CAP.Z

KANSAS FARMER

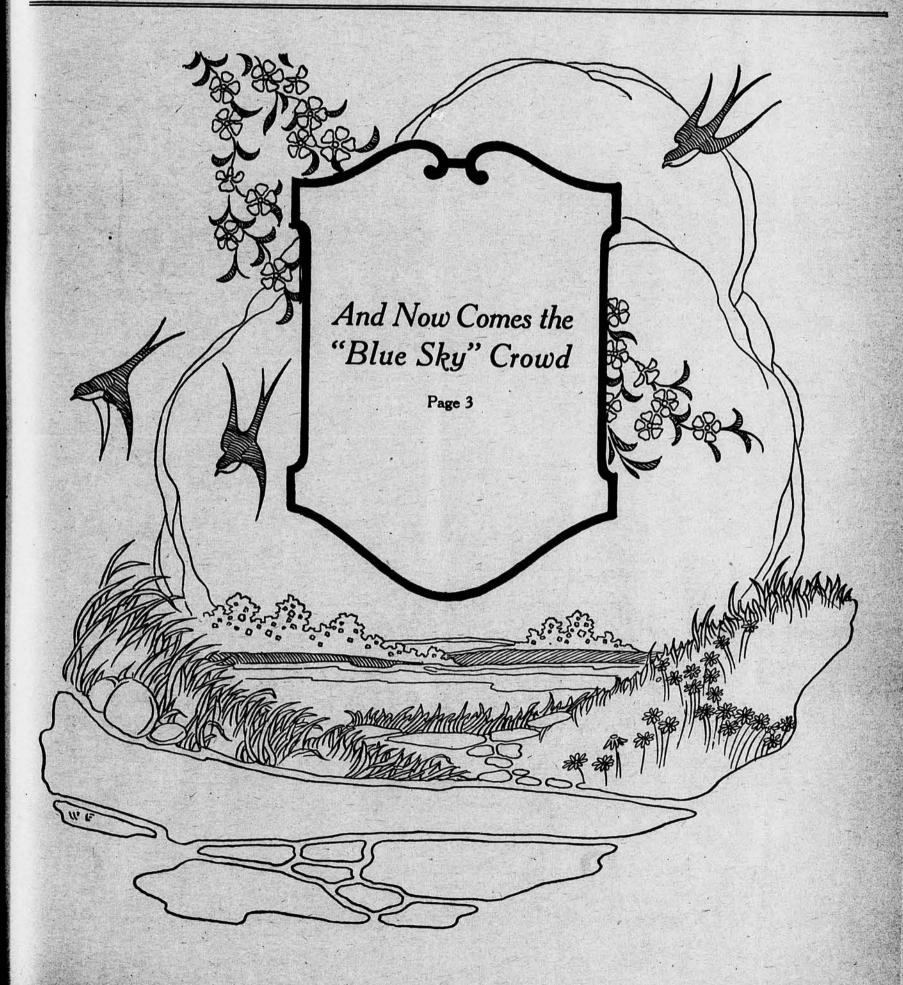
MAIL & BREEZE



Volume 63

August 15, 1925

Number 33





Which oil is best?

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MADE BY THE REFINERS OF SKELLY GASOLINE

There's Plenty of Rain Now

Crops and Pastures are Growing Mighty Well These Days in Coffey County

BY HARLEY HATCH

close to 1½ inches would make 50 per cent of a normal corn crop. Kafir is in much better condition, and with this rain can go on and make virtually a full crop. There are other localities we have eight hands dispensed with, not far from this farm which have been fortunate in their showers, and in those places corn will run from 75 per cent to a full crop. There is going to be a world of rough feed here and hay is plentiful and cheap, buyers paying \$8 a ton for good baled prairle hay delivered on track. This rain will revive pastures, and some close to town hay is plentiful and cheap, buyers paying \$8 a ton for good baled prairie hay delivered on track. This rain will revive pastures, and some close to town were in need of revival; the farther one gets from town, the better the pastures are. There are pastures in this locality from which one could cut a very fair hay crop. We are going into August with about the coolest weather I ever saw in Kansas at this season.

When Hay's Under Cover

The rain split the week right in two, so far as haying was concerned. We have the small fields done and the barns are full to the square; later, after the hay is settled, we can put in 6 or 8 tons more. We have found that the hay under a roof is much better than that put in even the best built stack. If one has cattle, the tops and bottoms of the stacks can be fed and so are not a total loss, altho I imagine if the cattle could talk they would tell us that they liked good hay better than they did poor. Where hay is to be sold, there is no stacking done; it is all baled from the windrow stacked hay I believe there is a loss of 25 per cent in tops and bottoms. I am still getting letters from folks in dry districts who wish to buy hay; there is plenty in the Yates Center-Gridley field as a large part of the 1924 crop was carried over. This year-old hay is bright and of good quality, but lacks just a little of the freshness but lacks just a little of the freshness of the hay just baled.

Horses are Getting Old

During a stop in the threshing the other day some of the hands were discussing the shortage of horses which seems to be looming up ahead. From instances taken all over the neighborhood they found that the majority of the farm horses were more than 10 years old, and they were wondering what would happen in about five years when everybody awoke to the fact that there were no longer horses enough to do the necessary farm work. I butted in at this time and asked if the same did not hold good with farmers, and after taking stock of the men now doing the farm work in this part of Coffey county they agreed with me that, unless a radical change took place soon, there would be a scarcity of farmers as well as of farm horses. Of the threshing crews then at work in the neighborhood it was figured up that fully 60 per cent of the workers were more than 45 years old. It may be that when the tractor age arrives, when farm work can be done without horses, the young fellows will hang to the farm and stop going to town, but unless that day does arrive the production of food for the great cities will have to be done by old men and

More Power Works Now

While watching the others work at threshing the other day I could not help thinking of how the work was done some 30 or more years ago. Then even a little 10-horse power machine had to have 12 to 14 men on the job, not counting the machine men. If he and an hen—'Arrison,"
there was a pretty good sized setting
of wheat, it took four men—or boys.
When, if ever, does a standing army
rather—on the straw stack. Then it in the Riff country sit down?

AFTER 38 days of waiting our rain took two band cutters and there were has come at last. It came 10 usually four bundle pitchers taking it days too late to make a good easy. It took a man and a boy to crop of corn; from the looks of our measure the grain, the man to snap crop and that seen along the road to the tally and the boy to empty the town I should judge that this rain of half bushels. Most of this work is now close to 1½ inches would make 50 per taken care of by the machine; it feeds, cent of a normal corn crop. Kafir is cuts bands, weighs and dumps the

Good Year For Kafir

This seems to have been a year when it would have been considerable money in our pockets if we had had 20 acres of kafir on this farm instead of having all corn. Kafir bids fair to make a good yield, while corn will make but little better than half a crop. These instances happen just often enough to keep farmers raising kafir. Kafir has its good points and we have raised a lot of it in the past on this farm, but I never liked the crop and do not like it now. While it makes a large tonnage of fodder the quality of the feed produced does not compare with corn, and on this farm in the years from 1896 to 1923 corn, as a rule, produced more bushels to the and so are not a total loss, altho I imagine if the cattle could talk they like the present one when kafir made would tell us that they liked good hay a good crop while corn was poor, but better than they did poor. Where hay there were not more than three or is to be sold, there is no stacking four of those. There are three crops done; it is all baled from the windrow raised here which we also have raised and by this method there is no loss in the past and which I dislike; they unless a sudden shower catches one are kafir, flax and rye. My main objection to kafir is the condition in stacked hay I believe there is a loss which it leaves the ground; we obtain acre than did kafir. There were years which it leaves the ground; my objection to flax is that it is seldom or never a paying crop, and the man who raises rye, aside from a small lot for winter pasture, has a job that never pays wages.

\$40 For the Yearlings

We had thought of feeding a few cattle again this winter but have given it up. We have hogs enough to eat all the corn we will raise, aside from all the corn we will raise, aside from what must be fed to the cows and heifers, and we concluded the price of corn was likely to be too high to risk buying it to put into cattle. So this week we sold the steers we intended to feed; the market for all kinds of cattle just now is fairly good; it does not take a very big canner cow to bring \$30. That seems a good price to does not take a very big canner cow to bring \$30. That seems a good price compared with what has been paid for that class of cattle during the last five years. Yearling stocker steers bring around \$6 a hundred, right at the pas-ture gates. This makes the average long yearling bring from \$35 to \$40 on the farm, and they can be reised for long yearling bring from \$35 to \$40 on the farm, and they can be raised for that on our cheap pasture land and leave a small profit behind them. If one had to pay \$100 to \$150 an acrefor land on which to grow such cattle no profit could be shown, but down here one can buy as good grass land as there is in the West for \$40 an acre. That is one advantage this part of Kansas has; it can produce good cattle as cheaply as it can be done in any part of the country.

Getting the Wrong Number

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Getting wrong numbers over the tele-phone is not always the fault of the operator. Faulty enunciation is more often to blame. This incident illustrates one of the difficulties an operator has to overcome in answering calls: An Englishman speaks over the telephone:

"Yes, this is Mr. 'Arrison. What, you can't 'ear? This is Mr. 'Arrison haitch, hay, two hars, a hi, a hess, a ho and an hen—'Arrison."

Achning Sidesteps Chore Drudgery With Time Saving Tricks

HARLES J. ACHNING, who was a Lawrence hardware dealer 45 years and undertook farming east of Eudora at 66 years old, can convert his hog house into a dairy barn by taking out the partitions and installing temporary mangers. The hog house forms a part of his general barn, which is 72 by 112 feet. It is equipped with concrete floors and gutters which drain into a manure pit at the east end of the barn.

drain into a manure pit at the east end of the barn.

All partitions are removable so he can use any part of the house for brood sows, stock pigs or fattening hogs. By taking out the cross panels he can make three feeding floors for three different lots of hogs or he can feed in the central alley and keep brood sows on each side. Pahels along the alley are provided with adjustable gates so young pigs may be accorded liberties not afforded their mothers, or when they are big enough to eat, one of the farrowing pens can be used as a creep where big hogs can't get their feed. From one corner pen a hog door into the main barn gives access to a catching coop. This is of service when pigs are to be ringed or vaccinated. A series of adjustable gates gives access to the house from any of the outside lots to any compartment of the hog house. All removable gates and partitions are numbered to correspond to the pens with which they belong.

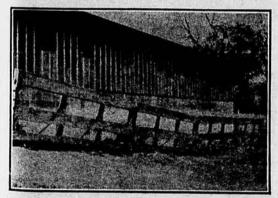
Farrowing pens are equipped with removable board floors which cover half the concrete floor area. On these bedding is spread for sows and litters. At one end of the house is a loading chute which can be used for either motor truck or wagon.

Achning built a portable alfalfa rack of 2 by

chute which can be used for either motor truck or wagon.

Achning built a portable alfalfa rack of 2 by 4's and half-inch gas pipe. The rack is broad at the bottom and narrow at the top so it cannot be overturned, but the pipes which form the slats slope upward, hopper style. By removing six bolts and four pins this rack can be taken down and stored in a narrow place. It may be used for feeding hogs, calves or sheep. It is 4 feet high, 12 feet long and the hopper is 16 inches wide at the bottom and 30 inches at the top. Corners are numbered with broad headed nails to facilitate putting the parts together.

A well and pump in a corner of the main barn supplies water for work stock, feeder cattle, dairy cows and hogs. A hose attached to the pump permits flushing the hog house floor. Steel framed windows, one in the room and one in the wall of each stall admit light and air to the hog house.



When Achning Desires to Feed a Hay or Straw Stack Portable Panels Make a Feace. In This Case They Form a Rack Beside the Barn

By M. N. Beeler

Achning built 12 portable panels for feeding roughage to cattle outside. They are 16 feet longs and 4 feet high, and are made of three boards fastened to 4 by 4's. Prongs about 5 feet long extend out from one side at the bottom. These form the base of the panels. When a straw or hay stack is to be fed these prongs are pushed into the feed and enough panels are used to make a temporary fence around the stack. As the cattle use the feed the panels are pushed in. Or they may be set alongside a fence or building. If a feed rack is needed in a lot two of the panels are faced together and held by cross bars at the ends.

Achning uses no braces in his permanent fence. Corner posts are set in concrete 4 feet deep and a "dead-man" of concrete 4 feet deep, 8 feet long and 8 inches thick holds them steady. Gates are 16 feet wide and they don't sag. A rest is provided so there is no weight on the hinges when the gate is closed. Under all drive gates is a slab of



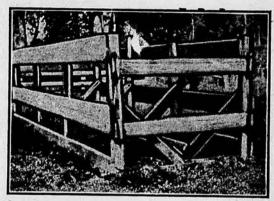
This is Achning With His Land-Measuring, Fence-Post-Counting Compass. The Idea Was Imported From Sweden by John Haglund

concrete which prevents wheels and animals from wearing holes that would let hogs thru.

A 4-foot fence has been constructed around the quarter section. The posts are 10 feet apart and in addition to staples the fence is tied in seven places on each post. Every tenth post is a lightning grounder, a No. 6 wire being pushed into the ground as far as possible and extending across and in contact with the fence wire to 3 inches above the post.

Near the top of a hill in a pasture Achning has Near the top of a hill in a pasture Achning has located a spring well. He struck water at 10 feet. The reservoir is 10 feet across. The water rises almost to the ground level. A concrete curb about 4 feet high with a concrete top was constructed over this well. Four screened openings in the walls admit air. A gray-iron manhole with a cover gives admission to the tank. A valve handle just under this cover permits turning off the supply pipe to the drinking fountain 300 feet away.

away. This drinking fountain is an ordinary tank



Two Portable Panels Have Been Fastened her With End Bars to Form a Temporary Feed Rack for Cattle

which is equipped with a float to keep water at a constant level. The tank is covered by a shed and protected from animal hoofs by a plank fence. A

constant level. The tank is covered by a shed and protected from animal hoofs by a plank fence. A concrete foundation prevents the animals from undermining the tank. Salt boxes for both cattle and hogs are provided on two sides of the tank. A division fence bisects the fountain so it can be used by animals in two pastures.

Achning has provided a portable pen for his scale. This pen is mounted on small iron wheels about 5 inches in diameter. Six iron pins fastened to the pen and which slip into auger holes on the platform hold the pen in place when stock is to be weighed. When a wagon is to be weighed the pins are pulled up and the pen is rolled on to a concrete track, one rail of which extends to the side from each end of the platform. These concrete rails are on a level with the platform and are grooved so the wheels will not run off. Horse shoes, with the bows up, are imbedded at the ends of the rails as stops. They arch over the grooves so water can run out of the grooves.

A series of gates and chutes enables Achning to drive his stock to the scale from the lots. The scale is at one end of the farm house where Achning has his office.

Another device he finds convenient is a walking

scale is at one end of the farm house where Achning has his office.

Another device he finds convenient is a walking compass. It was made by John Haglund who got the idea from Sweden. The main leg is about 4 feet 6 inches long. The other is shorter by 6 inches. A cross bar is graduated so the legs can be set 6 inches up to 5 feet apart. By setting the compass at 5 feet and by turning it first on one leg and then another, Achning can tell almost as fast as he can walk across a field how many fence posts will be required. The compass also may be used for making circular flower beds and for laying off an excavation for setting posts in concrete.

Achning's farm shop is equipped with a drill press, dies, vise, bench, anvil, forge, grinder and other tools for making simple repairs. He contends it is not the money but the time saved by home repairing that counts.

Self-feeders built of cypress 35 years ago which weigh several hundred pounds are made portable by slipping a two-wheeled truck under them. Balanced over the axle of this truck, they may be trundled to any part of the barn or feed lots. Manure which accumulates in the cattle feeding section of his barn is plowed up and dragged to a manure loader in slip scrapers. The plow, scraper and loader save a vast amount of pitchfork work.

And Now Comes the "Blue Sky" Crowd

Most of the larger banks of Kansas are filled with money seeking investment, and many of the farmers who, during previous years, were begging for an extension of their loans are buying bonds and commercial paper.—Wichita dispatch in the Topeka Daily Capital.

HAT'S a fine prologue, and an excellent indication of business conditions in many communities of Kansas. The next act is due to start at once, with the arrival of the blue sky boys, those vultures ever on the trail of casy money. However, to carry the comparison further, do you know what connection there usually is between the family shotgun and the pirates of the air?

But certainly if one has been lucky enough to make any money it is essential to invest this cash somewhere. And in financial affairs the "don'ts" come easier than intelligent ideas on what to do. But let's try a few suggestions of the construction

But let's try a few suggestions of the construction kind anyway.

In most cases it would seem that the problem of the wise investment of surplus funds would be easy. Why not put this money back where it came from, in improvements on the place which produced it? There has been too little of this in the past. There is scarcely a farm in Kansas that doesn't need either a new house or additions to the

present one, new barns or sheds, fences, drainage, electric lights, a water supply system or better farm equipment. In most cases such additions to the farm plant, if made wisely, will give a fairly high financial return, which would be as good, or

high financial return, which would be as good, or better, than one could obtain from ordinary commercial investments.

As a rule such a use of available capital is wiser than to put the money into additional land. Most farms are too big now. We need more interesting that there more extensive farming in tensive, rather than more extensive, farming in

But this will not cover every case. Always there are the unusual situations, such as where money has been obtained from the settlement of an estate from land sales or from some unusually successful farming venture where there is a need for investment outside the farm business. And in addition a slightly larger proportion of farmers are definitely trying to build up at least a small reserve, outside of the business, to carry them thru difficult financial periods, such as that following the price debacle of 1920. This is wise, and is done by most large business organizations.

When money is being held in reserve for possible farm emergencies, it naturally must be in a more or less "liquid" form, such as on time de-But this will not cover every case. Always there

posit in banks, or invested in bonds issued by the Government or by states or cities. While it is true that securities listed on the New York Stock Exchange always find a ready market, "at some price," it also is true that in periods of depression there is a great slump in average values, with the result that one may find that the cash value of a stock or of industrial or railroad bonds may have declined greatly from the price at which one purchased the offering. It is wise to have a part of one's reserve in an "available" form.

And this is true even if it means merely more of an effort to keep up the size of one's checking

And this is true even if it means merely more of an effort to keep up the size of one's checking account. One of the great limitations agriculture has carried since this generation of farmers was born—and before—is a lack of available capital. This has placed farmers, as a class, at the mercy of loan sharks, with their ruinous rates of interest, or has made it impossible for them to take advantage of financial opportunities which were theirs, or both.

If one has, thru some strange act of Fate, more

If one has, thru some strange act of Fate, more money than is required as a farm reserve, he can then go farther afield in commercial investments. But in that connection it is well to remember that this is a "rotten time" for such an adventure. The (Continued on Page 18)

Livestock Editor M. N.	Bealer
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Jayhawker Notes	Hatch
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Poultry	Kittell
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Entered as second-class matter February 16, 1906 at the postoffice at Topeka, Kansas, under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

ADVERTISING RATE

80c an agate line. Circulation 120,000

Advertising orders, changes in copy, or orders to discontinue advertisements must reach us not later than Saturday preceding date of publication, when all advertising forms close.

KANSAS FARMER

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T. A. McNEAL, Editor F. B. NICHOLS, Managing Editor

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES: One dollar a year in Kansas and Colerade.

All other states \$2 a year

Please address all letters in reference to subscription matters direct to Circulation Department, Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

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Farm Home News. Mrs. Dora L. Thompson
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RECENT soil survey made by an Indiana university showed 30 different soils in a single county. I have no doubt as great a variety could be found in a number of Kansas counties. Every farmer has discovered that some soils will grow certain crops better than other soils, but to start with this is mere guess work. He is just as likely to plant the wrong kind of seed on the land as the right kind, and of course has to pay for his mistake in a diminished crop. Farmers who years ago planted orchards by guess discovered in many cases that for some reason the orchards did not do well, but they did not know why. They had planted fruit trees on land not adapted to fruit, and lost the use of it for half a generation. The soil that was not adapted to fruit trees probably was adapted to the growing of other crops.

growing of other crops.

Every farmer who has raised stock knows from experience that sometimes the animals do well, take on flesh rapidly and make money for the feeder; at other times he knows that while he feeds as large a quantity his stock does not thrive. He does not know why but he does know that he loses money.

What science would teach him is that the stock what science would teach him is that the stock is not getting the right kind of food. He would perhaps scoff at vitamines and calories and all that kind of high brow stuff, but just the same a change of diet is what his stock needs, and it must be the right kind of diet; merely changing the feed may not do any good for the new diet may be no better than the old.

than the old.

It takes a long time to get away from the ancient idea that brains are not necessary for the farmer; that any industrious man, no matter how ignorant, can run a farm. Yes, he can, but not with the success he ought to have. The fact is that it requires more brains, more intelligence and more expert information to operate a farm successfully than almost any other kind of business.

Will farming be put on the basis it ought to be put on? Yes. That is bound to come, but I do not know how long it will take.

It will be as well organized some time as the packing business or any other great and successful business. Then the farmer, speaking collectively, will be sitting on top of the world. Then farming will be the most profitable and also the most delightful business in the world. It will not be a life of dull drudgery, but one of constant development and ever increasing interest.

Needs More Elbow Room?

Here is an indictment of our present civilization by David Starr Jordan. Chancellor Emeritus of Leland Stanford University, which seems severe, but it must be admitted is largely true. "Civilization crowds elbow room. It destroys forests, dries up springs, turns brooks into desolating torrents, replaces the big mammals by rats and mice and the insect eating song birds by English sparrows. This we cannot help, but we can mitigate it, and if we care a hoot for what our grand-children think of us we shall leave some part of nature unwrecked for their contemplation.

"Everywhere in our land of elbow room we mark a vanishing fauna and flora. A few plants flourish best under oppression. These we call weeds, and we try in vain to exterminate them. They have learned the way of civilization and how to beat it. The vermin which follow men around, rats, mice, insects and parasitic worms; are sort of animal weeds equally hard to eradicate."

David Starr Jordan is too pessimistic. The weeds, rats, mice and harmful insects can all be eradicated. The world can be restored to the paradise it ought to be and might be. There will be cooperative community farms farmed intelligently and scientifically. The land will be made to bring forth abundantly, and the dream of Isaiah the prophet will be fulfilled. Poverty and famine as we know them now will be but memories. The world is capable of supporting in comfort twice its present population, but not as it is being run at present.

Some Plain Observations

VERY few persons have any just ground for boasting, but most of them do. We boast of the superiority of our race. As a matter of fact the achievements of the race have been due to the genius, industry and sacrifices of a comparatively few individuals. Ninety per cent of the race have been followers who never have made any improvements but on the other hand have hindered the progress of the few as long as they could.

Passing Comment

-By T. A. McNeal

We do a good deal of talking about efficiency, but the hard fact is that our boasted civilization is not more than 10 per cent efficient. Of every pound of coal that is burned it is estimated that 90 per cent of the heat units are wasted.

We do a great deal of blowing about Kansas raising the best wheat in the world, which may be true, but with proper cultivation the wheat ought to be raised on one-third the number of acres it takes to grow it at present.

It costs \$3 to distribute what the original producer gets \$1 for, and yet we blow about our efficient business methods.

We collect tons of supposedly useful information

We collect tons of supposedly useful information and then hide it away where nobody ever sees it or reads it except the printer and the proofreader, and they neither know nor care to know what it is

and they neither know nor care to know what it is all about.

As a nation we have the largest collection of useless information in the world.

Even the wisest men know almost nothing compared with what there is to know, and a great deal of what they think they know now they probably will discard within the next 10 years.

Our so-called educational system is no doubt an improvement over the educational system of a hundred years ago, but at that it is a question whether it does more good than harm. It has undoubtedly ruined a great many dubs, made several hundred thousand snobs and developed a large number of scoundrels. On the other hand, however, it has developed a comparatively few who by their scientific discoveries have conferred incalculable blessings on their fellow men.

As general education increases government becomes more complicated and expensive, while the burden of it is not more equitably distributed.

We pile statute upon statute and then multiply courts whose business it is to guess at what the lawgivers meant. Knowledge has greatly increased but there is no convincing evidence that the average of human intelligence is greater than it was 2,000 years ago.

We boast about this being a country in which the

age of human intelligence is greated 2,000 years ago.

We boast about this being a country in which the majority rules. As a matter of fact the majority never did and probably never will rule.

But do not conclude from what I have said that I think the world is growing worse. It is not. It is better in many ways today than it ever was, but is still so far below what it might be that there is no cause for boasting but great reason for humility.

is no cause for boasting but great reason for humility.

Most of us are dubs and do not realize it. That is really fortunate. If we knew how little we know and what dubs we really are we might get discouraged and quit or maybe commit suicide. A full realization of how little importance we are might destroy hope, the one thing that makes life worth living.

Another Use for Sheep

ATGUT used on stringed musical instruments is not made from the intestines of cats; it comes from the intestines of sheep. The origin of the expression is said to be as follows: The word "kit" was the old name of a small violin, and since the material used in stringing the instrument was known to be made from the intestines of an animal, the expression "kitgut" was used in the same way we now say plano wire. Gradually the word "kit" became obsolete in referring to the violin, and at the same time it was interpreted as kitten or cat. Hence we have the modern fallacy that leads people to put a literal interpretation on the well known expression. well known expression.

well known expression.

An Armour & Company official says that of 22 million sheep sent to market every year in this country, 90 per cent supply the material for the manufacture of tennis racquets, musical instruments and other products requiring catgut. Sheep from various sections are utilized for different purposes. Animals from Montana and the Western ranges, where the feed is rough and coarse are chosen for the catgut used in tennis racquets, while those shipped from the Eastern and Middle states are used in making the strings for musical

instruments. The tone of a violin depends to a great extent on the kind of feed eaten by the sheep that furnishes the material from which the strings are made. From this it would seem that sheep fed on ragweed would furnish strings that give forth a ragged sound. I have often wondered what made some violins make the kind of sound they do.

One of the largest industries of the West Indies is the raising of bananas. Close to 50 million stems of this fruit are shipped to the United States every year. Eighteen months are required from the planting to the maturing of the fruit.

Contrary to a general impression, most spiders are harmless to human beings. All of the 500 species of spiders have poison glands, but none are se poisonous as they are supposed to be. While the bite of a spider may cause some annoyance it is rarely if ever fatal.

It was a Japanese by the name of Kokichi Mikimoto who conceived the idea of making pearls by implanting the nucleus of calcium carbonate in the tissue of a living oyster. It at once begins to surround the foreign substance with the material out of which the pearl is made. It takes the oyster seven years to produce a pearl, but when finished it is a genuine, beautiful and costly gem.

Brief Answers to Inquiries

WIDOWER—I do not care to give advice in matrimonial matters. In the first place such advice generally is thrown away and in the second place it is likely to be of no particular value. If you have four children and this widow has the same number, if you two marry I can only say may God help you both.

SMOKER—If you really want to cure yourself of the smoking habit I would suggest that you try smoking the ordinary 5-cent cigar. If that doesn't cure you your case is hopeless.

DISSATISFIED WIFE—The fact that your husband eats limburger cheese is not a ground for divorce under the Kansas statute. It should be, but in framing the statute the makers overlooked it.

H. D.—You may be able to collect damages from the person who accused you of being a booze fighter just because you have a red nose. Still you must admit that he had ground for suspicion.

DAISY—I would say as between your suitors, one of whom is cross-eyed and the other bow-legged, all other things being equal choose the bow-legged man. You at least can, tell whether he is looking at you or some other skirt.

F. M.—You ask what would happen if all the fools in the world were to die. I do not know. Somehow I cannot imagine a world with no inhabitants. Everybody is a fool a part of the time.

What Will the Railroads Do?

What Will the Railroads Do?

RAILROAD managers everywhere are complaining of the decrease in passenger traffic caused by bus competition. Some reports indicate that local passenger traffic has fallen off more than 50 per cent as compared with what it was before the big busses came.

What will the railroads do about it?

The managers seem to think they should be permitted to increase passenger rates. But the effect of increasing rates would be to further decrease railroad passenger traffic. Passenger rates are now more than 50 per cent higher than before the World War. Bus rates, on the other hand, are about what railroad passenger rates were before the increase. There is only one way in which the railroads can win back the passenger traffic they have lost, and that is to carry passengers as cheaply as the busses carry them. If they cannot do that then they must reconcile themselves to the fact that the local passenger traffic will decrease.

No Billboards in Maine

AINE has decided to do away with bill-boards along the public highways. In the last few years it has become a great tourist state. The Billboard Syndicate took advantage of the fact that many thousands of tourists were using the Maine highways to line the roads with huge billboards. They became a nuisance, shutting off the scenery and vexing the eyes. So the Maine legislature decided to cut them out. I do not un-

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derstand that this does away with sign boards, giving directions as to distances and towns, but

it will cut out the big billboard advertising.

Speaking generally this seems like a good idea, but there are exceptions to the rule. For example, along every well-traveled highway you can see most attractive billboards put up by the United States Tire Company. These boards have the pic-ture of an open book. In type that can be read easily by the passing tourist is a statement of the dis-tance to the nearest important town and a brief bit of historical information concerning it. These pictures are not only attractive but informative, and they are not so large that they hide any appreciable amount of scenery.

There are, on the other hand, many glaring and ugly billboards that give no information worth while. They are a nuisance and ought to be abolished, but my personal vote is to permit the United States Tire advertisements to remain.

A and B are husband and wife. A, the husband, gave a note to the bank for money borrowed and gave a mortgage on livestock for security. At the time A and B were married, B, the wife, owned one cow and sow. She has the increase from each for five years. A mortgaged B's hogs and cows the same as his own, but B never signed the note or mortgage. If the bank takes the livestock can B hold what fully belongs to her? Could anything be done to A for mortgaging B's livestock if B did try to hold her stock?

B. M. A.

B Can Hold Her Property

B is entitled to her separate property and A, her husband, had no right to mortgage it without her consent. If her stock is taken on this chattel mortgage she could replevin it.

The mortgaging of personal property which does not belong to the mortgagor is an offense under our law, but in this case it might be difficult to prove that there was criminal intent on the part

Twas an Equal Division

1. A rented land from B to put in corn, agreeing that each was to have half. Nothing was said about the stalks. Does not A have the right to half of the money if B sells all the stalks to C? 2. A rented land from B to put in small grain this spring. Has B a right to rent this land to C to put in wheat this fall? Nothing was said about it at the time the verbal lease was made. X. Y. Z.

1. Unquestionably the renter and landowner under this agreement have a right to half of the grain and half of the stalks, and if B sold all of the stalks to C, A is entitled to half the proceeds.

2. This agreement apparently was merely for the grain growing season, and in that case B, the landowner, would have a right to rent the land to C to put in wheat in the fall.

How About the Bankruptcy Law?

1. Is a person justified in taking advantage of the bankruptcy law when debts have accumulated for more than he is worth and he is apt to be sued and has a large family? 2. Can you keep any stock or machinery if mortgaged? Or if not how much is a person allowed when he turns over everything? Will the bankruptcy law get rid of a judgment? 3. What does it cost to take the bankruptcy law?

1. Each individual must be the judge as to whether he is justified in going thru bankruptcy. You are the keeper of your own conscience; I am

2 Stock or machinery which is mortgaged would not be released from the mortgage by going thru bankruptcy. You are, however, allowed all of your exemptions if you go thru bankruptcy that you would be allowed under the state law. The

principal exemptions allowed you are as follows: your homestead if you own one, that is 160 acres in the country or an acre in town. You also are allowed to hold a team of horses or mules and wagon, your farm implements, two cows, 10 hogs, and 20 sheep with the wool from the same, your household furniture and food sufficient to keep your family for one year and your animals for one year if you have it on hand. A mechanic is allowed his work tools.

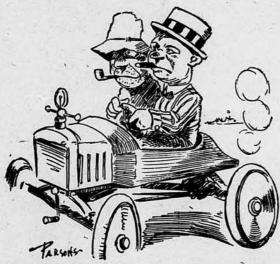
3. If you are adjudged a bankrupt that relieves you from notes and judgments which may be out-

4. The cost of bankruptcy will depend, like any other lawsuit, on the time it takes to try the case, the number of witnesses and the amount involved.

How About B's Rights?

A and B own an 80-acre farm. The title is in A. Is it not right that the name of B, his wife, should be recorded or put in the deed? If anything should happen, death or separation, would B, the wife, get half of the real estate without her name being in the deed? Both have worked hard—the wife works out of doors in the field and raises lots of chickens to support herself and furnishes the house.

In equity no doubt B is entitled to one-half interest in this land, but there is no way she can



The Kind-Hearted Farm Hand Gives the Boss a Lift

compel A to give her this half interest without going into court. She could go into court and ask for an order setting aside a half interest in this property to her if she desires, and in all probability the court would grant such an order. In case of the death of A under the Kansas law B would of course inherit one-half of whatever property he might die possessed of. In case of a legal separation the matter of division of property would rest with the court granting the decree of

One Year Contract is Legal

A rents a farm from B under a verbal contract which was witnessed by a good friend of both A and B. B promised to furnish all the seed and was to get half of the crop in the field, B gathering his half. A planted 6 acres of potatoes with the understanding that B was to furnish the sacks to put his half in, and was to haul it to the car. A was to do all the digging and sacking. Now B has A charged up with the trucking of B's pota-

toes. Can he do that and is it customary in the Kaw Valley potato fields? A during the two years he has been on the farm has furnished 18 bushels of seed corn. Can he collect for this corn? A.

A verbal contract is as good as any other provided it can be proved and provided further that it comes within the limits of a verbal contract.

A verbal contract for the rental of land would not be good for more than one year. Assuming that this verbal contract has been renewed from year to year, both A and B would be held to its terms. If B agreed to furnish the seed and failed to do so A would have the right, in case he furnished it, to collect the value from B.

If B was to furnish the sacks for the potatoes and was to haul his own share of the crop to market, then he could not collect from A for the hauling. I do not think there is any regularly established custom in the Kaw Valley, but it would make no difference whether there was or not. This, according to your statement, was a contract between A and B, and even if it was different from the common custom it could be enforced.

Tell it to the Judge

I am'a divorced wife of a disabled soldier who is receiving a compensation of \$130 a month. He is the father of my little girl for the support of whom the decree of divorce provided he was to pay \$10 a month. He has never paid a cent. Could I collect thru the War Department? Would I have to go to law?

The War Department?

B. C.

The War Department probably would not deduct this \$10 from the soldier's payment, but you should lay your complaint before the judge who granted the decree of divorce. By refusing to pay the \$10 a month this divorced husband is in contempt of court, and should be cited by the court to appear and show cause why he does not obey the order. Unless he can make a very strong showing for neglect to pay he may be punished by the court for contempt.

Now A Wants His Pay

A was a grocer and B was a customer. A gave B credit for groceries. Before B could pay A for the groceries A took advantage of the bankruptcy law, putting the bills for groceries in his list of assets. Then A turned the bills over to the federal court of Kansas City. Can the court collect this debt from B? Can it collect a certain per centage of B's wages?

The indebtedness of B to A was properly listed among the assets of the bankrupt A, and can be collected as other assets are. Judgment could be obtained against A on this account by order of the court, and the same rights would accrue in the collection as in other cases. In other words, a part of his wages might be garnisheed.

She is an American Citizen

A woman was born in England and came to this country when 1 year old with her parents. Her father took out naturalization papers here. She was a number of years past the voting age when woman's suffrage was granted. Is she an American citizen or a British citizen?

If her father completed his naturalization and became a naturalized citizen when she was a minor that naturalized her and she is an American citizen.

Better Wait Six Months

A and B were husband and wife. A left B and after 15 months got his divorce. How long will he have to wait before he can marry again? Is it really necessary that he should wait six months? R.

It is, for that is the Kansas law.

Can We Stand Prosperity?

YOUNG clerk in a bank in a Southwestern town, several years ago, overheard a successful man of the community talking with a friend. "Any man working 8 hours a day," said he, "can make a living. The ninth hour he works is all profit—and the 10th and the 11th and the 12th."

The words made an impression on the young banker. He put more interest and enthusiasm into his work. He mapped out a course of personal economies and saving and stuck to it. From time time as his savings accumulated he invested them safely. He made money. He kept on saving and investing. He made more money. He wasn't a clerk long.

Foon he was made cashier of his bank. Later, president. The story of his success became known through the region and finally in the financial final. direles of the large city that served as its com-fercial capital. To this city he was called to be-tome the executive of one of the largest financial When the Federal Reserve system was created, this banker, who as a youngster had but enthusiasm and zest into his ninth and 10th onr work, and had systematically saved a part of his earnings, was made governor of the Reserve bank of his district.

There was nothing of the miraculous in this. It is not a romance of "quick riches," nor of "pull" other than the powerful "pull" that intelligent industry on the job always exerts for anyone. There are no oil gushers nor "booms" in the story. Systematic saying based on earnings, and caresystematic saving, based on earnings, and care-fully and safely invested; willing work and intel-

ligent application will explain this man's rapid rise. There is not a youngster of reasonable intelligence and fair education and health—the banker whose career is cited, hadn't this advantage-who may not approximate a like degree of success in his chosen work. All he needs is determination to succeed, and a will to use the means that yield success. These are work and thrift and the stamina to stick to a thing until it's accomplished.

The young folks of this country are the bene-

ficiaries of the most liberal system of public edu-cation ever established in the world. Education is the heritage of all. Millions in money and the service of thousands of men and women as teachers are devoted to this all important work of preparing the youth of today for tomorrow's duties and responsibilities.

Yet with all this elaborate preparation, with all this more than generous provision for public education, there is no provision for systematic instruction in thrift which is a virtue both in states and individuals.

Ours is the world's richest nation. Richest in per capita wealth. Richest in natural resources. Richest in that practical genius which wrests secret hoards of wealth from nature; that genius which makes a desert a garden. Thrift and in-dustry of individuals laid these foundations. Habits of lavishness and wastefulness will crumble them away. A nation of unthrifts and prodigals is a nation pre-doomed to trouble.

Annual earnings of Americans are estimated to be 60 billions. Ten billions of this is frittered away. Wasted. Lost.

The president of the American Bankers' Association, W. E. Knox, tells the story in forceful phrase. Says Mr. Knox: "We have grown up to our resources and are now living on the future. It is likely to be a thin living as time goes on and wastefulness continues. Big charity budgets don't assort with prosperity and high living standards. Something is wrong when in a rich country increasing numbers are becoming dependents, after earning high wages for years or participating in business or industry in the returns that American prosperity has made."

Legislatures and Congresses can't correct this tendency. The individual can, elders as well as youngsters. The elders, in recent years, have set a giddy pace in their efforts to "keep up with Lazie." "Lizzie" goes a frenzied pace. She keeps entirely too many of us "broke" at a time when earnings are at high levels. It seems some-times, that we are being tried—tried to determine if we can "stand" prosperity.

Our schools instruct us in the history of men and nations. They lay before us the wealth of the world's literature. of nature and science. They reveal the secrets They could inculcate in us the virtue of old-fashioned Ben Franklin thrift. In the present posture of our affairs there's, perhaps, nothing we need more.

Athur Capper

World Events in Pictures



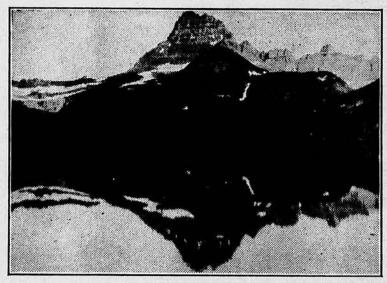
Dr. J. E. Barnard of King's College, London, Seated, With Frank Welch, His Assistant, Have Done Brilliant Research Work in the Study of Cancer in the Human Race



Lydia Lopoukhova, a Russian Dancer, Recently Was Married to Dr. John Maynard Keynes, a Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, One of the World's Foremost Authorities on Economic Problems; He Has Been a Hostile Critic of the Financial Policy of England, Especially on the Recent Return to a Gold Basis



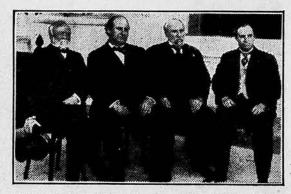
Radio Sets are Popular on Western Ranches; the Chief Wrangler, on the Horse, is T. D. Kegler, Instructor in Chemistry at the University of Wyoming in the Winter



Here is Majestic Mount Wilson, Near Many Glaciers, Mont., Casting an Almost Perfect Reflection Into the Quiet Waters of Lake Josephine; This is a Part of the "Scenery" Which so Many Vacationists are Viewing as They Visit the National Parks of the West on the Trips They are Making This Summer



These "Swiss" Girls are Really Americans, at Lake St. Marys, Which is One of the Beauty Spots of the Glacier National Park, Evidently in More Ways Than One; it is Difficult for a Visitor to Realize That He is in the United States, For There is all of the "Atmosphere" Here of the Famous Alps of Switzerland



This Group Picture, Made at the White House Many Years Ago, Shows Four Famous Men Who Now are Dead. Left to Right: Andrew Carnegle, William Jennings Bryan, James J. Hill, Railroad Builder, and John Mitchell, of the Mine Workers



Lincoln Ellsworth, an American, Was in Charge of One of the Airplanes Used by the Amundsen North Pole Expedition; He Also Paid Its Expenses



General Hugh Scott, Famous Indian Fighter for 50 Years, is Seated Next to Curley Bear, Once His Worst Enemy and Now His Firm Friend; the General is in Charge of all Indian Matters For the Government



Irvin S. Cobb is Spending a Vacation, With His Family, at a Camp Near Belton, Mont.; He Was Visited Recently by the Chief Justice of the Blackfeet Indians, Chief Bull Calf Star, Who Traveled 90 Miles For a Chat With His Favorite Author; the Chief is a University Man and a Scholar; He is Teaching Mr. Cobb the Sign Language

Photographs Copyright 1925 and From Underwood & Underwood.



Vice President Charles G. Dawes and United States Senator Francis E. Warren of Wyoming are Shown "on Location" With the Movie Company of James Cruze, Who is Directing "The Pony Express" Near Cheyenne, Wyo.; While There Mr. Dawes Was Made "Great White Father No. 2" of the Sioux Indians

1925

As a Brighter Future Opens

By L. J. Tabor Master of the National Grange

HE growth of the cities of America has been one of the marvels of the age, but much of this development has been purchased with cheap food, the soil fertility and the forest resources of the nation. We are coming to a time in the history of agriculture when we must ecognize that there is no more virgin land awaiting development; that our forest supply is vanishing and that our soil fertility in some sections has been depleted. This will demand that we must face the future, realizing that new methods must be applied and new conditions created, and that we must have a type of agriculture that will that we must have a type of agriculture that will not impoverish the soil and the type of farmers that will not permit themselves to be impoverished character or in leadership.

The American farmer has become the world's

most efficient food grower, producing 2½ times as much food per man as the Belgian farmer; 3½ times as much food per man as the French farmer, and 6 times as much as the Italian peasant. We are producing 12 times as much food per man as was grown by our grandfathers in 1825.

Agriculture and the nation must realize that the farmer's problems are economic and not political. They will be cured by following sound economic law, by adopting better business methods and not by legislation. The farmer of tomorrow must be regarded by must be expected by must be requested. by legislation. The farmer or tomorrow must be difficient, he must be educated, he must have business judgment, he must not be afraid of work. With these qualifications we have confidence that future will be reasonably bright for those that fill the soil if they will only visualize their prob-lems and work for their solution.

American Money to Europe

MMIGRANTS in the United States are still sending back millions of dollars annually to heir relatives and friends in Europe and Asia. It estimated that 300 million dollars has been sent out of the country in this manner during the last year, and this export of immigrant money forms ne of the considerable items in the annual import export balance.

Estimates show that during 1924 immigrants remitted 100 million dollars to Italy, 80 million dollars to Germany, 30 million dollars to Poland, 5 million dollars to Russia and 20 million dollars to to Greece and Ireland. These large remitances of American money serve greatly to reduce the favorable trade balances. the favorable trade balance of the United States, which on actual imports and exports of merchandise during 1924 showed a balance of 970 million tollars in favor of this country.

Remittances during 1924 totaled 350 million dollars, but during the same period arriving imminate, were estimated to have brought 46 million.

fants were estimated to have brought 46 million

ollars of their own money into the country.

Altho remittances increased during 1924, it is spected that the new immigration law will gradsally cut down the rate of increase in the future, wing to the difficulty of immigrants in getting nto the country.

Elks to Save "Old Ironsides"

DIANS to raise \$300,000 to save the famous frigate "Constitution," or "Old Ironsides" as the is better known, have been announced by John Price of Columbus, O., Grand Exaltant Ruler the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. The plan will be forwarded by the Elks, and the the Benevoient and Protective Order of Liks. The plan will be forwarded by the Elks, and the ffficers of the lodge expect to raise the money from the 1 million members of the order and from e school children of America. It is stated that be plans have the approval of Secretary of the

It is planned to have a speaker visit every chool room in America to tell the story of "Old hasides" again and to enlist the sympathy and forts of the children in saving her from disso-tion. No contribution of more than 10 cents om any one child will be accepted.

The history of "Old Ironsides" is well known to every schoolboy. She was launched in October, 1797, and from that time on her record was a memorable one. Her exploits in the War of 1812 and against the pirates of Tripoli will never be

The tough planks which won for her the name of "Old Ironsides" came from the forests of Georgia, and her masts were of New England pine. Paul Revere, on a Government contract, furnished the brass and metal work which went into her

into her.

In 1836 the navy department ordered her scrapped. But Oliver Wendell Holmes penned his famous lines which stirred the country and her "tattered ensign" was kept waving.

The ship served as a training ship for the naval academy for many years, and finally in 1897 she was towed into Boston harbor where she now

she was towed into Boston harbor where she now



rocks idly at her moorings, her stout planking waterlogged and her masts and rigging long van-

Plans for her preservation include the building of a new hull and fitting her out as a patriotic shrine for the coming generation.

Why Rubber is Expensive

THE prices of automobile tires have been advancing rapidly during the last few weeks. The cause, we are told, is the unprecedented rise in the price of crude rubber which has advanced from 36 cents to \$1.15 a pound. The advance is due to the corner on the crude rubber market by the British, who control the rubber output of the

There have been vehement protests from tire manufacturers and from automobile users. Conferences have been held with a view of remedying the situation. It has been suggested that Americans go into the rubber growing business. This might ultimately bring relief, but the trouble is that five or six years must elapse, at best, before American crude rubber can be brought into the market.

The reason that America has depended on British crude rubber is that the British, using native labor could produce it cheaper. According to free trade doctrine the arrangement should have been ideal. But unfortunately it did not work out that way. The cheapest market has become the dearest.

The free traders maintain that we should do the

same thing about sugar buy in the Cleanest market. Eliminating the sugar tariff would cut off American production because the Change producer could undersell the American producer. But what would happen when the wily Cuban had eliminated all competition. Exactly the same thing that has happened in the rubber situation.

It is human nature to demands the highest price when one has a corner on the product. The only way to prevent being held up is to prevent the corner, and this can best be done by competition

corner, and this can best be done by competition
—American rubber coming from the Philippines or other points in the tropics would do this just as American sugar is doing it. The cheapest market in the long run may become the highest market if domestic competition is eliminated. The rubber situation proves it.

Gasoline Proves It

S OME proof of the prosperity and spending ability of the American people, as compared with other nations is given by the figures just issued here which disclose that the people of the United States use 79 per cent of the entire gasoline output of the world.

The per capita consumption of gasoline in the United States is 69.3 gallons a year, while in Great Britain, the second largest consuming country, the per capita consumption is but 11.6 gallons. The figures show further that one year's consumption of gasoline in China would not keep the automobiles in the United States running for 8 hours. American production of gasoline has increased from 1½ billion gallons in 1916 to 9 billion gallons in 1924.

At the same time the figures show that in June the United States produced 350,557 passenger automobiles and 20,000 transfer. tomobiles and 36,096 trucks. This compares with 214,332 passenger cars and 28,117 trucks produced in June, 1924, and is another indication of the growing prosperity in the United States.

For the first six months of 1925, the United States has turned out 1,856,491 passenger cars,

States has turned out 1,850,491 passenger cars, against 1,744,534 in the same period last year, and 228,059 trucks against 192,422.

Apparently the American plan of government is a good one. And it is to be remembered that in the United States the great per cent of the cars are run and nearly all the gasoline consumed not by the "plutocrats" but by the rank and file of the people.

Two Sets of Twins

M. AND MRS. ALEX MUNCH of La Crosse are the parents of two sets of twins: Felicta and Colette, 11 years old; and Thekla and Severin, 9 years old.

Why Not Camp Out?

TENT CITY on the grounds of the Kansas State Fair is near the large community house, available to all visitors, with free baths, toilets, parlors and dressing rooms for men and women. You can bring your own tent or rent one on the grounds. Camping space is free. It is likely that a larger number of farm families will take their vacation in this way at the fair this year than usual. It will be held September 19 to 25; further information may be obtained from A. L. Sponsler. information may be obtained from A. L. Sponsler, secretary, Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson.

Wool Clip Larger This Year

AN INCREASE of 11,350,000 pounds of wool shorn in the United States this year over 1924 is shown in an estimate issued by the Department of Agriculture, which places the 1925 clip at 249,-885,000 pounds, companyed with the companyed states. of Agriculture, which places the 1925 clip at 249, 885,000 pounds, compared with 238,530,000 pounds in 1924. The average fleece this year was a little heavier than last year's, being 7.48 pounds compared with 7.40 pounds in 1924. Sheep slaughter the first six months of 1925 was somewhat larger than for the same period in 1924, which indicates a small increase in production of pulled week. a small increase in production of pulled wool.

At Peoria September 28

THE National Swine Show will be held September 28 to October 3 at Peoria, Ill.



The Regeneration of Four Corners

OW it was Attorney Bertrand keen, persuasive, beating back the heated objections of young Adams as skillfully he steered the witness in safe channels of testi-mony. Yes, he had known the demony. Yes, he had known the defendant now called James March in other years. Then he had been known as "Jimmie, the Rat," a man skilled in fleecing confiding victims, "A smooth worker was Limmie, with his eddicated ways and his plous airs," and the witness became voluble until Judge Austin sustained the hundredth objection of March's young attorney. A bit impatient was the judge that valuable time should be taken with a case so clear. Why didn't March plead guilty and be done with it? And then, responding to Bertrand's adroit questioning, the man called as Jacobs began to relate incidents which he as-serted led up to the cause of the trial. The eager crowd hung on every word, and Mary Kennedy, face deathly pale, saw crumbling air castles as March with drawn face but eyes still unafraid gazed steadily at the man who was dooming him to a life of shame. Fiercely she crowded back the demons of doubt, to gain inspiration from a study of Grandsire James who sat with one hand on James March's arm. Only faith was reflected there as Old Abner's lips moved. "Thou art my defense and refuge," and the accused

caught the words and smiled.

Despite his frantic demands that the witness be required to answer questions and not be allowed to talk as his fancy dictated, Judge Austin had overruled young Adams and asserted that the witness might give evidence in his own language, "Morehe admonished the perspiring young attorney, "if you are not less vociferous I shall fine you for contempt and order you removed from this court." Adams had subsided as this court." Adams had subsided as the oily voice of the witness took up

the story where it had left off.
"Youse see," continued the man called Jacobs, "Jimmie an' me was pals in de old days. I used to do some of de dirty work he was too good fer," an the witness leered at March. "Den more'n two years back, Jimmie tried to croak de dame he used to be hooked up wit. Throwed him over, I reck-on, because he was so mean. He lit on, because he was so mean. He lit out of de country wit' de bulls after 'im an' made a clean getaway. I hadn't heared from 'im fer a long time till one day I gits de comeon to meet him in de little town of Baldwin. Says as how there's some pick-in' there and if I'll come he'll split as he ain't quite ready to make his getaway. I meets him as per 'rangements, he drivin' an old white horse to a buggy. Jimmie slips me three thousand iron men, tells me to report to our old sidekick Slim Peterson at Waterloo an' he'll be along soon to divvy up. Dat's all I know, judge, for I ain't never seen him since until today."

Money Was Gone

The money? Oh, it was hard to keep money and the witness grinned expansively. "Take the witness," said Bertrand, and a limp, exhausted young attorney began feeble questioning. It did not need the corroborative evidence of two Baldwin citizens who swore that they had seen March approached the witness, whom they identified, and had seen the passage of something from hand to hand to convince not only the mass of spectators but the jury as well March was a criminal who soon would be condemned. In that crowded court room were many who had lost every dollar of their scanty savings when that disputed check was forged, and a menacing growl arose, to be quickly hushed as March took the stand. Calmly, fearlessly, March surveyed the crowd as with closed eyes Old Abner James repeated, "Thou art

my defense and refuge."

Being sworn the witness caused a ripple of interest when he calmly stated that his name was James Marchain, the name March being an abbreviation which he had occasionally used. Asked as to his occupation the witness replied that at present he was a farm hand. Then the perfunctory matter of question and answer being over, March—or Marchain as we shall henceforth know him—plunged into his defense. He admitted the fact of

By John Francis Case

his presence in the Bank of Baldwin character, the wholesome influence he his presence in the Bank of Baldwin on the given date and hour, the presentation of a check, the meeting with the man called Jacobs, the passing of some coins after the plea of hunger had been made. But the check presented was for but \$60 as would be verified by Mrs. Jennings so far as the writing of said check was conthe writing of said check was con-cerned, and the larger check in dispute never had been seen by him until presented when he was charged with its forgery. Moreover, he never had seen the man named Jacobs until upon the day mentioned. As to his daily life and past record, witnesses for past history were expected. There was another ripple of interest and a distinctly uneasy stir among the Boone crowd. Altho his case had seemed hopeless the accused had proved a convincing witness. The jury was visibly im-pressed as Bertrand for the state be-

gan cross examination.

It was quickly apparent that here were minds in conflict keen as rapiers. Even so skilled a questioner as Mal-colm Bertrand soon discovered that he could put nothing over on James Marchain. Thrust and parry as keen question met keener answer, and the defendant's friends more than once broke into applause, to be quickly stilled. Admitting that he had not used his full name in intercourse with new friends, Marchain defied the opposing counsel to prove it had been withheld for any harmful use. What motive, if any, would the prosecuting witness Lansing Merritt have for fal-sifying evidence? That, Marchain ansifying evidence? That, marchain answered, soon would become a matter of record with introduction of new witnesses. Merritt started and looked hard at Mary Kennedy. Was it true, asked Attorney Bertrand, that the defendent was wanted in another state. fendant was wanted in another state for attempted murder, his former wife being the victim?

"That's a Lie, Sir"

For the first time the witness exhibited anger. "That's a lie, sir," exclaimed Marchain, "an untruth false as hell itself, and any man who makes that charge lies." Sharply Judge Austin reminded the witness he must be careful of his language, but Bertrand did not press the point. Soon the defendant was excused, and character witnesses began testifying to the high

had exercised upon the entire community. Try as they might Bertrand and his colleagues were unable to shake his testimony, and the jury began to show puzzled wonderment. Then Mary Kennedy's name was called, and again there was tense interest as she took the stand.

With his composure somewhat restored, Attorney Adams skillfully brought out the story. Marchain, the defendant was a friend? Yes, that was true. Merritt, the prosecuting witness also was a friend? He had been, in the past. Did the witness know of any reason why Lansing Merritt should hear ill will against the man known bear ill will against the man known as James March? With face suffused with color, but sparing herself in no detail. More than the suffuse of detail, Mary Kennedy told the story which had been repeated another time. Upon his feet, demanding that the testimony was not permissible as there was no supporting evidence, Bertrand was met by Adams with the spirited retort that such evidence would be produced. And Judge Austin, now sensing that perhaps there was a reason why the defendant should not plead guilty after all, commanded the witness to proceed. Then Malcolm Bergrand with all the payment that the trand, with all the power that had made him famous, set out to break down the testimony. With imputations that made Mary's cheeks burn and the defendant sit with blazing eyes and clenched hands, Bertrand sought to show the jury that here was a woman who because of pique against a young man who perhaps had jilted her was seeking to discredit his testimony and even impute that he might be the guilty one. Twice Old Jacob had risen to shower curses upon the lawyer, to be restrained by the firm hand of Hiram Gale. Then, unable to shake her testimony, Bertrand had flung at the witness, "In God's name, madam, why come you here to defend this penniless outcast, perhaps at the cost of your own good name?"

There was a proud lift of the golden head and looking not at the attorney but straight into the eyes of the man accused, Mary Kennedy replied in a voice that all could hear: "Because I love him," said Mary Kennedy, and with the words such an outburst of fendant was excused, and character cheering came that, pound as he might, witnesses began testifying to the high Judge Austin could not suppress it repute in which the man known as until the enthusiasm of James Mar-March had been held, the purity of his chain's friends was spent. With hum-

ble adoration in eyes suffused with tears the man who sat an accused criminal gazed on the woman who had bared her soul for him.

Then Came Mandy

"God, what a woman," one juror whispered to another as the witness stepped down from the stand, to be followed by Black Mandy, giggling but proud to be the center of attraction as she gave testimony. Nor was her story changed in any material way by the flood of cross-examination. "Yassuh, I'm stickin' up fer my missie," Mandy had admitted in answer to a final question, but she had added naively, "she done told me to tell nothin' but de truth."

Mandy was being excused, and At-

Mandy was being excused, and Attorney Adams was rising to ask for a short delay until a final witness might be introduced when the roar of might be introduced when the roar of a hard-driven motor came thru the open door of the court room and a moment later a tall and imposing figure burst into the court room. Few there who did not recognize the man from photographs which had appeared from photographs which had appeared in almost every newspaper and magazine. Excited whispers, "There's Senain almost every newspaper and magazine. Excited whispers, "There's Senator Garrison," passed from lip to lip. Straight to Judge Austin went the newcomer, and with his presented card and explanation that a wrecked train had prevented earlier attendance as counsel for the defendant, the judge courteously assured him that a judge courteously assured him that a short delay would be allowed. The heated objections of Bertrand and his colleagues were denied, and then, turning to James Marchain, Senator Garing to James Marchain, Senator Garrison said, that all might hear, "Thank God, I have found you, old man. Your friends are waiting for you." But Mary Kennedy visioned what those words might mean, and like a tired child her hand found that of her father's, to be held in a tender class.

held in a tender clasp.

Brief was the conference between Marchain and his attorneys, and Senator Garrison announced his desire to ator Garrison announced his desire to be sworn as a character witness for the defense. Upon demand by Attor-ney Bertrand that testimony be lim-ited to question and answer, Judge Austin reminded the state's attorney that upon his own plea unlimited testithat upon his own plea unlimited testimony for the prosecution had been admitted. With a sickly smile Bertrand subsided, and the new witness began testimony, his clear and convincing tones carrying to every corner of the room. Being unfamiliar with preceding evidence, Senator Garrison explained, his testimony would be confined to information which he personally knew was relevant to the case. Then, looking contemptuously at the witness who had been introduced as Jacobs, Garrison began: "Evidence, I understand, detrimental to the defendunderstand, detrimental to the defendant has been given by a man known as Jacobs, now in this court. I recog-nize him, your honor, as an escaped convict for whose return to the penitentiary there is a large reward. His real name is Samuel Mueller and he is known as 'Slippery Sam'.

With an oath the vagabond rose to flee, but a dozen husky farmers soon flee, but a dozen husky farmers soon turned him over, kicking and cursing to a deputy sheriff. "I doubt if it will become necessary," continued Senator Garrison, when the excitement was over and again the room was quiet, "for we shall hope to prove conclusively the innocence of our client. If necessary, however, I shall ask that the testimony given be stricken from the record, as the man testifying is a criminal with no standing in law."

(TO BE CONTINUED)

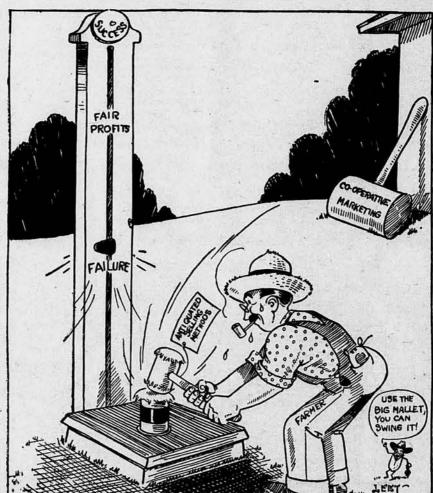
Swapping With the Indian

Indian girls on the Glacier National Park reservation bob their hair just like the pale face city misses. They use rouge, too, of a hue that blends with their copper-colored complexion.

And the wrinkled old squaws make it for them from herbs which they gather on the wooded slopes of the Mountains. Out in the West these Indians take it for granted that the pale face girls got the idea of cheek paint ing from the American Indian custom, just as the Indian girls took the hairbobbing habit from their sisters."

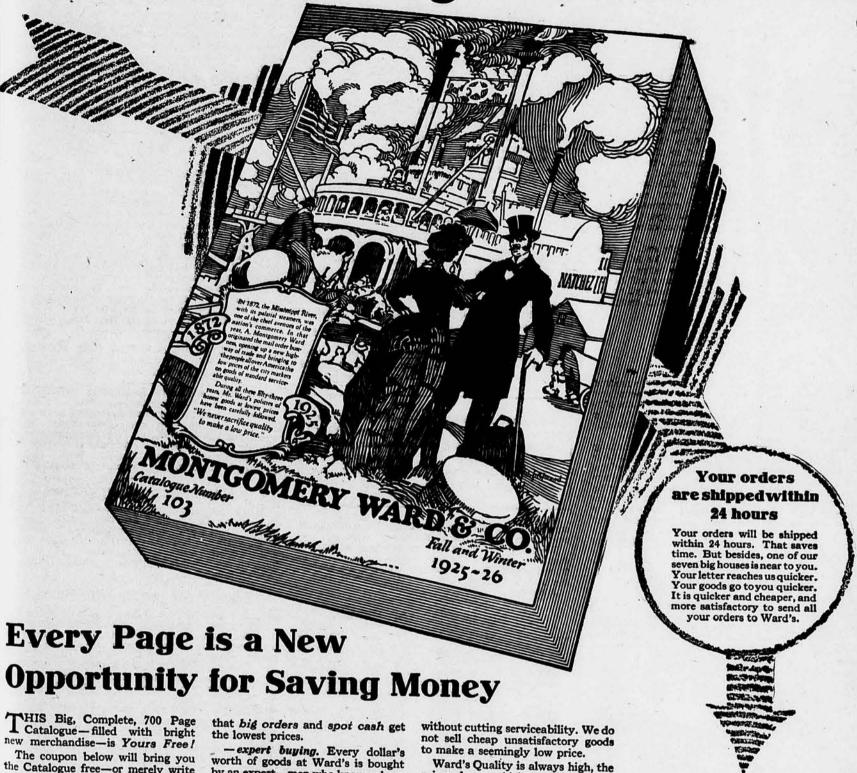
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Cure for Picnic Fever is Another Picnic

HE "picnic fever" is spreading among community and family groups. Memories of former successful picnics and warm, inviting weather are generally the cause of such a fever, which is best remedied by another picnic. To make a picnic full of fun for all, various games and stunts as well as food must be planned for the party.

party.

The familiar game of three deep is a good one to begin the day, since it arouses the entire group to the spirit of play. Races are popular just before the picnic dinner since everybody wants to work up a good appetite. A newspaper race will produce merriment for all the picnickers. Have the contestants line up, and provide each one of them with two newspapers. When the signal is given, each contestant is required to place one of his newspapers on the ground before him, step on it with his right foot, place the second one down and step on it with his left foot. This procedure must be repeated, step by step, until each contestant has reached the goal and returned. Care must be taken in not tearing the newspaper. If it is too torn to step on, the contestant cannot contoo torn to step on, the contestant cannot con-

is too torn to step on, the contestant cannot continue the race.

Before the picnic it is well to supply each family group with a menu or list of food to be taken to the gathering. If every family group takes enough of all kinds of food for themselves there will be no danger of having too little cake or not enough sandwiches just because the cake or sandwich assigned groups fail to come.

groups fail to come.

Italian Tutti-Frutti

By Nell B. Nichols

WHEN the sun becomes so ambitious to scatter its beams over the world that thermometers climb upward and upward, frozen desserts are popular. Italian tutti-fruitti tastes as good in this country as it does in the picturesque land of South-

country as it does in the picturesque land of Southern Europe.

Several kinds of fruits may be utilized in making this dish. Oranges, apricots, plums, peaches, strawberries and raspberries are among the favorites. Select two or three kinds of fruits, or more if they are available, and prepare them by washing, paring and cutting, if necessary, into small pieces. Arrange in alternate layers in a jar, covering every layer and the top with sugar. Let stand over night. Heat in the morning, but do not let the mixture reach the boiling point. This dissolves the sugar. Cool and freeze.

Our Farm Home News

By Dora L. Thompson

IT COSTS about 10 cents a week to keep a hen so why keep her if she is not paying for her board?" writes our county agent. He is planning a series of culling demonstrations in August as that is the best month in which to detect loafers. Ordinarily he says, the price of hens is better before the first of September than it is after that date. Those who have growing pullets needing house room have an added reason for disposing of cull hens. We always find more interest in culling when the price of grain is high. Some of the best flocks in the country have been built up by rigid culling in August. Only the best are left then for use in the breeding pen or flock. In any county that supports a county agent, the flock owner may get help from him in learning how to cull out the poor layers.

Size of Pressure Cooker

A reader who writes that she does considerable canning of fruits and vegetables for her family of five wonders if she would find it profitable to invest in a steam pressure cooker. She finds the use of a boiler a slow and tedious process. We think she would find the pressure cooker a great help in canning vegetables. As experience teaches we have found the use in canning fruits not so satisfactory as in canning vegetables and meats. In neither use is it very desirable to use an exceedingly high pressure. About 10 pounds for corn and meat and less for such vegetables as tomatoes seems best. Too high temperature darkens corn and bleaches the color of beets, tomatoes and beans. The time used in canning is cut in half by the use of the pressure cooker and the sterilization lacks little of being twice as completely done. The reader asks what size is desirable. We never have regretted that we didn't get the smallest size. Of the kind we use there are three sizes made: 12 quart, 17 quart and 25 quart. The 17 quart capacity allows one to sterilize eight quart cans at one time. That is about as many as one can prepare during the sterilizing period.

Canning Corn

Frequent rains and hot weather have brought two plantings of sweet corn to maturity at about the same time. We are canning some of the surplus. When well selected ears are used, the home canned product is generally better than the factory. There is much less chance for spoilage and much less time needed in sterilizing when one heats

the corn before placing it in the can. If we use the range, we like to boil the corn on the cob for about eight minutes, then dip in cold water, cut it into basins and set in the oven to heat. A cover on the basin prevents scorch from above and a grate below the basin prevents scorching the other side. The heating of the corn before packing starts the whole contents toward boiling temperature. Packing corn cold, usually left the center of the can lukewarm for a while—a good temperature for souring. ature for souring.

Grape Combinations

Early apples are being used by some who have an early variety of wild grapes. The juice of the two combined makes a jelly with less stinging taste than the pure grape juice makes. It is less likely to crystallize in the form of grape sugar. If the juice is not pressed out, merely allowed to drain, a very satisfactory jam or butter may be made from the pulp of the apple and grape combined.

An Atchison County Club Reports

THE Curlew Social Club has just closed its third year of work, and we feel that the neighborhood has benefited in many respects by the work accomplished. Our millinery classes made more than \$140 worth of hats, and the dressmakers had quite a busy season demonstrating children's clothing and sewing.

We held a handkerchief shower every month for the members having birthdays in the month. A picnic on July 4 has become an annual event. The members, their families and more than 30 guests this year consumed 15 gallons of ice cream, five

Play and particularly out-of-door play is one of the most important things in the world. When the happy spirit of play comes flitting in, worries, fretting cares and the blues slouch sulkily away. Play is the safety exhaust for unhappiness, disappointments and troubles.

cases of pop and a supper the like for which farm women are noted all over Kansas, at least.

We enjoy our Christmas parties, too. Names are drawn, each woman making a gift not to cost more than 25 cents for the person whose name she selects.

Mrs. Guy R. Bell. lects. Atchison County.

To the Garden for Beauty

WHAT could be more of a blessing to a busy farmer's wife than a free beauty treatment? Surely the farmer-husband admires a clear complexion, so turn to the garden and pantry for aid.

I believe the bleach is the most important beauty treatment and unless the skin is very sensitive,

twice a day is not too often to apply one. Why not a diluted lemon juice rubbed on at night, washed off well in the morning and buttermik applied for a few minutes while doing the housework? Egg white is equal to a clay pack and is scarcely noticeable. Tomato, rhubarb or lemon will remove stain from the hands. Raw cucumber rubbed directly on the face is an excellent bleach and astringent.

These things, with the aid of a pure soap, a good powder and a speck of rouge, with plenty of green vegetables and coarse foods to insure a clear skin are within the reach of the most humble of us. Their persistent use will bring untold joy.

Ellis Co., Oklahoma. Mrs. Bill Adams.

How I Can Beets

I HAVE had many women ask me how I can beets to make them stay so red and pretty. After seeing "Young Housewife's" inquiry in a recent issue, I decided to send my method. I leave all of the root and about I inch of the tops on the beets to keep them from bleeding. Wash and rinse well, and boil. When tender, make a sirup of one-half vinegar and one-half of the juice in which the beets were cooked and I cup sugar to 3 quarts of the liquid. Let this boil while you peel the beets and pack in jars, then pour the liquid over the beets and seal. You can add more or less sugar to suit your taste, and if the vinegar is weak, use less juice. My beets are always dark red.

Morris County. Mrs. Mike Mowat.

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.

A Laundering Suggestion

Men's work shirts which are so difficult to launder during the summer are more easily washed if soaked in warm water containing a little kerosene, while one is doing the first part of the washing. The dirt seems to fairly fall out and no rubbing on the board is required.

Clay County.

Bertha Hanna.

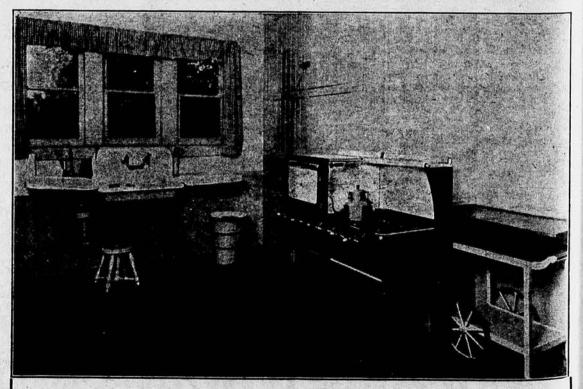
Handy for the Sewing Basket

I starch and iron the thin cereal sacks and put them in my sewing box. The material is easily handled and cut when I wish to line the back yoke of brother's light blouses or to face sister's dresses and aprons. I like, also, to use the material for the tiny waist I sew to the bloomers of the little folks' "bloomer and dress alike" outfits.

Chelan Co., Washington. Mrs. L. E. A.

deal can thin An V care low are spand or sam add will

chov like. quar large pers cups seed tard



PAINTING walls and woodwork, cutting out a window on both sides of the one source of sunshine in this farm kitchen and adding cheerful blue curtains to the group of windows transformed this workshop into a delightful room. The good work did not stop here. Equipment was rearranged to save steps. Note the wastebasket and garbage pail beneath the sink, and the dish washing equipment hanging above the drain boards, which as you can readily see, are homemade. The plano stool is not the least important item in the furnishings.

The House Dress and Others



2491—Charming Frock with Godets. 13½, 14, 14½, 15, 15½, 16, 16½, 17, The godets in front lend a chic note 17½, 18, 18½, and 19 inches neck to this dress. Sizes 14, 16 years, 36, measure. 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

2051 — Attractive One-Piece Apron.
A glance at the diagram will tell you how simple this apron is to make.
Sizes small, medium and large.
2409—Simple One-Piece Dress, Sizes

2409—Simple One-Piece Dress. Sizes These patterns may be ordered from 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches the Pattern Department, Kansas Farm-

bust measure.

2409—A charming frock with a fourpiece circular skirt is expressed in this
pattern. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and
42 inches bust measure.

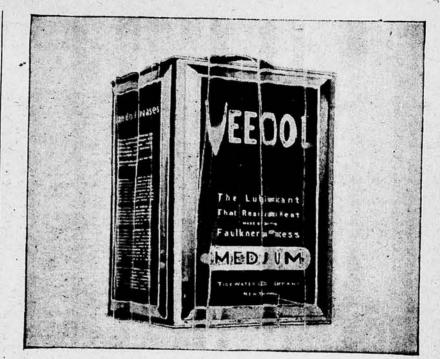
2513—Girls' Combination. Sizes 2,

4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

1911—Men's and Boys' Shirt. The pattern has two styles of closing and a detachable collar. Sizes 12½, 13,

2417—Child's Jumper Dress. The exceptional popularity of the jumper dress probably is due in part to its adaptability to make-overs. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

er, Topeka, Kan. Price 15 cents each. Give size and number of patterns desired. Our fall and winter catalog is ready, and you will be delighted with the suggestions it contains for dressup and at home wear for the adult, and with the variety of junior gar-ments. It may be ordered also from the Fattern Department for 15 cents, or 25 cents for a pattern and catalog.



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stands or falls on the kind of lubricating film it forms in your engine. For, in action, tough as steel. only the film is in the fight. Singlehanded it must resist the deadly attacks of heat and friction. Unaided, it must keep the flying surfaces apart, and prevent the grind of metal against metal.

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Veedol was perfected by Tide Water Engineers after years of experimentation with oil films. Now more than 3000 tests a month at the Tide Water refinery keep the "film of protection" uniform and trustworthy.

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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.

Care of the Feet

My feet have been bothering me a great deal, and sometimes ache so badly that I cannot stand on them. Can you suggest any-thing that might relieve this condition?— An Illinois Reader.

We have prepared directions for care of the feet which, if-you will follow, I believe will benefit you. They are rather lengthy and I haven't the space here to print them, but if you or any other reader troubled in the same way, will enclose a stamped, selfaddressed envelope with a request, we will be very glad indeed to send them.

More About Hygeia

Where can I get a copy of Hygela which Mrs. Thompson mentioned in her column several weeks ago? - What is the subscription price?—Mrs. W. J. A.

I am very glad indeed to give you the address of the publishers of Hygeia, the health magazine—The American Medical Association, 535 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. A single copy of the magazine is 25 cents, and the subscription price for a year is \$3.

A Pickling Problem

I should like very much to have a recipe for tomato chow chow.—E. L.

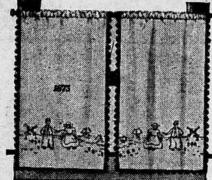
I am glad to give you this recipe for I am glad to give you this recipe for chow chow which I believe you will like. Use 1 quart green tomatoes, 1 quart small onions, 1 cauliflower, 3 large green peppers, 3 large red peppers, 1 quart small cucumbers, salt, 2 cups brown sugar, 2 teaspoons celery seeds, 1 quart vinegar, 2 ounces mustard, 2 ounces flour, ¼ ounce turmeric, 1 teaspoon powdered cloves and 1 teaspoon powdered allspice.

Wash the cauliflower and divide it

into small pieces, cut the peppers and tomatoes into small chunks and leave the onions whole. Make a brine with ½ cup salt to each 2 quarts water and lay vegetables in it for 24 hours. Boil in this brine for 15 minutes then drain. Mix together the sugar, cloves, allspice, celery seeds, turmeric and vinegar and bring them to boiling point. Mix the flour and mustard together and rub them smooth with a little extra vinegar, add to the boiling vinegar and stir and cook until thick. Now add the vegetables and let them come just to boiling point. Bottle and seal.

Attractive Window Frames

LL of us cannot have beautiful ALL or us cannot have but we can frame these eyes of our home attractively. Can you imagine curtains that would please the kiddles more than a pair decorated with this quaint Dutch scene, embroidered in delft blue tones with just a touch of orange? And for the kitchen, bath or breakfast



room, or any other room where sash curtains are desired, no prettier hangings could be found. The curtains are stamped on white shadow striped lawn and are 40 inches long, and each half, 20 inches wide. They sell for \$1 a pair, and may be ordered from the Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Ask for cur-

Your extra margin of safety

All oil has a chemical affinity for metal which enables it to etrate even the highly polished surfaces of your m and form a semi-permanent lubricating surface

But this falls short of true lubrication. In dense traffic or in hard pulling, when deadly heat and friction threaten your motor, only an active, unbroken film of oil can prevent damage.

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Stop when you see the orange and black sign

Follow this sure route to greater motor protection: Drive to any dealer who displays the orange and black Veedol sign. Let him drain your crankcase and refill with the correct Veedol oil for your car, as specified by the Veedol Motor protection Guide.



Fun With Puzzles and Riddles



A-is for Antelope Frisky and gay A wild mountain creature Always ready for play.

Georgie Has Five Rabbits

grade. I have to go % mine to I have a cat named Harry and a dog named Shep. I have two sisters, One is 4 years old and the other is 2 months old. Their names are Lucile and Alice. I have five tame rabbits. My sister and I have a pony named One of them is all black, one is white and the other three are spotted.

Georgie Sis.

VCICIAL

I am 9 years old and in the fifth grade. For pets I have 14 little chicks. My sister and I have a pony named Nance. We ride her after the cows and horses. I have a dog named Trixie, a cat named Ringneck, a calf named Spot, a cow named Pansy and a Spot, a cow named Pensy and a cow named I am 7 years old and in the second

I have a dog, a cat and a cow. My dog's name is Fritz, the cat's name is Patty and the cow's name is Goldy Walter Raymond

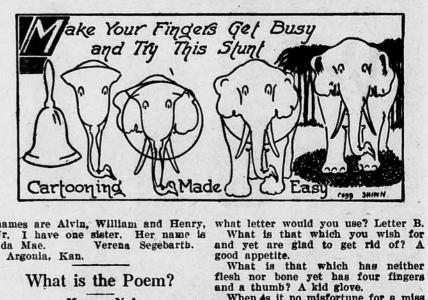
Leavenworth, Kan.

Goes to Fairview School

I am 11 years old and in the fifth grade. I go ½-mile to school, I live on 130-acre farm. For pets I have a dog named Chubby and a kitty named Maggie. I am 5 feet tall and weigh 79 pounds. I have brown hair, blue eyes and am light complexioned. I go to Fairview school. I would like to hear from some of the boys and girls my age. Olivet, Kan. Rose Tobler.

Fritz, Patty and Goldy

I am 12 years old and in the sixth grade. I live 2 miles from school, I mamed Buster. I can all them there are 450 pupils in our school. I named Buster. I can ride both of the property of the property of the school o have one brother. His name is Edward, them. I have three brothers. Their



names are Alvin, William and Henry, Jr. I have one sister. Her name is Ida Mae. Verena Segebartb.

Argonia, Kan.

What is the Poem?

Musrem Nuf

Twah unf ti si orf byso dan slirg, Newh eth goln tho yads ear reeh Ot dfni a tillet odwonald korob Nda deaw ni sit twear ralec. Gribth swolfer worg ponu eht skabn; Lalt stere cats a loginoc dashe. Ts'i ufn dinede rof soby uda rilgs

Ni a dowo-daln rokbo ot ewda.

I'm sure you will have no difficulty finding out what this little poem is. Just rearrange the letters. For example, the first line is "What fun it is for boys and girls." When you have solved this puzzle send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, To-peka, Kan. There will be a package of postcards each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.

Enjoys Radio Stories

I am 8 years old and in the third grade. We walk 1½ miles to school. I have four pet cats. We have a radio and enjoy the bedtime stories every night.

Mary Elizabeth Dakin. Randall, Kan.

Can You Guess These?

What is the greatest thing out? Out of debt.

What is the meanest thing out? Out

If your mother-in-law was in jail

When 4s it no misfortune for a miss to lose her good name? When a gen-

tleman gives her a better one.

FASHION NOTES Said Miss Zebra, to Miss Giroffe, Who had lately come to town, You wear dots, my coat is striped: Yet we neither wear a down!"

Fluff, Nigger and Kitty

I am 12 years old and in the sixth Send yours answers to this puzzle to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a package of postcards each for the first 10 boys or girls

of temper.

What is the greatest curiosity in go to Jefferson school. I have two sisters and two brothers. My three will be a package of postcards each for the first 10 boys or girls acrobat wear? Spring clothes.

Of temper.

What is the greatest curiosity in go to Jefferson school. I have two sisters and two brothers. My three acrobat wear? Spring clothes.

Kitty White.

Iva McDill. Sterling, Kan.





The Hoovers—Buddy Starts a Filling Station

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Sutur Will troul

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This happened in Kansas, where typhoid fever, a filth disease, should be as scarce as Asiatic cholera. In a family consisting of a father, mother and five children one of the little ones developed typhoid fever. After a long time a doctor was called. He made a diagnosis but did little else. In the 27th day of the disease a state health offi-

cer called at the house.

"What are you doing to protect the rest of the family?" he asked.

"We don't know anything to do," said the poor mother. "The doctor didn't say."

During that 27 days of illness the mother had gone from the patient to her cooking without so much as cleaning up, the discharges from the patient had been emptied without applying any disinfectant, flies by thousands visited at will in the sick room and thruout the neighborhood, and not an effort had been made to immunize the well members of the family. Vaccination against typhoid was then too an annulate. Within 10 days four cases of typhoid were in that family. Father, mother and one child had not succession when the last represent Parkers with the last representation of the last re cumbed at the last report. Perhaps the father (a laborer) is down by this time. If so, the financial care of the whole family will rest on the county for at least two months, and perhaps worse things will follow.

Who is to blame?

In the first place someone is responsible for the poor sanitation that allowed the first case to develop. Supposing that we excuse that, however, what can be said for the others? The father and mother are uneducated people. They did not know that vaccination against typhoid fever would have given safety to the others. They did not know much about the menace of open toilets and hosts of flies. But where was the county health officer? There you strike at the root of the thing. The commissioners are econothing. The commissioners are economical. They pay a doctor a small sum to quarantine and fumigate but do not to quarantine and fumigate but do not have a qualified full-time health officer. I venture the assertion that if they will check this case carefully they will find that the cost of typhoid in this one family is tremendously higher than the cost of a good health officer. This is a genuine case about which I can supply particulars to anyone interested.

Go to a Hospital

Doctors tell me that I have secondary anemia and my blood lacks iron. I am a farm woman. I cook for three men, care for my two little girls, build my own fires, do a big washing and ironing by hand and a thousand other things. If I were well it would be all right, but I wonder if I am working too hard to get well. R. T. D.

Yes. You need a period of complete rest and nourishing food. Very likely a change of air and scene such as you might get on a vacation would do you a lot of good. I suggest that you go to a city with a good hospital and make it your sole business to get proper treatment. If this is not pernicious anemia you can get well.

50 Pounds Overweight

Please tell me how much my wife should weigh. She is 68 years old and 5 feet, 3 inches tall. Her present weight is 195 pounds. How and what should she eat to reduce?

The great general principles of weight reduction are to eat less food and especially to limit the fat-making foods such as fat meat, butter, cream, sugars and starches. Space will not promit and starches . Space will not permit me to print diet lists but I can recommend a very clever book that sells for \$1 if you care to send me a stamped, addressed envelope.

Made From Catgut

The stitches that a doctor would use in repairing a scalp wound would be of some absorbent material like catgut. Whenever possible doctors use sutures that will absorb so the patient will not have to suffer the pain and treather than the suffer the pain and treather the pain and trea trouble of having them removed.

Practice Deep Breathing

My girl, 9½ years old, has never in her life had occasion to blow her nose, as it hever runs, and she never has the least bit

Work of a Health Officer

BY DR. C. H. LERRIGO

This happened in Kansas, where

of discharge from nose or throat. She stoops slightly and is narrow breasted. When we all have colds and leaky noses she just says "I cannot get any air," and will go outside even in very cold weather. She is no mouth breather.

Mrs. H.

I hope this simply means your daughter has better mucous membranes than most of us. The normal membrane should secrete just enough mucus for lubrication. When there is blowing of the nose or hawking from the throat it is abnormal. If you are sure she breathes fully and freely nothing further is needed. She should practice deep breathing in the open air every morning.

Bills are Paid Now

School District No. 68 of Clay county, known as the Idylwild neighborhood, held its annual picnic recently. There would be nothing of especial interest in that statement, for country neighborhoods are holding picnics almost every day, were it not that this picnic gathering also has quite an exceptional feature in connection.

It is not only a picnic, but it is also an annual "settle-up day" for the com-

There is a neighborhood, communityowned threshing outfit in that vicinity. At about this time each year, the threshing crew finishes up the work of grain threshing for the section. As soon as the last job of threshing is done, the community holds its picnic. This summer the picnic was held at the new school house which District No. 68 has just completed. The threshing crew furnishes the refreshments for the gathering.

All the farmers and their families on the refreshment at the school house and engage and en

gathered at the school house and enjoyed a pleasant social hour or two. Joyed a pleasant social hour or two. Then the men present got together and "settled up," which is the significant feature of the gathering. All the threshing bills of the season's work are settled. The threshing crew are paid their wages in full. Every expense of the threshing season is edinated and the threshing season is adjusted and all financial matters charged off. Then the farmers, individually, meet and pay each other whatever they may happen to owe.

When the gathering finally breaks up, late in the afternoon, every farmer goes home without owing a single current bill what a paighborhood is goes home without owing a single current bill. The whole neighborhood is square with the world. For years this custom has been followed, and the people of the section state that it has eliminated many a possible hard feeling and has been very productive of friendship and a better community spirit.

Taps for Army City

With its sale recently by the Jellison Trust Company, to Fred Yenni, Geary county farmer, the site of Army City, the cantonment town just east of Camp Funston, will again become a farm. It is a part of the 226 acres involved in the transaction. Army City came into being when Camp Funston was established. At one time it had a popula-tion of 3,000 with its own sewer, water and lighting systems, a postoffice, two theaters, each seating 3,000, a bank and scores of business houses. Within six months after the armistice it was virtually a deserted city. The theaters and some of the stores were destroyed by fire, and the other buildings were wrecked for the lumber. A small shack is all that remains of the war time town, and it will be moved away by the new owners.

A Sermon on Thrift

A man who makes a living with his head was bewailing the other day that he had not begun saving earlier in life,

and that he had not saved more.
"Well," said a cousoling friend "you've still got your head, and it still

works. Why worry?"
"Yes," said the thriftless one, "but Sometime ago I was in an accident. As I was in town I was taken to a doctor's office and he took six stitches in my scalp. They have never been taken out. Will they do any damage?

B. F. T.

"Yes," said the thriftless one, "but the trouble with me is that I have never been taken out. Will they do any damage?

Our Best Three Offers

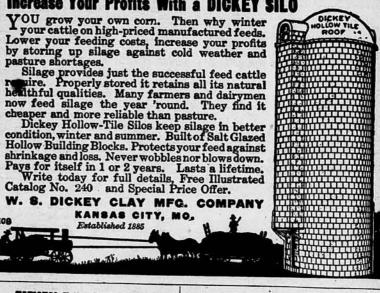
One old subscriber and one new subscriber, if sent together, can get The Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze one year for \$1.50. A club of three, yearly subscriptions, if sent together, all for \$2; or one three-year subscription, \$2.—Advertisement tion, \$2.-Advertisement.

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Kansas is trying to break into the peanut belt, and the indications are that the Arkansas Valley section will succeed thru the co-operation of 50 Arkansas City landowners and the Arkansas City Chamber of Commerce, backed by the enthusiasm of Tom Henry condy manufacturer. Henry, candy manufacturer.

As a producer of candy, Henry knows

As a producer of candy, Henry knows first hand the increasing popularity of peanuts. Then he was appointed a member of the agricultural committee of the Chamber of Commerce, and he heard some one say that if peanuts could be grown around Arkansas City the farmers would have a crop as

the farmers would have a crop as stable as wheat and corn, and which would produce more revenue.

Henry is a man of action, and he decided to try. He planted ¼ acre of peanuts south of his factory, and he spent hours and days reading about peanuts.

spent nours and days reading about peanuts.

He found that the most popular Spanish variety of the popular peanut would grow in sandy loam soil which is loose. There must be between 100 and 140 days between frosts. Arkansas City territory meets both of these requirements exactly, and Henry proved it by raising a successful crop last year, which was used for seed.

This year the Chamber of Commerce budget contained an item of \$600 for the purchase of a peanut picker. Half a hundred persons took seed furnished by the Chamber and have planted between 50 and 60 acres—the second step in the experiment started by Tom Henry. Next year the goal is 1,000 acres. acres.

The list is one of particular interest. Tom Henry has 9 acres, and his field is coming fine. So are the others. Various real farmers have their ex-perimental patches and L. H. Crowell, Salvation Army captain, took a plot of 1 acre.

The present year has been only an average one for wheat and hardly that good for corn around Arkansas City, where hot winds have caught the upland corn at critical times. But under such conditions the peanuts have thrived.

thrived.

Mr. Henry estimates that the peanuts that have been properly anted and cared for will average 40 bushels of picked peanuts an acre. He has the written assurance from two wholesale buyers of peanuts that picked peanuts have a stable market, and that during the last few years the price range has been from \$1.30 to \$2.50 a bushel f. o. b. point of shipment. Mr. Henry believes the market in November will "lovely'!"

"But why not, miss? It is lovely "heese!"

"Because"—she tried to combine maidenly modesty with an air of learning—"because lovely should only be used to qualify something that is alive."

The grocer's smile broadened as he glanced at the Gorgonzola.

"Well, miss," he said, "I'll stick to 'lovely'!"

Tom Henry, Peanut King be close to \$1.75 a bushel. Then the heavy foliage of the peanut vine makes stock feed.

Has a Family Now

Buck, the hero dog of Jack London's "Call of the Wild," has nothing on a Belgian police dog belonging to an Ellis county farmer, when it comes to taking unto himself a wolf for a spouse and raising a family of half-preed dog-wolves.

taking unto himself a wolf for a spouse and raising a family of half-breed dog-wolves.

The police dog, the property of James McIntosh, who lives on the Alfred Barnes farm 10 miles north of Hays, had been noticed for some time trailing around with prairie wolves or coyotes.

"Time after time we found him running with the wolves," said McIntosh, "and sometimes he would stay away from the house for several days at a time."

The dog's owner noticed him several times in the vicinity of a hole near the barn yard, so one day he went to the place and found there three young pups, which are clearly part dog and part wolf. He took the "family" into custody and plans to raise the pups carefully to see what sort of creatures they will be when grown. With the daring and courage of a Belgian police dog and the speed of a coyote, they should be remarkable animals.

Gay Tillotson, veteran coyote hunter of Ellis county, says it is a common occurrence for coyotes to lure dogs away from farm houses to kill them. but not often do the wolves "make friends" with their domesticated cousins.

cousins.

Up to Specifications

She was giving an order to the

grocer.
"And I require some cheese," she

"Yes, miss," replied the grocer, smiling amiably; "I have some love-

smining amiably; "I have some love-ly cheese."

"You should not say 'lovely cheese!" said the customer severely.

"But why not, miss? It is lovely cheese!"

"Because"—she tried to combine

Nobody's Darling



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If your pigs find a hole in the fence and learn to crawl out, you will have a job on your hands. Repair the fence where they break thru, and inspect its condition all round the pen. Because the pigs will find you have closed the opening where they crawled thru, and will hunt for a new opening. They even may wedge themselves in the fence in their attempts to break thru. A good way to keep them from going under is to stretch a barbed wire around the pen near the ground. Pigs will not give you trouble by breaking thru good, strong fences. It is the run-down fence that gives the trouble. Girls should keep ground bone, oyster shell, and grit where their chickens can get them. Neither ground bone nor oyster shell serve the purpose for which grit is intended. Ground bone is a food which helps to build bone tissue, and oyster shell is a lime food. Chickens pick up grit to aid them in grinding their food. In other words, the grit is the chicken's teeth. River sand, cracked china ware, broken glass, and commercial grit all are good gritty substances. Perhaps there is none better than broken dishes, which can be cracked into fine pieces for the hens.

Scaly-leg is caused by a mite that gets under the scales on the feet and

Scaly-leg is caused by a mite that gets under the scales on the feet and shanks of chickens. The mites may be killed by dipping the feet and shanks in kerosene. Treat again in about a week in the same way, and wash the scales off with soap and water. It would be impossible to get a prize at the fair on a bird with scaly-leg.

Reports Are Accurate

I have been well satisfied with the number of reports that are coming in on time. This shows me members are very much interested in their contest work and feed records. It also is evidence that they are prompt and attentive in this matter. I also am pleased with the accuracy of these reports. There were very few that needed corrections. rections.

There were very few that needed corrections.

Get the pigs up to 225 pounds as quickly as possible, that is, those pigs you wish to sell on the market, because you can make more profit on pigs that are fed out quickly. At the time of every sale record the date, the weight of the pig, and the price at which it was sold. August and September are encouraging months in the club work for then club members can see they have accomplished something. Some sales will be made, some prizes won, and the money will start to come in. Make businesslike sales. Do not try to sell a pig for a breeder that you would not keep yourself. If a pig is not good, sell it on the market. This will build up the reputation of your herd, and it is dealing square with your customers. If you promise to give a pedigree, fill out the blanks

Sales and Prizes Are Next

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN

If your pigs find a hole in the fence and learn to crawl out, you will have a job on your hands. Repair the fence where they break thru, and inspect its condition all round the pen. Because the pigs will find you have closed the opening where they crawled thru, and will hunt for a new opening. They even may wedge themselves in the fence in their attempts to break thru. A good way to keep them from going under is to stretch a barbed wire around the pen near the ground. Pigs will not give you trouble by breaking thru good, strong fences. It is the run-down fence that gives the trouble.

Girls should keep ground bone.

Those "Little Green Tents"

Those "Little Green Tents"

The choice of the heautiful Arlington cemetery as the final resting place of William Jennings Bryan has awakened a new interest in that burying ground and its tradition. Mr. Bryan's right to burial there, among 30,000 members of the army and navy is based on his service in the volunteer army during the Spanish-American war, for which he raised the Third regiment of Nebraska volunteers, and of which he was appointed colone.

The land comprising the cemetery was owned during the Revolution by John Parke Custis, son of Martha Washington by her first marriage. It descended in his family to the wife of Robert E. Lee, in whose name it was held at the time of the Civil War, when it was taken over by the Federal Government under an executive order signed by President Lincoln. It was sold for taxes and hought by the Government, but in 1882 Congress squared accounts by paying the heirs \$150,000 for the property. The cemetery came into existence June 15, 1864, when the Secretary of War directed that 400 acres of the tract be set aside for the burial of soldiers and sailors. The Civil War interments were mainly of those, who died in hospitals, but the dead from Bull Run, Manassas, Chantilly and other battlefields near Washington were taken there. Nearly 5,000 of the 30,000 graves are marked un-

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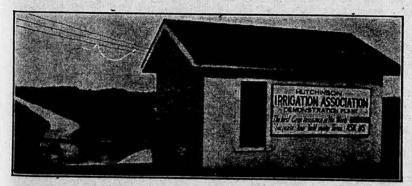
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When J. Pluvius Neglects His Job



I RRIGATION is moving down the Arkansas Valley. Sugar beet production is the primary motive power. A group of Hutchinson business men established this plant to prove that beet growing is possible in Reno county and in addition to show that other crops will respond profitably to support Jupiter Pluvius's rain act.

And this has been a geod season for such proof. The Hutchinson Irrigation Association's demonstration plant is on 58 acres of the G. A. Shuler farm near Yaggy. The association has 40 acres in beets, 8 in corn, 5 in alfalfa and 2½ in cane and 2½ in milo. The plant will irrigate an acre in 1 hour and 15 minutes.

Six wells 40 feet apart are connected with the 8-inch pump which is pulled by a 25 horsepower electric motor. The plant cost \$2,850, exclusive of the motor, which is worth \$350. Crops on the project are in excellent condition. Corn, for instance, on the same farm is so badly burned from drouth that it will not make a crop. That on the irrigated tract is green, healthy and promises a heavy yield.

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CONCORD GRAPEVINES: ELBERTA peach and Jonathan apple trees in large lots. We save you 40% on every order. Wholesale list free. Welch Nursery, Shenandoah, Ia.

STRAYED NOTICE

TAKEN UP BY WILL STEWART, ROUTE 2, Burrton, Kan., on July 18, 1925, 1 grade Jersey heifer calf with roan on hips; one Jersey colored heifer calf, solid color; one Jersey colored heifer calf with white tail; one Jersey colored bull calf, solid color; estimated value \$35.00. C. A. Young, County Clerk, Newton, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS

FERRETS FOR SALE. PRICES FREE.
Roy C. Greene. Wellington, Ohio.

ALL WOOL KNITTING YARN FOR SALE
from manufacturer at great bargain, Samples free, H. A. Bartlett, Harmony, Maine,
VEIL MATERNITY HOSPITAL AND BABY
home caring for unfortunate young women
before and during confinement. Private, ethical, homelike. 2005 East 11th St., Kansas
City, Mo.

HOUSE PAINT; WHITE OR ANY COLOR,
\$1.75 gallon. Barn paint, \$1.35 gallon.
Guaranteed. Freight paid anywhere on six
or more gallons. Direct from manufacturer.
Order today. Manufacturers Syndicate,
Wichita, Kan.

Poultry Advertisers: Be ours to state on your order the heading under which you want your advertisement run. We asknot be responsible for correct classification of ale containing more than one product unless the classification is

BABY CHICKS

CHICKS: 7c UP. 15 VARIETIES, POSTpaid. Catalog free. Missouri Chickeries,
Box 644, Clinton, Mo.

ACCREDITED CHICKS: LEGHORNS \$8:
large breed, \$9.50. Jenkins Accredited
Hatchery, Jewell, Kan.

CHICKS: LOW CUT PRICES ON ALL
leading varieties. Best quality. Big catalog free. Booth Farms, Box 744, Clinton,
Mo.

MO.

BEST QUALITY CHICKS: AUGUST AND
Fall delivery. Leghorns \$7.50; Rocks,
Reds, Orpingtons \$8.50; White Langshans,
Wyandottes \$9.00. Postpaid. Ideal Hatchery,
Eskridge, Kan.

Eskridge, Kan.

QUALITY CHICKS. POSTPAID. 100 LEGhorns, large assorted, \$9. Rocks, Reds,
Anconas, \$10. Orpingtons, Wyandottes, \$12.
Light Brahmas \$15. Assorted, \$7. Catalogue,
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FALL CHICKS, STOCK BLOODTESTED
for Bacillary White Diarrhea. Leghorns
\$8.50, heavy breeds \$9.50-100, postpaid,
100% live delivery. Catalog. Mid-Western
Poultry Farms & Hatchery, Burlingame,
Kan.

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

100,000 FALL CHICKS, LEGHORNS, heavy assorted, \$9.00. Anconas, Rocks, Reds, \$10.00; Minorcas, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, \$11.00; varieties mixed, \$8.00. Postpaid. Order direct. Bush's Poultry Farms, Clinton, Mo.

BABY COCKERELS

S. C. BUFF LEGHORN BABY COCKERELS 60c each or \$5.00 for 10. Iri Snyder, Eff-ingham, Kan.

LEGHORNS

WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS 50-75c. Sunrise Hatchery, Lorraine, Kan.

Sunrise Hatchery, Lorraine, Kan.

TOM BARRON WHITE LEGHORN COCKereis \$1.00 during August. Harry Baker,
Louisville, Kan.

500 FRANTZ - BARRON ENGLISH COCKerels, 12-15 weeks, bred from imported stock, record 308 eggs, raised on Hick's California balanced rations. Selling fast—order today. Prices \$2-\$5. Vernie Glazier, Moline, Kan.

Engine Rehearsals

An English actor at the beginning of the long run of a play in Chicago took an apartment close to the railroad. He abandoned it after a week's occupancy. "I think I could have becompancy. "I think I could have be-come used to the frains going by at night," he said, "but every morning two engines came under my window and rehearsed until noon."

Try This

Mrs. A .- "I saw a perfect love of a hat to-day."

Mrs. B.—"Did you buy it?"

Mrs. A.—"Not yet. I've got to pick
out a more expensive one for my husband to refuse to buy so we can compromise on this one."

Volunteer Assistance

First Lady—"We got a hundred dollar radio set and had the electri-cian come in and attach it." Second Lady—"That nothing. We had a five hundred dollar set and the sheriff came and attached it."



Circus Man-"The leopard has escaped—shoot him on the spot!"
Guard—"Which spot?"

Just 80

The shades of night were falling fast; The fool "stepped on it" and rushed

A crash—he died without a sound. They opened up his head and found Excelsior!

An Epitaph

Ben Higgins never would be passed, He bragged his car's endurance. He passed six cars with backward

glance, His wife has his insurance.

Right Soon

"The time will come," thundered the lecturer on woman's rights, "when women will get men's wages."
"Yes," said the weak little man in

Yes," said the weak little man in back seat, "next Saturday night."

Summer Hotel Proprietorly according to our prospectus, Running water in every room."

Somebody Stung

"Would you like to go with me to the apiary this afternoon?" "Yes, you adorable boy. I've al-ways adored monkeys."

Phoney Order

"That is a careful vegetable dealer. See him culling his stale stuff."
"He isn't going to throw it away.
Somebody has just placed an order by telephone."

All Proper

Niece (to Uncle who has suggested a theater)—"Thanks awfully, Uncle, but one of my friends is picking me up here to go and dance somewhere."

MINORCAS

BUFF MINORCA COCKERELS \$1.00, \$1.50, John Greenleaf, Mound City, Kan. FOUR POUND CHOICE WHITE MINORCA cockerels. Elmer Hershberger, Newton, Ks.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

RHODE ISLAND RED PULLETS: APRIL hatch, 85c each. William Bardel, Bison, Ks. ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE cockerels, March hatch, \$3.00 each. Mrs. David Dill, Winchester, Kan.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

YOUR SURPLUS POULTRY WANTED BY
"The Copes," Topeka, Kan.
PREMIUM PRICES PAID FOR SELECT
market eggs and poultry. Get our quotations now. Premium Poultry Products
Company, Topeka,

Uncle—"Dear me—one of your friends! In my young days a young lady was only taken out by the man to whom she was affianced."

Niece—"That's all right, Uncle. He is one of my flances."

to who Niece-

Did Just as Well?

"Say, Abe, where did you get that stone?" said one Jew to another, pointing to the handsome diamond tle pin he was wearing.
"Vell," said Abe, "I got it from my father. When he died he left \$1,000 to purchase a stone. Vell, that is the stone."

A Political Reprisal

"How did you first break into poli-

"It's a sad story," answered Senator Sorghum. "The people out home got kind o' riled at the Government in Washington and decided to send me to Congress out of spite."

Almost

There are bright moments in the life of a schoolmaster. At a recent examination in General Knowledge, a pupil defined a volcano as follows: "A mountain with a hole in the top, and if you look down the hole you can see the look down the hole you can see creator smoking."

Nix, Mister

A traveler in the Northwest eyed his seatmate for awhile and then asked where he was from.

"Saskatchewan."
"What's that, podner?"
"Saskatchewan."

The interlocutor pondered over this for a while and then suggested:
. "You no spik Inglis?"

Lucky Aunt May

"Mummy, has Aunt Betty got a little

baby?"
"Yes, dear."
"Has Aunt May?"
"No, she has a little dog instead."
"Oh, I suppose she had first pick!"

Joseph's Show

Teacher—"Can any boy tell me the earliest reference in history to a the-

Tommy—"Yes, teacher; we read in the Bible that Joseph was taken from the family circle and put into the pit."

Willing to Wait

Salesman (at motor show)—"This the type of car that pays for itself,

Up to Specifications

Irate Guest—"Look here, the rain is simply pouring thru the roof of my bedroom."

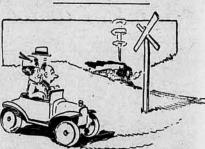
Prospective Buyer—"Well, as soon as it has done that you can have it delivered at my garage."

"These airplanes are getting more

dangerous than ever."

"Some one killed?"

"No, but I see a chap got married in one yesterday."



She (as train toots at grade crossing)—"George, you go right ahead. Don't let that big brute bully you."

Mr. Peabody: "Did you recognize y voice on the 'phone?" Mrs. Peabody: "No, your excuse."

Comes in Handy?

"Has your husband given up golf?" "Yes, but he still retains the lan-guage for use when he changes tires."

Humdinger, Maybe?

"Wonderful vista, isn't it?"
"Yea. Th' view ain't bad, neither."

Real Jam. Too

Making traffic jams is about the nearest some girls come to cooking.

rain morini to very cut.

B. average an analysis and an analysis and an analysis and an analysis and analysis and analysis and analysis and analysis and analysis and analysis analysis and analysis anal

ne age the age

Elk marketsown be play ture time. rain i Elli ly in the fatle artile saithe ru 32c.—

A Large Acreage of Wheat?

Farmers Are Not Inclined to Sell the Crop of 1925 Even at \$1.50 a Bushel

RAPID progress is being made in the preparation of wheat ground: it is likely that the acreage will the fully as large in Kansas as a year ago, and maybe it will be more. If moisture conditions are favorable at seeding time, around September 1, there also will be a considerable acreage of alfalfa planted.

age of alfalfa planted.

Grass cattle are moving to market rapidly. Other products move slowly: this is especially true with wheat, despite the fact that at some shipping points the price is \$1.50 a bushel. Recent rains in most communities have been of great help to pastures, the sorghums and to corn.

Barber — Excepting for strips along the north side and in the central part of the county it is dry; a good general rain is needed. Feed crops are showing some damage. Fall plowing for wheat is making rapid progress. Threshing is almost finished. progress. T J. W. Bibb.

Bourbon—We have had a much needed rain; and the weather is cooler, but still more moisture would help. Grass is short in the pastures and corn will not make a very good crop. Most of the prairie hay is cut.—Robert Creamer.

very good crop. Most of the prairie hay is cut.—Robert Creamer.

Brewn—Threshing is almost finished; the average yield of wheat was about 16 bushels an acre for the county; some fields went as high as 20. Corn is somewhat weedy, but it is in good condition, as it has had plenty of moisture. A good deal of plowing for fall crops is being done. Corn, 98c; cats, 40c; eggs, 25c; cream, 36c.—A. C. Dannenberg.

Clay—Cooter weather and local showers have been of great help to the crops. There is some very good corn in the Republican Valley, but out on the uplands it is not, of course, doing so well. The county/farm agent has ordered 20,000 bushels of good seed wheat for this county, mostly Kanred, Blackhulf and Turkey, so there would be a variation sdapted to the different solls. Chinch bugs have done a good deal of damage here. Wheat, \$1.59; corn, \$1; cats, \$5c; hogs, \$13.50; eggs, 26c; butterfat, 28c; potatoes, \$2; apples, \$2.—P. R. Forslund.

Cloud—The weather is cool and fair; there is enough moisture in the soil so corn is coming along fairly well, and feed crops are doing time. Farmers are plowing for wheat. Egg production is decliming. Young hogs are scarce.—W. H. Plumly.

Cowley—Farmers are about done threshing, and plowing for what is three-fourths

scarce.—W. H. Plumiy.

Cowley.—Farmers are about done threshing, and plowing for wheat is three-fourths done. The alfalfa seed crop is being threshed out of the windrow, with a yield of about 2 bushels an acre. Pastures are holding up remarkably well. Kafir and other forage crops are doing well, and with favorable weather from now on will make splendid yields. A great deal of corn is being fed to cattle in this section. Wheat, \$1.45; corn, \$1.05.—H. T. Fromm.

cattle in this section. Wheat, \$1.45; corn, \$1.05.—H. Fromm.

Decilas — Recent rains have helped the crops. They have delayed threshing, too, but were of help in producing favorable conditions for Sweet clover harvest. A good many pienics will be held in this county in the last part of this month and in September. Peaches and plums are ripe, and the watermelon season is on. A few public sales are being held.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Edwards—We are having some good showers, which is fine on the feed crops, but they are coming foo late to de the corn much good. Farmers are busy plowing for wheat, and this work is almost finished. Threshing is almost done. There are a few public sales; cattle, hogs and farm implements are selling ligh, and horses and mules are bringing fair prices. Wheat, \$1.53; barley, 76c; eggs, 23c; butterfat, 34c.—W. E. Fravel.

Elk — Grass cattle are being shipped to market. About the usual acroage will be sown to wheat, and a good many fields will be planted to affaifa this fall if the moisture conditions are favorable at seeding time. The county is rather dry; a good rain is needed.—D. W. Lockhart.

Ellis—We had a good soaking rain recent-tyle in the worth held of the county. Most of

Ellis—We had a good soaking rain recent-in the north half of the county. Most of he fall plowing is done. A good many cat-e are being shipped to market. Many pub-sales are being held, with good prices to rule. Wheat, \$1.4\$; eggs, 23c; butterfat, c.—C. F. Erbert.

32c.—C. F. Brbert.

Ford—The weather is cool, and there is considerable moisture in the soil. Threshing has been started after a delay of two weeks due to wet weather. This did considerable damage to some of the wheat stacks. Stock is doing well on grass. Egg production is declining.—John Zarbuchen.

Gove and Sheridan—A fairly good general rain recently will help the corn and feed rops. Threshing is almost done, and most of the wheat land is plowed. Recent cool of the wheat land is plowed. Recent cool are the rain of stock is being shipped to market. A few public sales are being held, and prices are good. Wheat, \$1.50; eggs, 25c; chickens, lot to 20c.—John I. Aldrich.

Hamilton—Pastures are in good condition.

Armers are busy preparing for fall wheat. There is a good deal of moisture in the soil. Threshing is in progress. Hens, 20c; fries, fic; eggs, 24c; cream, 40c.—H. M. Hutchi-on.

n. Harvey—The weather is still warm and Harvey—the weather is still warm and ry, but the nights are cool, which helps are cool, which helps the stilling has started. Wheat, \$1.48;

out the nights are cool, which helps men. Silo filling has started. Wheat, \$1.48; oats, 44c; butter, 40c; eggs, 26c; cms, 18c; peaches, \$2.90; apples, \$3.—H. W. Prouty.

Lane—we are having fine rains now; one 2½ inches fell recently. A larger proportion of the land is ready for wheat than I have ever seen at this time. Feed crops are rowing fine and pastures are getting green. Wheat, \$1.40; eggs, 22c; butterfat, 33c; barey, 60c.—S. F. Dickinson.

Lincoln—The weather is dry and cool. In Some parts of the county the corn is cut and slos are filled. Grass is short, and feed crops need rain. Corn, \$1.16; bran, \$1.65; cream, 37c.—Fred W. Brown.

Neosho we had a good rain here recently which helped the crops greatly, but previous dry weather did considerable damage to

corn. Threshing is almost finished; oats and flax gave fairly good yields, and wheat produced more than was expected. Farmers are plowing for wheat. Hogs are scarce. Corn. 95c; wheat, \$1.35; flax, \$1.95; eggs, 23c; butter, 34c; flour, \$2.25 to \$2.40.—A. Anderson.

Anderson,

Norton—We had a 6-inch rain recently, and since then the weather has been cool. Rivers and creeks were the highest ever known. The early corn had been damaged a good deal, but that planted later has a chance, if favorable weather continues, to make a good crop.—Jesse J. Roeder.

Osage—If we get another good rain we will have a fairly good crop of corn here. I look for a drop in corn prices soon. I notice that the stocks of butter are much less than last year, which should mean that the dairy business will be booming this winter unless there should be too much competition from foreign producers. Farmers are busy in the prairie hay fields.—H. L. Ferris.

Osborne—The dry weather still continues.

Osborne—The dry weather still continues, but it is cool, and this is helping mature the feed crops. There will be a great deal of fodder cut here this fall. Threshing is almost all finished. Quite a lot of the land almost all sprepared for fall wheat, either by plowing or listing, and most of it also has been disked.—E. G. Doak.

been disked.—E. G. Doak.

Phillips—We have fine growing weather now for corn and feed crops. There probably will be a good deal of grain on the late corn. Pastures are getting green, and there will be a good deal of feed in them from now on. But much of the stock has been shipped, and cattle still are being moved to market in large numbers; this is no doubt encouraged by the higher prices. Bran. \$1.75; corn chop. \$2.25; eggs. 24c; butterfat, 35c; hogs, \$11.—J. B. Hicks.

Rice—Showers thrust the security of the security o

hogs, \$11.—J. B. Hicks.

Rice—Showers thruout the county have lowered the temperature, but there is not enough rain yet in most communities; corn and pastures need a good soaking. Plowing for wheat is being pushed rapidly where the soil is in condition to work. Cattle are doing fairly well. Hogs are scarce and hard to get. There are but few public sales, but there is considerable trading of property between farmers. Wheat, \$1.46; corn, \$1.05; eggs, 25c; butterfat, 35c.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

Rooks—Farmers are filling silos. Corn has

eggs, 20c; butterfat, 350.—Ars, E. J. Killion.

Rooks—Farmers are filling silos. Corn has
been damaged a good deal by dry weather,
eithe there are many fields that would
make considerable corn if a rain would come
soon. The cool weather also has helped the
feed crops. Cream, 38c; eggs, 22c; wheat,
\$1.50.—C. O. Thomas.

\$1.50.—C. O. Thomas.

Scott—The weather has been hot and dry. This has made it hard on growing crops, but it has been favorable for threshing. Wheat yields have been running up to 20 bushels are acre for the better fields. Grass cattle are being shipped to market. Fat hogs are becoming scarce.—T. F. Carson.

are becoming scarce.—T. F. Carson.

Stevens.—Farmers are busy getting the ground ready for wheat sowing. We have had some good rains, so the soil is in good condition to work. Summer failowed land produced fairly good wheat this year, but that prepared in the ordinary way did not yield very well. A large wheat acreage will be sown this year. Wheat, \$1.50.—Monroe Trayer.

Thomas—The weather has been dry, and this has injured the corn and feed crops. Wheat threshing has made good progress, with yields of from 3 to 30 bushels an acre. Barley is making a fairly good yield. Wheat \$1.46; cream, 37c.—Harry Hanchett.

\$1.46; cream, \$7c.—Harry Hanchett.

Washington—A rain of 1 inch fell recently, which put the soil in condition for plowing and was mighty good on the corn. The cuting of prairie hay has started. The acreage of wheat sown this year will not be so large as last fall. Prices are good for most farim products. Some public sales are being held, and high prices rule. Corn, \$1.—Ralph B. Cole.

Chicago wants to secede from Illinois and become a free city, and Illi-nois probably will be willing if Chica-go will agree to keep her gunmen at

REAL ESTATE

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FOR SALE—Improved property in Wichita, Kan. Cash or terms. Address Mary E. Lemeke, 1553 McCormick Ave., Wichita, Rs.

200 ACRES, well improved, near Emporia, \$60 per acre, and other farms. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.

100 A. alfalfa, dairy farm on paved road. Improvements modern, 4 mi. Lawrence \$16,500. Easy terms. Hosford Inv. Co., Lawrence, Ks.

320 A. in the shallow water belt, improved 6 ml. Garden City. Kan. Price \$25 per acre. Write owner, H. G. Motor, Route A, Garden City, Kan.

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

FOR SALE—Dairy Farm; 160 A. best valley land, shallow water, alfalfa, shade, graveled road, silo, milking machine, modern born, milk room equip, market established. A money maker, T. C. Wilson, Larned, Kan.

The Real Estate Market Page

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KANSAS

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

FOR SALE by widow lady, 4 rental properties, six lots, good income for owner living on property, reason for solling, Present owner can not take care of it. Mrs. H. Marshall, 421 Quincy, Topeks, Han.

240 A. Shawnee Co., 13 ml. SE of Topeka, 2 sets improvements, watered by creek and 8 wells, 55 A. cult. 80 A. meadow, 105 A. past, good soil, heirs must sell to divide estate, 365 A. H. P. Betser, Topeka, Kan.

120 ACRES, well improved, all in cultivation, ½ mile to pavement, 11 miles northeast of Topeka, 200 apple orchard, plenty water, ‡125 A. Sell all or part, Write Wm. Russell, Owner, Meriden, Kansas.

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Kansas Farm Bargains "Kansas grows the best wheat in the world." Become one of Kansas' wheat farmers. The bargains below will show you the

opportunities.

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WALKER: N\(^4\) 35-27-23 and lots 3 and 4
and 8\(^4\) NW\(^4\) 2-28-23, 480 A. 1\(^4\) mi. W.
Ford. 300 A. cultivated, balance pasture, 5
rm. house, barn, granary and other improvements.

GRAY COUNTY

GRONNIGER: NE\(^4\) 35-26-27, 160 A. 6 mi.
N. Ensign; 100 A. in cultivation, balance
pasture.

HASKELL COUNTY

Pasture. HASKELL COUNTY
SHARP: SW4 8-27-32, 160 A. 4 ml. N. E. Ivanhoe, pasture land.
KEARNY COUNTY
WOLKING: N4 NE4 27-24-35, 79 A. 1
ml. S. W. Deerfield. House 26x26, barn 16x32, hen house, farm owns 4 interest in 1800 gal. per min. pumping plant, with its own ditch rights. Plenty of water, dark sandy loam.

own ditch rights. Plenty of the sandy loam.

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Great Eastern Railway offers exceptional
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areas are peculiarly adapted for mixed and
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Crop failures unknown. Only a small portion of British Columbia is suitable for
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assured. Schools are established by the
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Transportation on the line at half rates to
intending settlers. These Government lands
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R. J. Wark, Dept. 143, Pacific Great Eastern Railway, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

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486 ACRES California Ranch, 300 A. alfalfa, all under Turlock Irrigation District. 2 homes, 2 modern cow barns. Price \$112,000. Write for booklet now. W. A. Crank, Box 526, Chico, California.

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IF YOU HAVE Florida property to sell, send legal numbers and price at once. Jasperson & Seger, 819 Ks. Avc., Topeka, Hs.

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ALFALFA AND COTTON make money in Peoos Valley. New Mexico. All grain crops, vegetables and fruit also do well. Cotton last year made from \$100 to \$150 per acre gross. Land reasonable, easy terms. Some improved farms with buildings. Ample irrigation, long growing season, mild winters, congenial neighbors, good roads, up-to-date schools. Write C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Ey. \$24 Railway Exchange, Chicago, III.

TEXAS

BARGAINS in improved black land farms in South Texas, 100 acres at \$50, 113 at \$35, 160 at \$45, 120 acres at \$65. Easy terms. Write for description. Ganado Land Co., Ganado, Texas.

WASHINGTON

GOOD FARM FOR SALE CHEAP—On Reservation, 40 acres, all fenced, log house, well, good sub-irrigated soil, 600 more open land pasture 7 mi. railroad town, title clear, 160, 40 A. in crop, pasture, 1500; fenced. Write and see what a bargain. Can't be beat for price or soil and healthfulness. T. D. Haskell, Omak, Wash.

WANTED TO BUY

WE HAVE buyers from Illinois for Kansas farms. If you want to sell get in touch with us. C. H. Bowman & Co., 805 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kansas.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

TRADES EVERYWHERE—What Lave you?
Big list free. Bersie Agency, Edorado, Ks.
BARGAINS—East Kan., West Mo. Farms—
Sale or exch. Sewell Land Co., Garnett, Ks.
JEFFERSON CO., 60 A. to trade for Rio
Grande Valley land. Write for particulars.
Mansfield Co., Topeka, Kansas

217 A. Jackson Co., Kan., plenty of timber.
Some alfalfa, fair improvements. Want to trade for Western Kansas land. Address W. E. Kell, 727 Leavenworth St., Manhattan, Kansas.

520 ACRES, two sets improvements. Vernon County, Missouri. Smooth land. Well watered. Want western land, or income. Write for list of Kansas Farm Bargains.

Mansfield Brothers, Otiawa, Ransas.

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

REAL ESTATE WANTED

Farm Wanted—Lowest cash price. From own-er only. Describe well. Fuller, Wichita, Ka

I AM GOING TO FLORIDA. Will buy your land or town lots if reasonably priced. F. B. Gillett, 1405 Waldheim Bldg., K. C. Mo.

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

High Hog Prices, But-

Hog prices are high. That's fine. Hog prices are high. That's fine. No doubt they may remain 'way up all fall and winter, and this will be better yet. At last the more or less appreciated "mortgage lifter" has decided to do something besides grunt. Let us give credit where it is due, and perhaps the three full rousing cheers in addition. Anyhow the farmer who has

haps the three full rousing cheers in addition. Anyhow the farmer who has hogs to sell these days is in luck.

But a close examination may show a dark shadow in the woodpile. I can see the overproduction specter down the road a ways, with an all but ready "ha-ha." There has been too much of that "ha-ha" in the past, which up until the last six months has given the employes of the bolt and nut works their bacon at a price altogether too

employes of the bolt and nut works their bacon at a price altogether too low—in many cases below the cost of production. This is what caused farmers to "quit hogs," with results plainly evident in declining supplies and prices which contain some profit.

Hogs are now "good property." The natural result is the effort to increase the supply. All of which would be all right if it were not for the amazing ability of American farmers to overdo everything they attempt. There will be a considerable increase in the number of sows which farrow this fall, and a huge and deplorable increase in the number bred for spring farrow. ber of sows which farrow this fall, and a huge and deplorable increase in the number bred for spring farrow. And then one of these days, after the September peak of 1926, prices will take a tumble which will be sad to contemplate. Then we will wallow thru another period of overproduction, until farmers get disgusted with hogs, and greatly reduce the number of sows, and again prices will go up. Apparently this swing from high to low prices has always been with us, and no doubt it will continue indefinitely. But there is no reason why we should all be caught in it. I remember that a year ago The Kansas Farmer was doing all it could to kid its readers into breeding sows for spring farrow. If the folks had generally followed this suggestion most of 'em would be several hundred dollars better off today. I hope its editors will give me space to make the suggestion that the reverse action is about due, and that there is every probabil-

will give me space to make the suggestion that the reverse action is about due, and that there is every probability that the spring pig crop next year will be far larger than it should be. Farmers frequently contend that they have no warning of price drops. Well, here's one: don't be "long" on hogs after September of next year.

Brown County.

E. L. H.

The "Blue Sky" Crowd

(Continued from Page 3)

reason is that the country is "lousy with money," which has forced inter-est rates for commercial paper 'way down. The natural reverse action has down. The natural reverse action has been to put up the price of securities with a fixed return, such as bonds, pre-ferred stocks and common stocks which have some indication of staying put with their dividend record. A beautiful example of this is the preferred stock of the Santa Fe railroad, selling at about 96 and paying 5 per cent, or the common stock, selling at 119 and paying 7 per cent. In either case the return is less than 6 per cent. The Santa Fe is commonly regarded as a substantial, well-managed organization with a dividend rate securely intrenched.

Money rates likely will become somewhat firmer as fall comes. There are plenty of indications that from a business standpoint conditions are going to be better this winter than they were a year ago. Increasing business activity always requires heavy borrowing by business organizations. The natural result is to raise interest rates, because result is to raise interest rates, because of a greater demand for money; this in turn means there is less demand for ordinary securities. This lowers prices for the "fixed return" securities, which include most preferred stocks and bonds, and also some common stocks—certainly those which have shown, from their record, that they go alread in their majestic way paying the same dividends regardless of minor variations in business.

Unless one knows security markets

Unless one knows security markets and values, it is well to keep clear of all promotion schemes, unseasoned stocks—those of companies which have no demonstrated earning power—low priced stocks and the whole riff-raff of stuff on the market, and buy the better securities, of companies which

have successful records behind them. The Santa Fe railroad and American Telephone and Telegraph are in this

Of course there is the occasional man who wishes to go into more spec-ulative commitments. All we have to say to this is "Go to it, brother, and say to this is "Go to it, brother, and may the Lord be with you!" But more than this, we are willing to suggest financial magazines and books which are reliable, and on which he can depend. And finally get him connected with an investment house which is honest. From such a combination he can at least get the source material on which he can base an intelligent judgment on what he is trying to do.

Coolidge Popularity

President Cooldge's ardent admirers and political lieutenants believe he is popular, but Frank R. Kent, political correspondent of the Democratic Baltimore Sun, returns from a trip of observation from coast to coast with the report that as to his hold on the people "his most ardent admirers underestimate it." According to Kent, who is not himself one of the aforesaid admirers, "no White House incumbent ever sat on a higher peak of nopularity." Moreover, it has grown "by leaps and bounds" since adjournment of Congress. Kent is so impressed by the steady rise of the star of Coolidge that he predicts that at the end of his vacation he will "return to Washington even stronger in the public regard than now." correspondent of the Democratic Balthan now.

Unless the popular temper changes in the next two years, Coolidge will not have to run for re-election. He will be "drafted."

Foreign Investments

An extended analysis of American foreign investments, public and private, by Prof. Herbert Feis, formerly of the economics department of the of the economics department of the University of Kansas, is a feature of Foreign Affairs Magazine. The foremost among a number of effects of such large outlays indicated by Professor Feis's review is the necessarily changed attitude of this nation towards "abroad." Isolation and independence belong distinctly to the past, Interest in the affairs of the outside world is necessary and steadily spreads.

The financial undertakings of banks and banking groups and syndicates are distributed more and more widely out

and banking groups and syndicates are distributed more and more widely out among smaller investors, attracted by the higher interest returns of foreign investments. A leading London journalist recently remarked that important American newspapers are giving their readers a wider and better foreign news service than the newspapers of any other country, and this is revolutionary in a news way.

Recently the National Industrial Conference Board, which is doing a large work in its reports on many economic questions and in its statistical compilations, also presented a study of American foreign investments. In addition to some 11 billions of government investments as credits granted during and after the war to European governments, the Industrial Conference Board estimates investment of private American capital abroad at a little care 2 billions. The American private American capital abroad at a little over 9 billions. The American people therefore are interested to the extent of some 20 billion dollars of their own money committed to foreign government and private enterprises of one sort or expectate. government and private enterprises of one sort or another. Considerably more than 5 billions of private American capital are committed to private for-eign enterprises, Loans to the govern-ment of Canada and Latin America governments, these being of private capital, amount to about 2 billion dol-lars, but private loans to private Cana-dians and Latin American business andians and Latin American business enterprises are nearer 4 billions.

It is perhaps surprising that Ameri-

It is perhaps surprising that American private capital invested in private enterprises of Canada and Latin America is some five times as much as such capital invested in European private enterprises. But it is nothing new for American capital to go South or into Canada, while investment in Europe is almost wholly post-war. American private commitments in Asia amount to several hundred millions. While American capital to the extent of many billions is committed to

tent of many billions is committed to foreign development, there have been enormous foreign investments in the

United States in the last six years, and in 1923 more foreign capital, mainly European, came to the United States for safe investment than the American capital invested abroad that

But notwithstanding foreign commitments in this country the relative status of home and foreign credit has status of home and foreign credit has completely changed since the war, and America is a large creditor on balance. Where 10 years ago the balance was the other way, the National Conference Board estimates that today "foreign investments in the United States amount to less than half as much as our investments abroad." In other words, American commitments abroad are just about as much greater than foreign investments in the United States as the amount of European government debts to Uncle Sam direct. ernment debts to Uncle Sam direct. American interest in "abroad" is great when our loans and investments outside the United States are equivalent to the total wealth of five states of the size of Kansas.

\$516.536.36 From Gasoline

The gasoline tax in Kansas produced \$516,536.36 in June. Wyandotte county was in the lead with \$27,586.06.

89 Million Fewer Sheep

Sheep production is undergoing a change. As a world industry the general trend of sheep and wool production seems to be receding—in some countries, tho notably Australia, United States, Uruguay, Argentina and New Zealand—phases of breeding operations are expanding. In the last 15 years world production of sheep has decreased 89 million head, or more than the normal sheep population of the main producing country, Australia.

Recently, Armour's Live Stock Bureau, conducted by E. N. Wentworth, completed a study of world sheep production, and Mr. Wentworth gives as the explanation for the decline in sheep population the fact that surplus sheep production has always been a frontier industry. The average farmer has been unable to meet the costs of production made necessary by range methods.

But within the last 15 years it has

production made necessary by range methods.

But within the last 15 years it has been apparent that the frontiers of the world are becoming more settled, with a corresponding decline in the extensive method of sheep production. Future expansion in world sheep population will undoubtedly depend on the incorporation of a small flock into the farm livestock project.

The survey of the sheep industry discosed that, in proportion to human population, New Zealand has more sheep than any other nation; with Australia and Uruguay following. The United States ranks 14th. Naturally, then, New Zealand is the leading exporting country for mutten and lamb, it having sold for foreign account more than 300 million pounds of mutton in 1924. The United States is seventh as an exporting nation, having sold upward of 1½ million pounds of mutton last year. Great Britain is easily the largest importer of mutton and lamb, taking from 25 to 50 times as much mutton annually as its nearest importing competitor, France. Belgium is third, and the as its nearest importing competitor, France. Belgium is third, and the United States fourth, with 2,166,000

Since the World War the world production of wool has been approximately 2½ billion pounds, almost 1 billion pounds under the pre-war aver-

Europe produced, in 1923, 696 mil-

Europe produced, in 1923, 606 million pounds of wool; Australia-New Zealand, 670 million; South America, 443 million; North America, 282,429, 000; Asia, 250,320,000 and Africa, 247, 265,000. Among individual countries, Australia produced the greatest amount of wool, 490 million pounds; Argentina was second, with 270 million; and the United States third, with 266 million. The exports of fine wool, for clothing and combing, in 1924, again showed Australia's prominence in the industry, when that country shipped 709 million pounds. Argentina was second, with about half that amount, while the United States exported relatively nothing. India leads in the exporting of carpet wool, having shipped 48,528,000 pounds last year; with China ranking second with 47,744,000 pounds. British South Africa and New Zealand are increasing rapidly in exports of coarse wool, while Spain and Uruguay are

Livestock Classified Advertisements

Rate: 10 cents a word, each insertion, on orders for less than four insertions: four or more consecutive insertions the rate is 8 cents a word. Count as a word each abbreviation, initial or until of a word each or illustrations permitted. Remittances must accompany orders, Minimu charge, ten words No sale advertising cerried in Live Stock classified columns.

CATTLE

HARDY, PROFITABLE JERSEYS. LARGE, old-established herd rich in blood of Pogis 99th, Sybil's Gamboge and Golden Fern's Noble, imported from Island of Jersey, unexcelled sires of world's record producers at the pail. Jersey milk and cream for family use has no equal in quality, flavor or human nutrition, Jerseys lead in economical and profitable production of high-test milk and butterfat. For sale now: young pure bred cows, \$50 each. It takes less feed, less labor and less cows when you have these good ones. Big heifer caives, some almost yearlings, that will quickly mature into valuable cows, \$30 each, four for \$100. Fred Chandler, R. 7. Chariton, Iowa. (Directly above Kansas City.)

REGISTERED GUERNSEY BULL CALVES.
Sire: Lone Pine Advancer. Best son Lone
Pine Mollie Cowan, famous \$15,100.00 cow.
Dams with good A. R. O. records. Accredited
herd. Reasonable prices. Get this good
blood in your herd. Quineilo Farms, Thiensville, Wisconsin.

HAVING SOLD MY FARM I MUST SELL my accredited herd of 36 registered Holtsteins. This is the best herd I have owned in 25 years breeding Holsteins. 18 milkers and springers. B. L. Bean, Atchison, Kan, Rt. 4.

JERSEY REGISTER MERIT 18 MOS. SON of sale topper Oxford Eminent Butter-cup; Dam Orbits Coma, milked 51 lbs. day official, \$100. Other good buils lower. F. Scherman, Rt. 7, Topeka, Kan.

FOR PRACTICALLY PURE BRED HOL-stein or Guernsey dairy calves from heavy milkers, write Edgewood Farms, White-water, Wis.

MELROSE CAVALIER'S CANARY, REGIstered Ayrshire herd buil, six years old; also yearling buil. Alvah Souder, Newton, Ks.

FOR THE VERY BEST HOLSTEIN OR Guernsey calvas, write Spreading Oak Farm, Whitewater, Wisc.

HOLSTEIN BULL; 27 LB. DAM, ELMER Hershberger, Newton, Kan.

CONTAGIOUS ABORTION — PREVENTION and cure positively guaranteed. Write for folder. Sunnyside Farms, Bucktail, Neb.

HOGS

SPOTTED POLAND BRED SOWS, GILTS, weanling pigs. Wm. Meyer, Farlington, Kan.

WANTED: TWO SHROPSHIRE RAMS, FOR breeding purposes, must be good stock, give full information. Purdy & Hauser, Care People's State Bank, Wichita, Kan.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAMS FOR sale; also a few good registered ewes.

J. W. Alexander, Burlington, Kan.

PONIES

SHETLAND PONIES, SPOTTED AND black. C. F. McCauley, Coldwater, Kan.

DUROC HOGS

DUROC PIGS FOR SALE litter of Fox Terrier pups, keen hunters and water, J. E. WELLER, HOLTON, KANSAS.

WRITE FOR PRICES sows and gilts bred to the Kan. (ampion for Aug. and Sept. farrow. Wapproval. Stants Brothers, Abilene

CLOSING OUT DUROCS egistered bred sows, spring boars and same gs. Good blood. NEWTON MARTIN, LARNED, KANSAS.

20 Big Sows and Gilts ed to Uniques Top Col and Stilts Ma vo real boars. Prices right. Write me. G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS.

DUROC BRED SOWS
for sale bred to and stred by prize winning boars. Also
spring boars. Write for full descriptions and pricesG. C. CLARK, OVERBROOK, KANSAS.
Shawnee County—Me. P. R. R.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

WEITEWAY HAMPSHIRES ON APPROVAL One choice fall boar. Some real fall gilts bred for Sept. farrow. Bargain prices. Sired by Junior champion and grand champior boars. F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kansay.

AUCTIONEERS

Jas. T. McCulloch Livestock Auctioneer, Clay Center, Ks.

Homer T. Rule Livestock Auctioneer, Ottawa, Kan.

Arthur W. Thompson
AUCTIONEER.
Nobraska.

P. L. Keenan, Auctioneer LIVESTOCK AND BIG FARM SALES.

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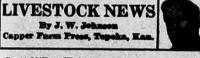
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The has be sas Fr Hutchi commicers' As Kansas this co leading in Wid

decreasing rapidly. Persia also has head will be sold consumpted the persia decreasing rapidly in their by the Mulvane breefers that the Geo. B. Appleman herd will be dispersed. The principal markets for imports of wool are five and they account for about 85 per cent of the wool imported in the world trade. Last year the im-portation into the United Kingdom was portation into the United Kingdom was 914 million pounds, of which 368 million pounds were re-exported. France imported 460 million pounds, and re-exported 46 million pounds; the United States imported 334 million and re-exported 11 million; Germany imported 270 million and re-exported 37 million, Belgium imported 210 million and re-exported 107 million pounds.

Belgium imported 210 million and re-exported 107 million pounds.

While wool production is rather widely distributed, large wool con-sumption seems to be concentrated in five countries, according to the follow-ing calculations from the Department of Commerce. The United States, dur-ing the period 1920 to 1923, consumed 593 million pounds; the United King-dom 587 million pounds; France 455 million pounds; Germany 287 million pounds; Belgium 105 million pounds. Of the apparent consumption in the United States, the net domestic pro-United States, the net domestic production was 270 million pounds. It is quite apparent that the war has had a serious effect on the consumption of wool in France and Germany, both of them having consumed relatively less than they did during the pre-war period. Belgium retains about the same position.



Scott Miller, Wabaunsee has recently bought a Spotted Poland China boar, a grandson of Big Bob Orphan and out of a 20th Century Model dam. He will sell Spotted Poland Chinas Oct. 15.

Dr. J. A. Beveridge, Marysville, is the only breeder of hogs in Kansas that will hold a summer sale. His bred sow sale is August 17 and his fall sale of boars and gilts is October 19.

Eastern Kansas is now sure of a bumper corn crop. The rains of last week insure one of the best crops of corn ever raised in eastern Kansas. The acreage is large and the yield is sure to be large.

Woody & Crowl, Barnard write they are not going to raise much of a corn crop but have the best lot of Duroc boars and gilts they ever raised. They will not hold a fall sale but will sell their boars this fall at private sale and their bred gilts this winter the same way.

I have a letter from "Bill" Crabill of the firm of Crabill & Son, Cawker City, breeders of Spotted Poland Chinas and owner of The Millionair, and fine lot of sows and one of the best of the 1925 crop of spring pigs. "Bill" says the corn is about blown up out that way but recent rains have put the pastures and the ground for fall plowing in fine shape, Crabill & Son will have a fine lot of boars for the fall trade.

The premuim list for the American Royal, Nov. 14 to 21 is out and shows more than \$75,000 in cash premiums besides the medals and trophies which will be \$10,000 more. If you want a premium write to the American Royal Show. Room 200, Livestock Exchange and you will receive a copy by return mail. The dairy cattle division which is a new feature will get \$6,000 of the premium money.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

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



Percy E. Lill, Mt. Hope, breeder of Hood Farm Jerseys, writes that everything is fine in his part of the state. Mr. Lill will hold a public sale October 8.

P. L. "Pat" Keenan, Seward, has been selling all kinds of livestock over several parts of the state now for about 15 years and says things look very promising just now. It is his idea that cattle and hog prices will continue good indefinitely.

The Sedgwick County Holstein herd of 10 has been selected to be shown at the Kansas Free Fair, Topeka and the State Fair, Hutchinson. The herd was selected by a committee from the Mulvane Holstein Breed. Cot. 19—Dr. J. A. Beveridge, Marysville, Ks. Oct. 20—Crabli & Son, Cawker City, Kan. Kansas Agricultural College. The showing of this county herd is a part of the publicity leading up to the big fall sale to be held in Wichita, Nov. 24-25, at which time 120 Oct. 5—Ray Gould, Rexford, Kan.

R. R. Grunder, Byern has been breeding and showing registered Rolands now for 19 years. He just keeps the best to head on the fat stock market. His present herd boar Generator by Liberator was grand champion at many leading county fairs last year. His sows are of Liberator and Giant Buster breeding.

Fifteen years ago J. C. Fisher & Son, St. John, laid the foundation for a herd of registered Polled Shorthorns. By the use of the best sires obtainable and by careful culling they have built up one of the good herds of the state. They now have about 60 head. They own and manage a thousand acrefarm, raise some wheat. The balance is used for corn and feeds.

Parker, Parrish & Co., Raymond, have what is perhaps the best known herd of registered Aberdeen Angus cattle in the Middle West. The herd now numbers over 200 head. The herd was established about 40 years ago. This firm won second on fat steers at Kansas City Royal last year. The farm comprises a thousand acres well improved with a 320 to capacity silo.

During the recent dry spell F. H. Schafer. Pratt, has been feeding ensilage made last spring from corn fodder that had stood in the field thru the winter. Plenty of water was used at the time of filling and Mr. Schafer says he can see but little difference in this and ensilage made from green corn and stalks in the fall. Mr. Schafer has a fine lot of registered Durocs some registered Herefords, milks a big bunch of cows and is busy every day in the year.

C. M. Casey, publicity man for the Kansas National Livestock Show to be held at Wichita, Nov. 9 to 14. announces that the premium lists are now ready for distribution and can be had by addressing him at the Forum, Wichita, Kan. One book is devoted to all kinds of livestock and boys' and girls' clubs, one is for poultry, dogs and all kinds of pet stock and one to the night horse show. Premiums for stock and boys' and girls' clubs aggregate \$25,000, eight hundred of which is for the clubs. \$6000 in premiums go to the horse show.

Forty-eight years ago Jay W. McFadden, Stafford, homesteaded the place where he now lives. He walked from Hutchinson. His boots hurt his feet and he took them off completing the journey in his bare feet. With characteristic courage he developed his farm and the record shows there was never a mortgage placed on it. Mr. McFadden has had a part in every progressive movement of his state and still found time to beautify his farm which is known for miles around as Minnow Lake Stock Farm. He has a fine herd of registered Aberdeen Angus cattle in which he takes great pride.

Public Sales of Livestock

Shorthorn Cattle

Shorthorn Cattle

Aug. 17—John Ferguson, Cedar Vale, Kan.
Oct. 10—E. C. Smith & Son, Pleasanton, Ks.
Oct. 21—S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan.
Oct. 24—S. M. Knox, Humboldt, Kan.
Nov, 5—John M. Detrich, Chapman, Kan.
Nov, 3—Fred Abildgaard & Sons, Winfield,
Kan.
Nov. 11—National Consignment sale. W. A.
Cochel, Kansas City, Manager.
Folled Shorthorn Cattle
Sent. 18—A. J. Brady. Ottawa, Kan.

Sept. 18-A. J. Brady, Ottawa, Kan. Dec. 10-T. M. Willson & Son, Lebanon, Kan. Red Polled Cattle

Sept. 30-C. O. Wilson, Rantoul, Kan. Hereford Cattle

Nov. 23-24—W. C. Smith, Phillipsburg, Kan.

Jersey Cattle
Sept. 30—J. A. Edwards & Son, Leaven-

Sept. 30—J. A. Edwards & Son, Leaver Worth, Kan.
Oct. 6—Percy E. Lill, Mount Hope, Kan. B. C. Settles, Sale Manager.
Oct. 17—M. A. Tatlow, White City, Kan. B. C. Settles, Sale Manager.
Oct. 22—J. H. Lomax, Leona, Kan. R. A. Gilliland, Denison, Kan., Sale Mgr.
Ayrshire Cattle
Ayrshire Cattle
T. Harper, Augusta, Kan.

Ayrshire Cattle
Oct. 2—E. T. Harper, Augusta, Kan.
Oct. 28—W. Bitterlin, Junction City, Kan.
Nov. 4th—The Kansas Ayrshire Club. Geo.
L. Taylor, Onaga, Kan., Sale Mgr. Sale
at Abilene.

Eolstein Cattle

Aug. 25—Chas. W. Dibben, Wakefield, Kan. Sept. 15—Guy McAllaster, Lyons, Kan. Oct. 14—J. H. Gregory, Woodston, Kan. Oct. 20—W. H. Mott (Maplewood Farm) Herington, Kan.
Oct. 24—Chas. Stephens, Columbus, Kan. W. H. Mott, Sale manager.
Oct. 30—Bourbon County Holstein Breeders. W. H. Mott, Sale manager.
Nov. 2—Reynolds & Sons, Lawrence, Kan., W. H. Mott, Sale Manager.
Nov. 23-24—Geo, B. Appleman and Mulvane breeders, Mulvane, Kan. Sale at Forum, Wichita, Kan. W. H. Mott, Sale Mgr.
Dec. 1—Breeders' Sale, Topeka, Kan., W. H. Mott, Sale Mgr.
Dec. 1—Breeders' Sale, Topeka, Kan., W. H. Mott, Sale Mgr.

prices will continue good indefinitely.

Jake Schweizer, Turon has a good herd of registered Aberdeen Angus cattle, He has been in the business for about 10 years. The foundation of the herd was brought to this herd are largely of Queen Mother and Mina breeding.

Walter Zook, Larned, has one of the good herds of registered Polled Herefords to be found in Kansas. He has been breeding and culling close for several years. The foundation stock was largely Anxiety. The best Polled bulls have been in use now for a long time. Mr. Zook says the demand is very found to make the polled will have been in use now for a long time. Mr. Zook says the demand is very found to make the kan.

W. T. McBride, veteran Duroc breeder of Parker, writes a very interesting letter about conditions in general in his part of the state having to do with Durocs. Mr. McBride has bred a large number of glits for fall farrow. He has at head of his herd the young boars, Col. Stitts and Stitts Col. Mr. McBride will hold a public sale Aug. 26.

The Sedgwick County Holstein herd of 10 has been selected to be shown at the Kansas Free Fair, Topeka and the State Fair.

McBride's Duroc Bred Sow Sale



Parker, (Linn Co.) Kan. Wednesday, Aug. 26

35 HEAD. Bred to my STILTS and SENSATION boars.

3 tried sows and 32 fall yearling gilts carrying their own guarantee sale day. The offering carries the blood of GREAT I AM, PATH-FINDER and ORION CHERRY KING. No better blood.

Also offer at private sale, my 160 acre improved hog farm. Write

W. T. McBride, Parker, Kansas Auctioneer, Col. Homer Rule. Fieldman, Jesse R. Johnson,

Duroc Jersey Bred Sow Sale Thursday, August 20

On farm 16 miles south and 4 miles east of Wichita, half way between

Mulvane and Belleplaine, Kansas.

30 tried sows and fall yearling gilts. Bred for early September farrow to sons of RADIO and MAJORS CHIEF SENSATION.

Offering carries the blood of Sensations, Pathfinders and other great

We also sell some choice spring boars. Everything sells without any fitting. Sows have been fed for best results. Write for catalog.

Fred L. Stunkel, Belleplaine, Kan. Henry C. Stunkel, Belleplaine, Kan.

Auctioneers: Boyd Newcom, Harry Richardson. Fieldman for Kansas Farmer, Jesse R. Johnson.

E.G. Hoover's Duroc Sale Saturday, August 22

Last chance to buy ORCHARD SISSORS get. This is the most popular breeding ever introduced into Kansas. This breeding crossed with GOLD MASTER the great Colonel boar.

30 GOOD FALL GILTS and 10 spring boars. A good chance to improve your herd. Write for catalog and come. THREE miles west of city.

E. G. Hoover, R. F. D. 9, Wichita, Kansas Boyd Newcom, Auctioneer. Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

A Holstein Dispersal Sale

Wakefield, Ks., Tuesday, Aug. 25

40 head, all T. B. tested. Included is our herd sire, King Pontiac Tritomia
vale, two years old and from the St. Marys College herd. Also three young
males, eligible to registry. 3 registered cows and 14 high grade cows, all
either fresh or to freshen this fall. A nice clean lot of good Holsteins sold
on their merits. We have sold our farm and must sell them.

Chas. W. Dibben, Owner, Wakefield, Kan.
Aucts.: Ross B. Schaulis, W. C. Cookson. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman, Mall & Breeze

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Polled Shorthorns ESTABLISHED

Beef, Milk, Butter.
Some of the most noted families.
One of the largest herds,
We ald young breeders in selling
Reg., transfer, test, crate and
load free, Prices \$60 to \$125.
Truck delivery.

C. BANBURY & SONS,



HEREFORD CATTLE

Hereford Herd For Sale

12 bred cows, 10 spring calves, heifers and bulls and herd bull. All registered. Priced low. P. W. KLEPPER, ELLINWOOD, KANSAS.

JERSEY CATTLE

4 Choice Jersey Heifers

Two coming two years old to freshen in Oct. and Nov. One ten and one five mo. old heif-ers. Herd Federal accredited. Write for prices and breeding. P. R. DAVIS, RT. 4, N. TOPEKA, KAN. MILKING SMORTHORN CATTLE

MILKING SHORTHORNS J. B. Benedict, WYLDEMERE FARMS, Littleton, Colo.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

Sows, Spring sex, trios not ston blood, heavy Spring pigs, Write for circular.
ALPHA WIEMERS. Box C,
Diller, (Jefferson Co.) Neb.



SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

Some Choice Bred Gilts

Bred for August and September farrow. Also good spring boars. Write to WILKINS & ANDERSON, CHAPMAN, KAN.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS
Big boned, big framed, Early Sept. fall glits, well
grown, well bred, in service to THE MILLIONAIR
(1924 Grand, Champ.) for early fall litters. Few
extra good sows, Spring boars and glits, Grand Champ,
breeding, Real hogs at reasonable prices, Write for terms,
Crabill & Son, Cawker City, Kansas.

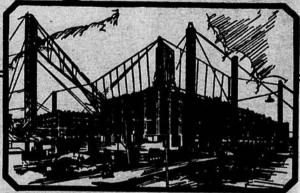
Our New Store Will Open Soon in Kansas City

TN STATELY dignity a great new store is rising at Kansas City. Builded by Sears, Roebuck and Co. on service—for service to the great West and Southwest. Great have been the savings we offered you in the past-speedy has been our service-nine million families testify to this—yet this mammoth new Kansas City Store will make possible greater savings-speedier service to this territory, the very heart of America. This we guarantee. We guarantee, too, complete satisfaction always.

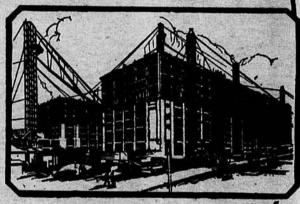
Here in the new home of the World's Largest Store we are gathering together a great assortment of quality merchandise. Everything from simplest needs to unusual luxuries gathered from all the world's market places. Everything you look for—everything you will want to find will be here. Our prices are so low the savings are too big to miss. And it will all be ready—waiting—to be dispatched to you on a moment's notice.

Hundreds of busy workmen are building this store today. Six million dollars in land and buildings alone testify to our great faith in this wonderful territory. The new store will be ready this fall. In the meantime, we will continue to give you 24-hour service from our Chicago Store and guarantee savings and satisfaction on every purchase you make.

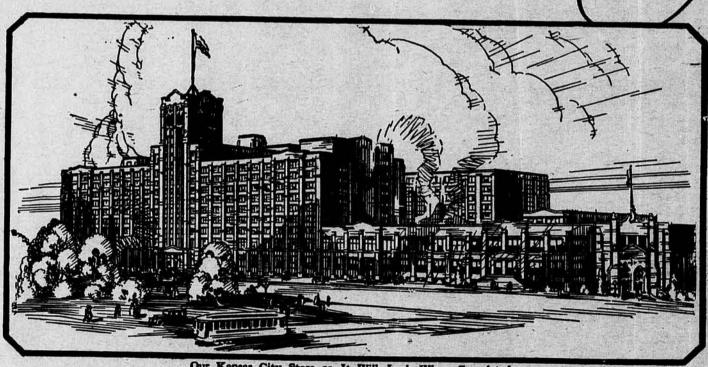
As we go to press the finishing touches are being put on the great building. Masonry and brickwork have been com-pleted to the ninth floor and workmen are installing elevators, conveyor systems, telephones, pneumatic tubes and other time and labor saving devices.



Drawn From Actual Photograph



Drawn From Actual Photograph



Our Kansas City Store as It Will Look When Completed

Sears, Roebuck and Co