALESMEN WANTED: MEN TO SELL our high grade line of nursery stock. Steady work, payments weekly. Write for our proposition. The Ottawa Star Nurseries, Ottawa, Kan.

AGENTS: OUR NEW HOUSEHOLD cleaning device washes and dries windows, sweeps, cleans walls, scrubs, mops. Costs less than brooms. Over half profit. Write Harper Brush Works, 170 3rd Street, Fairfield, Iowa.

AGENTS—NEW PLAN, MAKES IT EASY to earn \$50.00 to \$100.00 weekly, selling shirts direct to wearer. No capital or experience needed. Represent a real manufacturer. Write now for free samples. Madison Corporation, 566 Broadway, New York.

BUILDING MATERIAL

LUMBER AND SHINGLES DIRECT FROM mill. Save \$100 on your lumber bill. Kenway Lumber Co., Box 1465-V, Tacoma, Washington.

LUMBER: CARLOTS, WHOLESALE, DIRECT mill to consumer, low prices, first class stock, prompt shipments. McKee-Fleming Lbr. & M. Co., Emporia, Kan.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

PATENTS, BOOKLET AND ADVICE FREE. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, 644 G Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

EDUCATIONAL

AMERICAN AUCTION COLLEGE, KANSAS City, Missouri. Tuition \$100. Home study \$25.

KODAK SUPPLIES AND FINISHING

TRIAL ORDER: SEND ROLL AND 25c for six beautiful Glossstone prints. Fast service. Day Night Studio, Sedalia, Mo.

RUG WEAVING

BEAUTIFUL RUGS CREATED FROM OLD carpet. Write for circular. Kansas City Rug Co., 1518 Virginia, Kansas City, Mo.

TOBACCO

GUARANTEED TOBACCO: CHEWING OR smoking 5 lbs. \$1.25; ten \$2.00; pipe given, pay when received. Farmers' Association, Maxon Mills, Kentucky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO GUARANTEED. Chewing, five pounds \$1.50; 10-\$2.50. Smoking, 10-\$1.50. Pipe free, pay when received. United Farmers, Bardwell, Ky.

SPECIAL SALE—HOMESPUN TOBACCO, smoking or chewing. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded, four lbs. \$1.00, twelve \$2.25. Pipe free. United Farmers of Kentucky, Paducah, Ky.

MID-SUMMER SALE OF LEAF TOBACCO in 10 pound packages. Best chewing \$2.00, best smoking \$1.75, medium grade \$1.00. Pay for tobacco and postage on arrival. Patesville Tobacco Association, Patesville, Ky.

DOGS

AIREDALE PUPPIES, CHAMPION BLOOD, priced low. Amos Turner, Wilber, Nebr.

LOTTS SHEPHERD PUPPIES; MALES \$8.00, females \$6.00. Frank Lott, Danville, Kan.

FOR SALE: PURE BRED PIT BULL dogs, \$15.00. Colwell Hatchery, Smith Center, Kan.

RUSSIAN WOLF HOUND PUPS BY REGISTERED sire and pure bred dam, \$10-\$15 each. Frisco Hansen, Hillsboro, Kan.

FOX TERRIER PUPS, WHITE WITH black markings; males \$5.00, females \$3.00. Some older dogs, real ratters. A. Morgan, Hollis, Kan.

PAINT

"SAVEALL" HOUSE PAINT, ANY COLOR, \$1.75 gallon. Red barn paint \$1.35 gallon. Cash with order or C. O. D. Freight paid on orders for 10 gallons or more. A good 4 inch brush for \$1.00. H. T. Wilkie & Co., 104 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kan.

HOUSE PAINT, WHITE OR ANY COLOR. \$1.89 gallon, barn paint \$1.28. Freight prepaid on 6-gallon lots. Quality guaranteed. Manufacturers Syndicate, Wichita, Kan.

CORN HARVESTER

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

HONEY

WHITE EXTRACT HONEY; 120 POUNDS \$12.00, 60 pounds \$6.50. T. C. Veirs, Olathe, Colo.

THEBESTO COLORADO HONEY, 5-LB. can postpaid \$1.45; 10-lb. can postpaid \$2.45. Satisfaction guaranteed. The Colorado Honey Producers' Association, Denver, Colo.

MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE

CLETRAC TRACTORS, REBUILT, CHEAP for cash. Oursler Hardware Co., Leavenworth, Kan.

FOR SALE: NEARLY NEW 20-40 RUM-ely tractor and 32x52 steel separator. H. A. Dyck, Ness City, Kan.

ADVANCE ENGINE, 22x36 CASE SEPAR-ator, fully equipped, for city property; price \$1500. H. B. Hewitt, Stafford, Kan.

20-35 TWIN CITY TRACTOR, RUN TWO years, good, \$1500. Two 4 disk Oliver plows, good, \$50 each. R. P. Mercer, Cedar Point, Kan.

ONE TEN-TON HOLT TRACTOR, USED one season; thoroughly overhauled and guaranteed in first class condition. Priced right for quick sale. H. H. Hanenkratt, 5202 Brookwood, Kansas City, Mo.

NEW 8 IN. ENDLESS BELTS AT BARGAIN prices. 30-60 Aultman-Taylor outfit, roller bearing 16 foot feeder; one 20 in. Fordson size separator; one 24 in., one 32 in., one 36 in., Case, One 28 in. Twin City. Will Hey, Baldwin, Kan.

FOUR 10 TON HOLT TRACTORS. PRICE \$700 each, F. O. B. Kansas City. Terms if desired. Special price for all four \$2500. Ask us for prices on other used and rebuilt tractors. Weber Implement & Auto Co., Caterpillar Distributors, Kansas City and St. Louis.

ATTENTION FARMERS: WE HAVE FOR sale almost any make of used wheel type tractors at bargain prices. Also 5 and 10 ton Horts at from \$500 to \$1,500. 15 to 20 ton Horts at from \$250 to \$500. H. W. Cardwell Company, Distributors "Caterpillar" Tractors, 300 South Wichita, Wichita, Kan.

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

CERTIFIED KANRED SEED WHEAT, \$2.00 per bushel. Bruce S. Wilson, Keats, Kan.

PURE CERTIFIED TURKEY RED SEED wheat, A. No. 1 quality. Write for samples and prices. Frank Cerny, Narka, Kan.

PURE, CERTIFIED KANRED SEED wheat, high quality. Write for sample and quotation. Fort Hays Experiment Station, Hays, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED, PURITY 96%, \$6.50 PER bushel; Scarified White Sweet Clover, purity 96%, \$4.20; bargain prices Red Clover, Alsike, Timothy, etc. Bags free. Send for samples. Kansas Seed Co., Salina, Kan.

FOR THE TABLE

SPLIT PINTO BEANS \$3.50 PER 100, freight paid in Kansas. J. A. Jackson, Woodward, Okla.

STRAYED NOTICE

TAKEN UP BY CHARLES W. GARRETT, Baxter Springs, Kan., on June 18, one mule, female, 16 hands high, dark brown, bluish on each leg, value \$25. J. A. Hawkins, County Clerk, Columbus, Kan.

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

BUSH'S SUMMER CHICKS. ALL LEG-horns \$8.00; Anconas, Barred Rocks, Single Reds \$9.50; Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Minorcas, \$10.00; Assorted, \$8.50. Immediate live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. Bush's Poultry Farms, Box 611, Hutchinson, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

QUALITY CHICKS: LEGHORNS \$8 HUNDred, Reds, Rocks \$9.50. Wyandottes, Orpingtons \$10. Jenkins Hatchery, Jewell, Kan. CO-OPERATIVE CHICKS—HIGHEST QUALITY, 7c up. Prepaid, live delivery. Write for prices. Co-operative Hatchery, Chillicothe, Mo.

BABY CHICKS: ROCKS, REDS, ORPINGTONS and Wyandottes, \$9.00. Leghorns \$8.00. Assorted \$7.00. Postpaid. Ivy Vine Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

CHIX COD. WHITE, BROWN, BUFF LEG-horns; Anconas, 100-\$8.50. Reds, Barred, White Rocks; Black Minorcas, \$9.50. Mixed, \$8.00. Capper Hatchery, Elgin, Iowa.

BEST QUALITY CHICKS: AUGUST, SEP-tember delivery. Leghorns \$8; Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, \$9; Langshans \$10. Postpaid. Ideal Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

ACCREDITED CHICKS: LOW CUT PRICES on 12 leading varieties. Backed by fourteen years reputation for quality and satisfaction. Catalog free. Booth Hatchery, Box 535, Clinton, Mo.

QUALITY CHICKS, AT REDUCED PRICES. State accredited, hatched from high egg producing flocks, 15 breeds. Thousands of chicks weekly. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Our eleventh season. Satisfied customers everywhere. Write for free illustrated catalog and low prices. Lindstrom Hatchery & Poultry Farm, Box 100, Clinton, Mo.

LEGHORNS

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN PUL-lets for sale. Mrs. G. C. Cole, Levant, Kan.

COCKERELS—MARCH HATCHED. LARGE Barron Leghorns, 272-314 egg strain, \$1.50. Frost White Egg Farm, Weaubleau, Mo.

MINORCAS

S. C. WHITE MINORCA COCKERELS. C. A. Dettweiler, Halstead, Kan.

GAMBLE'S MAMMOTH SINGLE COMB White Minorcas. State certified. Eggs, cockerels. Mrs. C. F. Gamble, Earleton, Kan.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

LEGHORN BROILERS, HENS, COX, AND other poultry wanted. Coops loaned free. The Copes, Topeka.

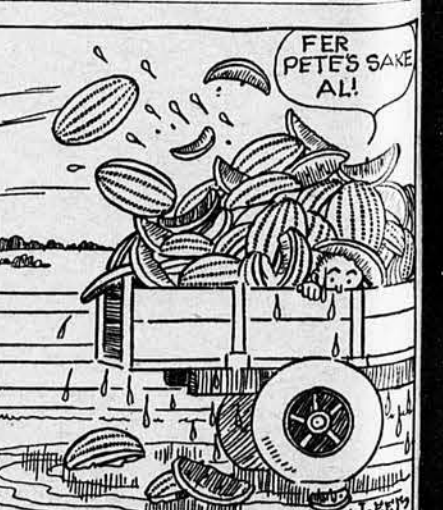
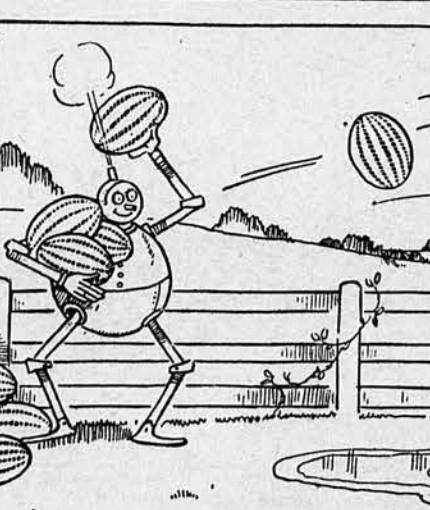
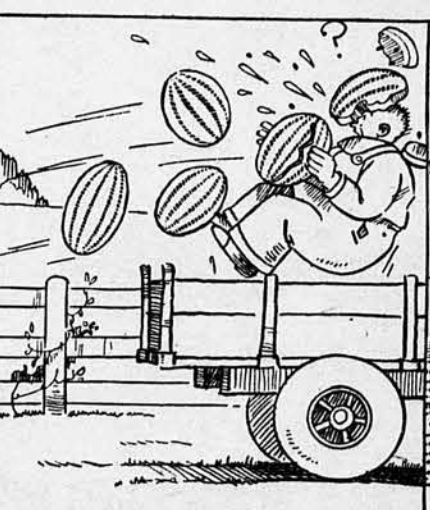
PREMIUM PRICES PAID FOR SELECT market eggs and poultry. Get our quotations now. Premium Poultry Products Company, Topeka.

SHIP YOUR OWN POULTRY AND EGGS; coops furnished. Write us for prices and shipping tags. Trimble-Compton Produce Co., Kansas City, Mo.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

Lousy Hens and Chickens

can't lay or grow properly. Lice and mites kill thousands. We have discovered a sure method of getting rid of them. No dusting. No spraying. No handling. Just drop one of our Sure Death Tablets in each gallon of drinking water or milk. All vermin disappear in a few days. Is also valuable tonic and conditioner. Safe. Economical. Harmless. Does not affect eggs or flesh. Fine for baby chicks, turkeys and pigeons. Used on our own flocks for years. Now offered you on basis of satisfaction or money back. Generous package containing 150 tablets, postpaid \$1, cash or C. O. D. Valuable bulletins on poultry diseases and feeding problems free with order. Agents wanted. Erindale Poultry Farm, R. 11, Hamburg, N. Y.



The Activities of Al Acres—Tin Henry's Delivery is Too Fast and Frequent for Slim

POULTRY SUPPLIES

TURKEY—GUARANTEED REMEDY FOR turkey cholera or money back. Turkey Remedy Co., McAllester, Kan.

INCUBATORS

WANTED: A GOOD MAMMOTH BUCKEYE incubator. R. D. Cadwell, Lawrence, Kan.
FOR SALE: ONE NO. 7 BUCKEYE IN- cubator, perfect condition. The Tudor Hatchery, 1277 Van Buren, Topeka, Kan.

LIVESTOCK

SHEEP AND GOATS

FOR SALE: REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE rams, yearlings and two year olds. Also flock of reg. ewes and lambs. J. W. Alexander, Burlington, Kan.

CONTAGIOUS ABORTION IN CATTLE stopped. Five years successful record. Guaranteed cure and prevention. Folder, explaining, free. **Swainside Farms**, Bucktail, Neb.

REAL ESTATE

MISCELLANEOUS LANDS

ATTENTION, Farm Buyers, anywhere. Deal direct with owners. List of farm bargains free. E. Gross, North Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—Several tracts of land at bar- gain prices. Good wheat and pasture land with running water. Call on or address A. E. Johnson, Greensburg, Kan.

OWN A FARM in Minnesota, Dakota, Mon- tana, Idaho, Washington or Oregon. Crop payment or easy terms. Free literature; mention state. H. W. Byerly, 81 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minnesota.

IMPROVED FARMS FOR RENT in Minne- sota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. Cheap round-trip tickets. **FREE BOOKS**. E. C. Leedy, Dept. 600, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minn.

KANSAS

FARM: 200 A., 90 broken. For particulars write Lester Mack, Onaga, Kansas.

WHEAT LAND in the new wheat belt. Shaps, E. E. Nelson, Garden City, Kan.

FINE CROP LAND \$29 A. \$5 A. cash, bal. crop payments. Ely, Garden City, Kan.

EASTERN Kansas Farms—Lyon and Coffey Co. Write Ed. F. Milner, Hartford, Kansas.

SUBURBAN HOMES, houses, farms for sale. Free list. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.

WESTERN KANSAS WHEAT LAND CHEAP. Any size tract. Write Geo. J. Downer, Syracuse, Kan.

400 ACRES improved land for sale by owner. Well watered, cultivated bottom land. Earnest Sowers, Dunlap, Kansas.

500 FARMS, easy terms. Western half of Kansas. Write for list. Avery & Keeling, Cimarron, Kansas.

WRITE for catalog on foreclosure farms, also particulars on 6% securities. The Mansfield Finance Corporation, Topeka, Kan.

CHOICE IMP. farms on Victory highway and Kaw Valley from 10 A. up. Priced to sell. Write us. Hemphill Land Co., Lawrence, Ka.

800 ACRES—BEST NEW WHEAT LAND Under cultivation. Good terms. Price \$21 per acre. Chas. H. Mitchell, Dighton, Kansas.

40 A. ALL TILLABLE. Modern house. On concrete road. 3 mi. Lawrence and State University. Price \$14,000. Hosford Inv. Co., Lawrence, Kan.

200 ACRE dairy and grain farm. 1 1/2 miles from hard road, about 6 miles from milk condenser. Splendidly improved, fine farm. Will sell on most liberal terms or exchange for city property, merchandise or clear Western land. Send for views. Allen County Investment Co., Iola, Kansas.

2280 A. wheat farm, tributary to Copeland and Plains, all level, excellent soil, well improved, 1,000 A. cultivated, price \$30 per acre, terms 20 to 40 quarters in one locality. Prices \$15 to \$25 per A., excellent terms. All excellent wheat land, one good crop will more than pay for it. Full information regarding these or other lands in the rapidly developing southwest, on request. E. & B. Realty Co., Copeland, Kansas.

ARKANSAS

FOR Dairy, Fruit and Poultry Farms write Searcy County Realty Co., Leslie, Ark.

IF INTERESTED in fine agricultural lands in Northeast Arkansas, where crop failures unknown, see or write F. M. Messer, Walnut Ridge, Arkansas.

1500 SECURES NICE 120. Well located, 50 A. rich, tillable. Bal. timbered pasture. Spring, fruit; free range; healthful climate; good buildings. Priced \$1,000. Other bargains; free. **WILKS, Mtn. Home, Ark.**

ALABAMA

MUSCLE SHOALS

For information about this gigantic \$170,- 000,000 industrial development and surrounding property values write O. F. Madgux, care Muscle Shoals Land Corporation, Sheffield, Alabama.

COLORADO

EASTERN COLO.—Best wheat and corn land \$20 A. \$1000 on each 1/4 section. Bal. crop payment. Mr. & Mrs. C. A. Smith, Eads, Colo.

40 A. improved Colorado ranch. \$2,400; 40. \$160; 320, \$1,200; 800, \$4,000. Bargains. R. Brown, Florence, Colo.

SAN LUIS VALLEY COLORADO irrigated farms are a safe investment and delightful, healthy place to live. Land values are low in proportion to production. Am offering some attractive bargains at this time. Elmer E. Foley, Biting Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

FOR SALE—Fine irrigated farm near Lamar, Colorado, 240 acres well improved. We obtained this farm by foreclosure and will sell same for what we have in it. Terms may be arranged with us. This is one of the best opportunities you will have to acquire a first class farm at foreclosure prices. Write us for further particulars and appointment to see farm. The Shirley Loan Company, 1654 Broadway, Denver, Colorado.

REAL ESTATE

COLORADO

WELL located 160, imp., 28 mi. east Denver, 2 Bennett, Victory Highway, U. P. R. R. All cult, consolidated school, mail, milk route. Immediate possession. Terms; bargain. T. C. Shomber, 116 S. Bannock, Denver, Colo.

S. E. COLO. wheat land at \$10 per A. Per- fectly smooth half section. 18 mi. N. W. Manter, in Prowers County, Colo. All fenced 60 acres cult.; small house; good well and windmill; price \$10 per acre. \$500 cash and good terms; write for full description, illustrated booklet and list of other lands. E. J. Thayer, Box 291, Holly, Colo.

GOING STOCK RANCH fully equipped. Now is the time—cattle are scarce in U. S. and prices good. The man who buys this stocked ranch can become independent in a short time. 3440 A. deeded land, 2 sec. leased; 2880 A. irrigated hayland (superabundance of water); 1000 whitefaced cattle, 50 horses, all kinds machinery, complete equipment, 2 sets improvements; 15-m. house, elec lights, bath, toilet, hot water heat, fully furnished; 6 mi. best fishing in West, fishing privilege alone big asset. Ideal location for stock raising. The Cartwright Realty Co., 324-17th St., Denver, Colo.

Colorado Ranch Bargains

4,000 acres near Denver, partly under ir- rigation, good farm buildings, cuts 700 tons of alfalfa, \$20 an acre.

11,000-acre well improved irrigated ranch, adjoins town and railroad, cuts 3,000 tons of hay, \$25 an acre.

32,000 acre stock ranch, \$3.75 an acre.

Several hundred tracts of good grain land in quarter, half sections, etc., \$7.50 to \$10 per acre. Write us for further particulars.

SYDNEY C. OSMER & CO.,

415 17th St., Denver, Colorado

MISSOURI

LISTEN: 20, 30, 40, 50, 60 and 80 acre farms. Prices \$400 and up; terms to suit. Big list free. Ward, Ava, Mo.

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

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

OKLAHOMA

FORECLOSED FARMS
 For sale. Small cash payment, balance at 7% for five years. Good tenants wanted. American Investment Company, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

PENNSYLVANIA

240 ACRES, two houses, 30 registered Jer- seys, electricity, tools. Near school, concrete, town. \$15,000. Box 73, Troy, Pa.

FOR RENT

FOR RENT—1760 acre farm in Sherman Co., Kansas, 1,000 acres cultivated, 6 room house, fair out-buildings. E. A. Miner, Broken Bow, Nebr.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

TRADES EVERYWHERE—What have you? Big list free. Bersie Agency, Eldorado, Ka.

BARGAINS—East Kan., West Mo. Farms— Sale or exchg. Sewell Land Co., Garnett, Ka.

BLACK FLAT LANE CO. FARMS for sale or trade. Easy terms. Price \$20 to \$45 per acre. Write or come and see land. Chas. H. Mitchell, Dighton, Kan.

160 ACRE OHIO FARM adjoining good town, splendid improvements; Owner wants Kansas farm. Mansfield Co., 1205 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

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

Public Sales of Livestock

Jersey Cattle

August 19—Chas. Long, Stockton, Kan.

Oct. 19—Geo. E. Mather, Corning, Kan.

Holstein Cattle

Nov. 17—Roy H. Johnson, Oskaloosa, Kan.

Ayrshire Cattle

Oct. 28—H. H. Hoffman, Abilene, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle

Oct. 19—Tomson Bros., Wakarusa and Dover, Kan.

Oct. 20—S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan.

Nov. 5—Aron Co. Shorthorn Breeders, Hum- boldt, Kan.

Hereford Cattle

Oct. 18, 19, 20—C. G. Cochran & Sons, Hays, Kan.

Duroc Hogs

Aug. 11—Woodbury Farm, Sabetha, Kan

Aug. 14—E. E. Innis, Meade, Kansas.

Aug. 18—Leo Breeden and J. A. Axtell & Sons, Great Bend, Kan.

Aug. 20—E. G. Hoover, Wichita, Kan.

Sept. 1—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.

Oct. 13—Long Duroc Farm, Ellsworth, Kan.

Oct. 13—W. Gladfelter, Emporia, Kan.

Oct. 15—M. R. Peterson, Troy, Kan.

Oct. 20—N. H. Angle & Son, Courtland, Kan.

Oct. 21—Earl Means, Everest, Kan.

Oct. 27—C. G. Clark, Overbrook, Kan.

Jan. 19—L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, Kan.

Jan. 20—Woody & Crowl, Barnard, Kan.

Poland China Hogs

Feb. 2—W. H. Hilbert, Corning, Kan.

Aug. 10—Walter B. Brown, Perry, Kan.

Oct. 12—John D. Henry, Leocompton, Kan.

Oct. 19—H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, Kan.

Oct. 20—H. T. Morton, Stockton, Kan.

Feb. 15—H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, Kan.

Spotted Poland China Hogs

Feb. 3—Lynch Bros., Jamestown, Kan.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By J. W. Johnson

Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.

Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Bannister, near Swope Park, Kansas City, and at their La Cima Jersey cattle farm, July 24, entertained the Southwest Jersey cattle breeders all afternoon, and dinner was served at 7:30 in the evening.

Kansas farmers and dairymen are becoming convinced that cow testing associations are very necessary if they are to make a profit from dairying. Here is the way it is working in Nebraska, according to the Nebraska Farmer. Three hundred and forty cows have been discarded as unprofitable from the ten official cow testing associations in Nebraska since the first one began three years ago, according to reports of the College of Agriculture. Thirty-one good purebred sires have displaced scrubs. One hundred and sixty-nine good milk cows have been sold to other parties at an average price of \$127.90 per head, which is estimated to be at least \$25 more than they would have brought without the official records. Two hundred and thirty-three cows have produced more than 300 pounds of butterfat in a year. When it is considered that four of the ten associations have been organized within the past year and have hardly started to add figures to each of begun to reap the benefits of their organizations.

These figures do not include other great benefits of the testing association, those of increased production from better feeding and those of getting a higher price for young stock from the tested cows. Farmers have said that testing made them more interested in their cows, and, being more interested, they fed and cared for them in a way that increased the milk production and the profits.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By Jesse R. Johnson

463 West 9th St., Wichita, Kan.

Leo Breeden, out at Great Bend and Axtell, and his son of the same place, have issued a catalog of their Duroc bred sow sale to be held August 18th.

The E. G. Hoover Duroc bred sow and boar sale to be held at Hoover Orchards, near Wichita, should be of interest to every breeder in the corn belt. A catalog can be had for the asking. The date is August 20.

It is a revelation to travel over the counties of Southwestern Kansas and see the big wheat piles and the preparation being made for this fall's seeding. In many instances the wheat threshed this year is paying for the land. But the few cows, hogs and chickens make the visitor from farther east feel insecure. Such crops only come occasionally and there should, it seems, be something more to depend on in lean years.

During breathing spells between receiving bank deposits made possible by the largest wheat yield in the history of Meade county, E. E. Innis is writing the catalog for his August 14th sale of bred sows and last fall and spring boars. He will be glad to send it free to anyone interested in better hogs for the Southwest or any other part of this or adjoining states.

The Quest

Life is an endless quest, and its meaning is determined by what we are looking for. It is not necessary that we shall find what we seek, arrive at a pre-determined goal and be able to assure ourselves and the world triumphantly that the thing we have attained is exactly what we always wanted. What matters greatly is that we shall continue to strive and to move onward. It has been wisely said that it is better to travel hopefully than to arrive. And "a man sits as many risks as he runs."

But a mere restlessness does not make a lifetime noble and fruitful. Curiosity, the limitless and unappeased, of itself produces nothing. We have too much with us those who wish to be electrified continually by the tingling shock of fresh thrills and sensations, tho the reaction leaves them spent. They seem to believe the world was made to amuse them; they are onlookers at a play, strollers thru a museum, perpetual guests at a feast of bounty and of beauty, whoever remains outside and unfed.

They need a vision; and it is forever true that "where there is no vision the people perish." They need to see that this world, tho made for each of us, as Browning said, was made that we might serve it and not merely use it; might give to it and not simply take therefrom, and might add by the contribution of our toiling lives and thinking minds to the sum total of the truth and goodness that we found when we came here. Of little avail is the quest if the outcome is but treasure-trove that we put by for ourselves; and we are bound by the fact of our humanity as well as by our inheritance of the divine to remember always that "the best things any mortal hath are those that every mortal shares."

One hour out of 10 is needed to keep the tractor in good condition.

DUROC HOGS

Sale of Registered Duroc Jerseys



At the place adjoining the office of Meade, Kan.

Saturday August 14

40 head of Bred Sows and Gilts. 3 Fall Boars, 5 Spring Boars.

Thirty head of the biggest fall gilts in the State will sell. They are sired by such boars as Big Sensation Master and Pilot's Top Colonel by Shepherd's Unique Top Colonel.

The entire offering of sows and gilts bred to GREAT STILTS and THE COLO-NEL. Two of the best young boars in Kansas. Everything immune.

Write for catalog.

Innis Duroc Farm, Meade, Kan.

Boyd Newcom, Auctioneer.

Hoover's Duroc Sale

50 Bred Sows—Friday, Aug. 20

Consistent Durocs. Send name for catalog and literature.

E. G. Hoover, R. F. D. 9, Wichita, Kan.

HUMES' SPRING PIGS

Nice thrifty pigs, the best I ever raised. By King of Pathfinders and Col. Jack, dams by Originator 8rd., Long King Col and Great Col. Write L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, Kan.

SHEPHERD'S DUROCS

Offering bred gilts, sows, serviceable boars, spring boars. Write me your wants. Twenty years a breeder. I guarantee satisfaction. G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.

BRED SOWS AND GILTS

Shipped on approval. Write for prices and photographs. 1924 Kansas champion heads our herd. **STANTS BROS., Abilene, Kansas.**

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Poland China Bred Sows

10 bred sows, 10 Jan. and Feb. boars, 10 Jan. and Feb. gilts. Sired by or bred to son of Latchrite. Good individuals. S. M. KNOX, HUMBOLDT, KAN.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

LYNCH BROS. SPOTTED POLANDS

Outstanding lot of fine spring boars. Also spring gilts. No relation. **Lynch Bros., (Cloud County), Jamestown, Ka.**

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

Chester White Hogs. Spring pigs, either sex, 12 wks. old \$17.50 to \$25 ea. Pairs and trios not akit, Fall boars of 200 lbs. priced right. Sows for fall farrow. Shipped C. O. D. on approval. **ALPHA WIEMERS, Diller, Neb.**



ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE

Angus Herd for Sale

On account of dry weather and poor pastures, we offer our herd of Reg. Angus cattle for immediate sale. 24 cows, 14 spring calves, 3 young bulls and one herd bull. Cows mostly of popular families and good individuals. Bargain if taken soon. Write or see **Wyckoff Bros., Luray, (Russell Co.) Kan.**

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

A Valuable Call
 Plenty of milk and butter, with size, quality and gentleness and without horns. That's **Polled Shorthorns**

Dehorn your herd with a Polled Shorthorn bull \$75 to \$200.

J. C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Kansas.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

REG. GUERNSEY BULL

for sale past year old; two high grade cows fresh soon; two yearling heifers. Excellent stock. **Dr. E. G. L. HARBOUR, Box 113, Lawrence, Kansas**

SEVERAL GUERNSEY BULLS

ready for service, best of breeding and moderate prices. **Dr. J. T. Axtell, Newton, Kan.**

JERSEY CATTLE

DISPERSAL SALE

Forty-five head, well selected Hood Farm breeding second week of November. Accredited herd with G. T. A. records. Peace Creek Jersey Farm. **Chas. Fritzmeier, Stafford, Kan.**

SHEEP AND GOATS

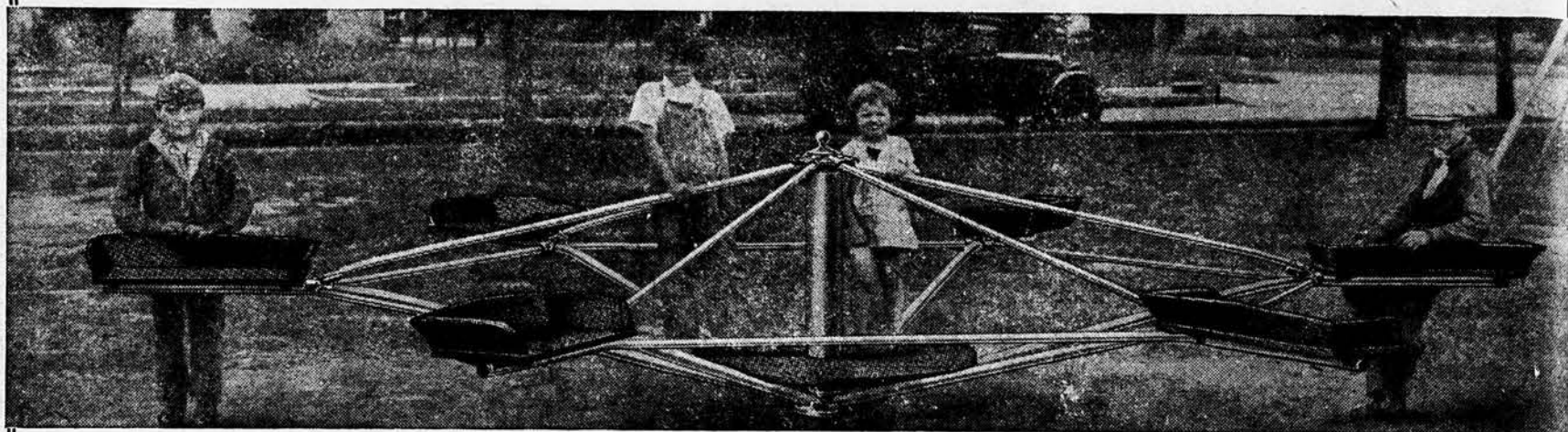
49 EWES AND LAMBS

for sale pure bred Shropshires and one extra good ram. **C. Walter Sander, R. R. 2, Stockton, Kan.**

There is always a way of salvation, and the Charleston is doing wonders for muscles almost ruined by the fly-ver habit.

FUN? —HEAPS OF IT!

The Jayhawk Merry-Go-Round



The Most Popular Piece of Playground Equipment Ever Devised

"PILE ON, KIDS!!" The more the merrier! From 15 to 30 children ride at one time. No thrill so great—no pleasure so tireless as a whirling merry-go-round of ANY description—Remember how YOU used to nail a plank to the top of a post to make one?—Remember how YOU begged for nickels as you watched the galloping horses at the carnival? The JAYHAWK is built strong enough to carry thousands of pounds, yet runs so light that a 5-year-old child can turn it. "All aboard for Kansas City, Chicago and New York."

Professor Andrews of the Kansas State Agricultural College Says:

"I wish to recommend as perhaps the most useful and important piece of apparatus which can be purchased for the average school playground, a JAYHAWK Merry-Go-Round. I believe that it is the best circular swing made. It is the simplest swing with which I am acquainted and will stand any amount of punishment and any number of children may play upon it as long as they can pile on. Children, seemingly, never tire of this piece of apparatus."
(Signed) W. H. Andrews, Professor, the Department of Education.

Here Are Some Other Letters—Let These Folks Tell You

From a County Superintendent

Several JAYHAWK MERRY-GO-ROUNDS are in use on school playgrounds in this county. They are well built, durable and are enjoyed by the children.
Co. Supt. Public Ins., Washington Co., Kans.
GEORGE C. TURNER.

An Athletic Instructor

I have watched children at play on the JAYHAWK and am convinced that it is one of the safest pieces of playground apparatus on the market. It provides wholesome exercise and excels in all-around development of the child. Any school needing a sound, well built piece of playground apparatus should by all means install a JAYHAWK MERRY-GO-ROUND. Yours very truly,
Director of Athletics, Salina, Kan.
H. W. POORT.

Topeka Parents Like It

The Jayhawk Merry-Go-Round we bought for Van Buren School,

is giving excellent satisfaction. Children are using it from early morning till late at night and never seem to tire of it. Often there are from thirty to forty riding it. It has given us no trouble whatever. As strong, simple and accident-proof as it is, I expect it to last for many years. Considering everything, it is the cheapest apparatus on the market. I wish every playground could have one.
(Signed) J. M. KESSLER,
Parent Teachers Ass'n., Topeka, Kans.

Played All Day in the Rain

The JAYHAWK MERRY-GO-ROUND is sure all claimed for it. The sturdy construction permits unlimited number of children to ride at one time, as it seems impossible to break down. The kiddies never seem to tire of this ride. One day this week a bunch of youngsters rode all afternoon in a pouring rain. We are glad to recommend the JAYHAWK for any playground.
Respectfully,
THE RIVERSIDE PARK CO.,
Uhrichville, Ohio.
W. G. Maurer, Sec'y.

And California, Too

PUBLIC SCHOOLS, COMPTON, CALIFORNIA
The Beck-Nor Company, Salina, Kansas.
I enclose payment in full for the MERRY-GO-ROUND installed here recently. We are very well pleased with it.
Yours very truly,
President Board of Directors,
NELL HOLMAN.

Tried a Sample—Bought 9 More

The JAYHAWK MERRY-GO-ROUND is very popular with the youngsters, and is very substantially built and is as near "fool proof" as a piece of apparatus of this nature could be. We are well pleased with its performance as is evidenced by the fact that we have placed orders for nine additional machines.
Yours very truly,
THE SALINA PUBLIC SCHOOLS,
By F. L. Reynolds.

Listen, Kiddies!

The chances are that your school directors would like to buy a JAYHAWK for your school. If YOU would like to have one it's up to you to see that each director sees this advertisement. We don't get much unless we work for it. Abraham Lincoln was elected president—but he CONVINCED PEOPLE HE SHOULD BE ELECTED! If you and your school mates want a JAYHAWK—well, let folks in your district know you want it!

Why Your School Should Order a JAYHAWK

Three children—or thirty—any number—can and do play happily together on the JAYHAWK and they never tire of it. A real economy: One JAYHAWK entertains more children at a time than several hundred dollars worth of other equipment. Unbreakable: Guaranteed against breakage of any metal part for five years and should last as long as the school building. JAYHAWKS in use five years are as sturdy, solid and run as easy as when installed.

For rural schools having small attendance—not enough for baseball, basketball and such games, the JAYHAWK is a real blessing.

Helps to make your school a STANDARD SCHOOL. Playground equipment is one of the requirements.

Listen, Directors!

Don't you wish you could step back again into school days and take your ride on a JAYHAWK? They'll never be children but once—give them all the happiness you can. Give them the same fun, at least, that the town children have with their playground equipment. "That which we enjoy we do best." Add to the pleasure of school and you add to the benefits of school.

Order NOW! Have a JAYHAWK for the first day of school.

Strong and Sturdy—

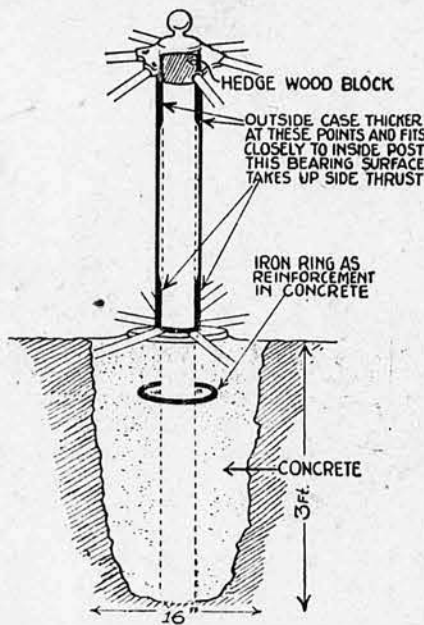
Guaranteed for Five Years
Against Breakage of Any
Metal Part

Diameter of Swing.....16 Feet
Height of Seats (above ground).....27 Inches
Width of Seats.....12x27
Height of Central Post (above ground).....46 Inches
Diameter of Platform.....4 Feet
Distance of Platform (above ground).....12 Inches
Colors: Pipes Galvanized; Stem and Castings Green; Platform and Seats Red.

Shipping Weight.....485 Pounds
A permanent improvement: JAYHAWKS used five years are as good as new. Nothing to get out of order. Nothing to warp or break. Built like a steel bridge.

The weight is carried on a small surface with little friction; side strains are distributed over the bearing surface of the upright central post. The main stem is iron, strong and heavy, six feet long, four inches in diameter. Hub is all metal, four inches in diameter (inside measurement). On upper end of hub is a heavy (one piece) cast cap. This cap carries all of the weight of the machine on a hard wood bearing. On bottom end of hub is a cast (one piece) flange to which are attached the seat arms. This flange is made extra heavy to take care of any extra amount of strain that might be given it, such as children jumping on the seats or an unusually heavy load on one side. Arms (the beams on which the seats are placed) are of 1 1/4-inch heavy round pipe, each eight feet long, making the swing sixteen feet in diameter. Seats are built of well-seasoned wood, well ironed at corners and well braced.

The Beck-Nor Co., 520 Maple St., Salina, Kansas



GUARANTEE

We guarantee the JAYHAWK MERRY-GO-ROUND to please you. If you mail us the order below signed by the Directors of your School, we will give you the privilege of returning the JAYHAWK at ANY time and for ANY reason whatever within 30 days after it is set up. Furthermore, we guarantee all metal parts against breakage for 5 years. THE BECK-NOR CO.

A Year to Pay if You Like—Special 10-Day Offer

The price of the JAYHAWK is \$150 f. o. b., Salina, Kansas. But on all orders received direct from this advertisement we will prepay the freight. If your treasury is short of funds send Warrant along with order endorsed by treasurer "Not paid for lack of funds." Only 6% interest will be charged, beginning October 1st, 1926.

ORDER

THE BECK-NOR COMPANY, Salina, Kansas.
Gentlemen: Please enter our order for one JAYHAWK Merry-Go-Round to be shipped

(Date)..... to (Name).....

(Postoffice)..... (State).....

We, the Directors of School District Number..... of (County).....

(State)..... agree to remit \$150 in accordance with plan (Write

One or Two here)..... as checked with X below:

Plan 1—Check or Order for Cash upon receipt of JAYHAWK.

Plan 2—School Warrant for \$150 herewith attached to this order, to bear interest at 6% from October 15, 1926, until paid. Signed this (Date)..... of..... 1926

(Signed)..... Director Dist. No.....

(Signed)..... Clerk Dist. No.....

(Signed)..... Treasurer Dist. No.....