

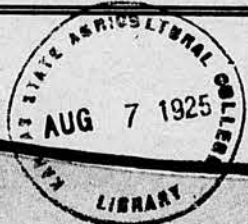
KANSAS FARMER

AND
MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 63

August 8, 1925

Number 32



HAULING WHEAT TO MARKET IN ORIENTAL LANDS

CITIES SERVICE MOTOR OILS



**Change Crank Case Oil
EVERY 500 MILES
FOR PERFECT LUBRICATION**

As you know, the crank case receives road dust and sand through the breather pipe. The under sides of the pistons act as air pumps, pumping in dust laden air. The dust accumulates in the crank case and soon the oil loses most of its lubricating value.

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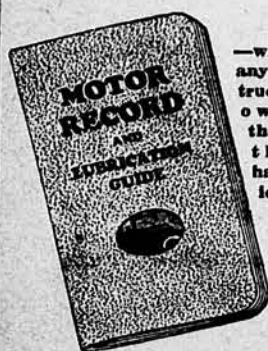
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Tractor Goes Right Ahead

The 10-20 Has no Difficulty in Pulling Two 14-Inch Plows in Hard Soil

BY HARLEY HATCH

A LETTER of inquiry from Elmont, asks about tractors and what they can be depended on to do. The writer says some of his neighbors tell him that the small 10-20 tractors will not pull two 14-inch plows, while others say they will. The draft of a plow depends, of course, on soil conditions; I think we have here as heavy a soil as there is in the state; we have had one of these 10-20 tractors seven years and have had no trouble in pulling two 14-inch plows with it. In very dry times we use the disk plow, which has three disks each cutting 10 inches. This plow weighs 1,500 pounds; it has to be heavy in order to stick to the ground. The little tractor handles this disk plow in good shape. We seldom use this plow as we like the work of a mouldboard plow better, but there are times when the soil is so hard a mouldboard cannot be used. There are other times, usually in extremely dry weather, when this soil seems to pulverize, and it will then plow quite easily even tho there may not be a drop of moisture in it. This condition existed in 1918, one of our driest years; the soil that season plowed easily altho it did not contain a drop of moisture.

This will all go in the stack as the market price at this time would not pay for baling and hauling, as we are 6 miles from a shipping point. It is possible that later in the season hay may raise in price; it will do this if the weather over the West remains dry and the corn crop is short; the hay crop is short over a large part of the western territory but freight and shipping charges are heavy and handlers' profits added make our \$8 hay bring \$20 at points well within Kansas. Commercial hay men who have been at work in the Gridley field say that hay is not what it appeared to be; that the tonnage is not much more than 60 per cent of what it was last year. This is to be expected, for a period of five weeks without rain tends to dry up a crop. Despite the five weeks of dry weather, grass still looks well and as yet there is very little brown showing.

Some Hay for Sale

I have, during the last week, received a number of letters from farmers living in dry territory who have little or no hay and who wish to buy some. They figure that by coming down into the Gridley-Yates Center territory they can buy much cheaper than they could from Kansas City after heavy freight and shipping charges are added. In this they are correct; it costs \$4.65 a ton to ship hay from this point to Kansas City and Kansas buyers on that market pay these charges and receive no benefit from them as freight charges are in many instances less from Yates Center or Gridley than they would be from Kansas City. If any of my readers have to buy prairie hay and will send me a stamped and addressed envelope I will give the addresses of farmers and dealers in this territory who have hay to sell, hay of their own baling without any fancy charges added. A farmer who has lost his crop by dry weather and has to purchase, not only grain, but hay as well, is entitled to buy in the most favorable market he can find. There is hay enough in the Gridley-Yates Center field to supply every demand that may be made on it.

Thin Planting is Best

It has been five weeks today since any but the lightest of showers has fallen in this immediate locality, so you may know that corn needs a drink. Some fields show heavy damage and would make but little corn even should rain come tomorrow. Such fields usually are on the highest upland and have too much of a stand. Thin corn is the right thing this season; if we could have had last year's stand this year and this year's stand last year—but what's the use wishing; it will not make us a single ear of corn. On both sides of this farm heavy showers and in many instances, good rains, have fallen in the last two weeks, and in such spots the corn looks green, but even there it does not promise a full crop except on bottom fields. On this farm corn is yet green but it is not earing well; we may yet be glad we had our cultivated acreage divided "50-50" between corn and small grain. We can use a large acreage of corn even if it does not produce much grain, as we have 75 head of cattle to winter.

Needs a Strong Back!

I have received a number of letters lately asking about the chances for renting small farms in this part of the state and also what chances there would be to secure work here, especially during the coming winter. Farms, especially small desirable places, which are for rent here are so scarce that I may say there are none at all. There will not be any farm work here until next spring; there has been considerable help needed in the commercial hay fields but that work is drawing to a close; by another week the bulk of the commercial hay crop will be virtually all in the bale. There is some work in the oil fields, especially in the Greenwood county field, but the labor supply as a rule is ample. Much of the oil work is hard and it requires young, strong fellows with some knowledge of the trade. One neighbor says that the prime requisite for an oil field worker is a strong back and a weak mind; it seems that in most urban localities that same requisite is supposed to be needed and possessed by the average farmer. Some of these days, when the cities begin to get hungry, we are going to show them differently.

According to C. Francis Jenkins, a Washington radio inventor, it is perfectly feasible to broadcast pictures in natural colors. Three negatives in as many colors, red, green and blue, would be used to give the effect.

Grass is Still Green

Hay to fill the barn is being mown on this farm this morning. When that is done, we plan on starting on the two main fields of prairie meadow, one with 60 acres and the other with 40.

The United States Bureau of Standards warns radio fans against using any solution claimed to charge storage batteries instantly or in a short time. Such solutions, the Bureau says, cannot take the place of a charger.

The Truck Driver Loads an Earfull of Farm Bureau Antics

By Philander Grayson

IT WAS a root soaker, the kind that oozes from the clouds without the formality of lightning and thunder. But it had been preceded the night before by a demonstration by J. Pluvius and his associates which made uneasy residents remember what had happened at Keats, Riley, Garrison Crossing and Randolph a few weeks before and inspired queries from traveling salesmen about the distance to Manhattan, Abilene, Salina and Belleville.

Up in the farm bureau office on the second floor of the Clay county court house, C. R. Jaccard was reflecting upon the inconsistencies of the weather. The day before had been almost hot enough to fry the 300 pounds of imported catfish that now was reposing in a local lumberman's ice department. Twelve hours before everything seemed propitious for the annual Clay County Farm Bu-

tables and all the other picnic paraphernalia out to the grounds.

Evidently he had dropped in for instructions. Jaccard glanced at him as if he thought anybody ought to know better than to require instructions on a day like this. A light-haired office girl in a blue dress answered the telephone for the thirty-fourth time in as many minutes. No, they hadn't decided, she informed the instrument. Maybe, if the weather cleared by 9 o'clock, Mr. Jaccard



Same Variety of Corn, Same Field, Equal Plots Gave Different Yields. The Two Left-hand Sacks Were From Hard Starch Seed

thought it might be held the next day. Yes, the fish would be sold if the picnic were definitely postponed. And wouldn't the caller please leave his name so he could be called after the committee had decided what it would recommend?

"Say," the truck driver opened, "what is this here farm bureau anyhow and what's it for?"

And Jaccard had thought he had come to know whether he should haul the picnic supplies out there and set them down in the mud!

"It's an organization of farmers interested in improving production methods," the county agent replied to the first half of the truck driver's question, and then devoted the next 15 minutes to the second half.

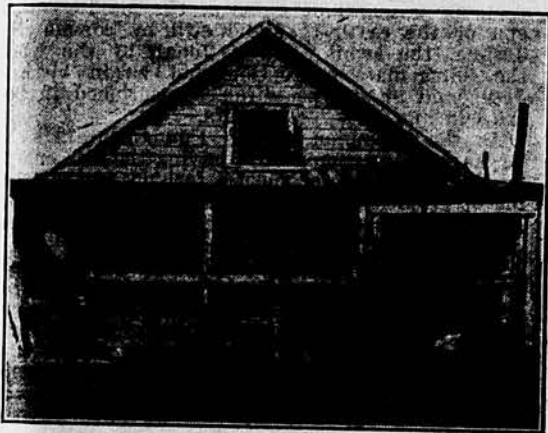
"Know Fred Yarrow?" Jaccard asked.

"Yep, lives out this way," and the truck driver jerked his thumb in the general direction of Fred's place.

The farm bureau held a poultry house remodeling demonstration on his farm last fall. He had 250 hens in an old house that was too small and poorly ventilated. None of them was laying. We tore the front out of it to let in air and sunshine, built some roosts, and put in a droppings platform. We put the 95 pullets in the remodeled house and

transferred the 155 old hens to Fred's hog house. Both groups began laying, and the pullets produced 50 eggs a day thru December, January and February. As a result of this demonstration and five others about 20 houses were remodeled in the same neighborhoods, 10 or 12 tile houses have been built in the last six months. Materials in the ground for six others and at least two more farmers are planning to build modern houses.

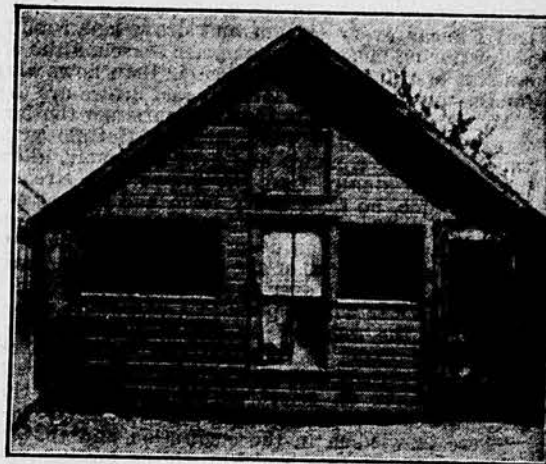
"We introduced 100 bushels of pure, disease-free Pride of Saline seed corn and 5,000 pounds of pure Pink kafir seed last spring. Just after wheat harvest we held a seedbed preparation campaign and 75 per cent of the acreage was plowed and worked before August 15. That alone should have increased the yield about 10 bushels an acre—if we'd only had just one rain like this," he added. "At



Fred Yarrow's Poultry House Looked Like This Before It Was Remodeled. The Hen Population Was 155 in Excess of Its Capacity

reau fish fry. With this rain on the clay roads of Clay county even those catfish would have found slick sledding to say nothing of the farm family fillyver. Presently a bureau member dribbled in and reported a 20-foot stream across the road adjacent to the picnic grounds south of Clay Center. Jaccard, who is county agent, greeted the information with an air of having suspected it all along. The farmer departed and almost bumped into another caller on his way out.

The second man, bejumpered and beoveralled, seated himself on the edge of a chair and hung his dripping hat on the back of another. He proved to be the truck driver who had been engaged to haul chairs, fish, ice, cook stoves, lumber, water tanks,



When the Front Porch Was Removed and Some Sunshine-Air Holes Were Installed, the Old House Assumed the Aspects of a Modern Structure

least 80 per cent of the crop was seeded after the fly-free date, which would have saved a lot of wheat because everywhere wheat was sown early the fly took a big toll.

"But there's a near wheat failure in the county and the farm bureau is going to turn that to advantage by giving its members a start with clean, pure seed of two or three adapted varieties. We expect to inspect this seed in the field and to get wheat free of mixtures, weeds, rye and diseases. If there hadn't been an organization of this kind in the county, farmers would have bought seed from here, there and everywhere. Good seed won't cost them much if any more than bad seed and we will get a

(Continued on Page 20)

Growers Get More Sleep Now

ELMER YOST is enjoying his sleep these mornings. It's such a relief not to get up with the roosters, load a truck with vegetables and hustle down to the Topeka wholesale market. For a good many years Yost has been rising at 3:30 or 4 o'clock every morning during the vegetable growing season and making deliveries to commission firms, retail stores and hucksters.

"But the last few weeks I've been sleeping as long as I like," said Yost with a comfortable yawn. "By selling my surplus at the community market I have more time at home and can take care of my crops better. When I made the Topeka market I never got home before noon, and there are too many weeds to fight for me to be away half of the day."

The Seaman Corners Community Market was established in the edge of North Topeka on the Victory Highway June 13. Freeman Brothers built a shed with 12 stalls and rented them for the season to growers of fruits and vegetables. An association was formed with Yost as president and Harry Nash as secretary. O. F. Snyder, manager of the Freeman farms, is market manager. The first 10 men who rented stalls are directors. In addition to Nash and Yost they are Henry Kannarr, Howard Jackson, James Nauman, Gordon Lancaster, W. A. Sample, William Kule, John McNow and James Cox. The season stall rent is \$10, and growers pay 25 cents a night for selling privileges. This takes care of overhead, lights and similar expenses.

Sales Up to \$34.54 One Night

"The market doesn't interfere with anybody's business," said Yost. "Most of the customers who drive out here buy enough produce for one meal or possibly something for canning. The chances are they make additional orders the next morning from the retail stores or buy from the huckster. But the market does give us an opportunity to sell little stuff that the commission firms don't handle and



This Roadside Market Has Solved the Problem of Selling a Surplus of Many Truck and Farm Home Products of Seaman Community

the surplus which the other dealers do not take. I've quit meeting the hucksters at the Rock Island station, and at the same time my sales to commission houses have increased about a third."

Yost's sales amount to \$12 to \$20 a night with a maximum of \$25, and he offers nothing but vegetables. Kannarr, who occupies one of the front stalls, averages \$9 to \$10 a night. His lowest receipts were \$5.70 and his highest \$34.54. Prices range between the wholesale and retail markets in Topeka. Price cutting on the community market is prohibited.

"It's a little tiresome sitting here from 5 o'clock to 10 at night," said Kannarr as he battled a vicious mosquito away from his ear, "but the market is a great thing for growers and consumers."

"We sell about everything produced on the farm," said Mrs. Kannarr, as she recovered a crock of cottage cheese after serving a customer. "Our daughter Ruth has sold 15 angel food cakes in the last two weeks and has orders for several more."

"Yes, and my wife sells pies," Kannarr put in. "Pressed chicken, eggs, poultry and canned goods go along with the fresh vegetables and fruits." Kannarr had discovered a box of apples in cold storage he didn't know he had and these were displayed

with peaches and early apples of the present season.

A round of the stalls disclosed a wide variety of garden, orchard, kitchen and cellar products. Early potatoes and squashes were meeting a ready sale. One farm woman was dispensing homemade ice cream in cones to a sweltering group of motorists. The families of fellow producer-merchants were among her best customers. F. W. Williams, who is a greenhouse in connection with his farm, was marketing hot-house tomatoes at 20 cents a pound.

One man had a display of homemade cider vinegar, apple jelly, corn salad, raspberry jam and other canned products along with seasonal vegetables and fruits. "People are funny," he observed between sales. "Some buy without hesitation and others haggle. That woman kicked about my berries and I ask you, could you find better ones anywhere?" He lifted the top of the crate. They were "nice," as the next customer observed, and she took two pints for 35 cents. "As I said, people are funny," the tall man continued, when the buyer had passed on. "That first woman kicked about the price of 20 cents or two boxes for 35, and she has been paying 25 cents straight for them."

Grocer Took a Crate

Down one side Sample was doing a big business in raspberries and Barred Rock broilers. A fat man smiled contemplatively as Sample took a 2 1/2-pound bird from the scale and delivered it. A Topeka grocer, after being assured that the raspberries were freshly picked that day, took a 24-pint crate and parted with the big portion of a five-dollar bill. Sample sold \$67 worth of produce his best day.

"Of course the berries run my sales up," he said. "Both strawberries and raspberries were high this year. It has been impossible for me to market all my crop here, however, and I have to make the early morning market in town. Eventually community customers may take it all when we become better known and the market grows."

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WESLEY DOYLE, who was born in Beloit 48 years ago and has lived in Mitchell county all his life, has been studying the soil and moisture conditions there and has arrived at some interesting conclusions.

To begin with, he regards the soil and moisture conditions as serious if not positively alarming. Thirty years ago, says Mr. Doyle, thru North Central Kansas every stream and draw had running water during most of the summer season, altho the amount of rainfall was no greater than now, when for the most part these streams and draws are dry.

Mr. Doyle's theory is that 30 years ago the land was covered with a thick mat of Buffalo grass which acted as a mulch and held the water, allowing it to gradually feed the draws and streams. At that time, he says, every farm had a good well on it. The soil was deep and rich, so that it was possible to plow it as deep as the plow could go. Now the greater part of the soil has washed away, leaving a thin coat over the clay subsoil which is difficult to stir with a plow.

What is the remedy? In Mr. Doyle's opinion it is to build dams to impound the waters in the draws and streams, thus creating bodies of water that will have an effect on the atmosphere thru evaporation.

There is wisdom in the suggestion and there is a law on our statute books providing for this very thing. I have always thought it was a good law, but not much advantage has been taken of it. There is hardly a county in which it would not be possible to impound water enough to cover in the aggregate hundreds of acres, and in some counties it would be thousands of acres; enough to make a large lake if all the ponds were joined together. The Isaak Walton League has for one of its objects the doing of this very thing.

Better Families Are Possible

TAKE little stock in talk I have heard to the effect that the human race can be bred up as stock is bred. There is a very good reason why that cannot be done. In the case of domestic animals man has entire control; in the case of human beings such control is impossible without complete slavery.

But in a limited way and without infringing on the natural rights of human beings, it is possible to have a healthier and happier race. That improvement may be brought about by education and demonstration showing the benefits to be derived from rational living and observation of the laws of health, environment and heredity.

Kansas is a pioneer in this work, and the Kansas plan has been adopted in many other states. On the Free Fair grounds at Topeka is a Eugenics building which contains a number of booths in each of which a specialist is to be found. While the professional stock judges from the Kansas State Agricultural College are examining the pedigree and condition of the Herefords, Durocs and Shropshires down at the barns, every kind of a doctor and professor will be found at the Eugenics building writing down the inheritance, intelligence rating, and health findings of the Browns, Johnsons and Smiths.

Senator Capper gives a bronze medal to each individual declared fit after an examination. To obtain a Capper medal each individual must secure 5 or above in each of the following units: heredity, psychology, nervous and mental, structural, medical, laboratory (including Wasserman, urine analysis and hemoglobin), eyes (including ear, nose, throat), dental, health habits.

These examinations are very thoro, and it is as good a recommendation as any young person can have for marriage or for work to be able to show a Capper medal.

Every year the interest in this work is increasing. Many individuals and whole families have returned year after year for re-examination.

Death of W. J. Bryan

TO MY mind William J. Bryan was the most remarkable man of his generation. He was not so great a scholar, or as great a thinker as many other men of prominence; for that matter, I do not think he ranked with a good many who were unknown to fame and whose personal acquaintance was very limited, but his career seems to me to be almost without parallel in American history.

He was gifted with one great talent. No man of his generation had so great a facility as a public speaker, and no other was dowered by nature with

Passing Comment

—By T. A. McNeal

a voice of such power and sweetness. He had the dramatic instinct to a great degree, but in speaking apparently made no attempt to "act."

He accomplished by a single speech what has never been done by any other American. He went to the Democratic National Convention at Chicago in 1896 a young man of 36, comparatively unknown, his public career confined to one term in Congress, an advocate of free coinage of silver but not the leader or the favorite of that wing of the party. "Silver Dick Bland" of Missouri, a long time member of Congress and veteran in years and in politics, was supposed to be the choice of the silver wing. He sought—probably—at any rate obtained, the privilege of addressing the convention, and so



thoroly charmed it with his oratory that at the end of his speech his nomination was a certainty. Nothing like that ever occurred before in a great national party convention.

His campaign after the nomination was almost as remarkable as the speech that won him the honor. No other Presidential candidate had ever attempted a nationwide speaking campaign up to that time. He went from ocean to ocean, and at practically every place he spoke, whether from the rear car platform early in the morning or late in the evening or at any hour of the day, he was listened to by thousands of persons, and what is most remarkable, they not only listened but they heard him. The fact that he was defeated at the election does not detract from his wonderful campaign. The paramount issue on which he made that campaign has not been even discussed for many years. Twelve years after he passionately declared that the American people should not be crucified on the cross of the gold standard, his party came into power and its crowning achievement was the enacting of a banking law based on the gold standard.

Then Came "Imperialism"

HE MADE his second campaign with "Imperialism" as the paramount issue, which lasted only during one campaign and was never raised again. Some time previous to his third nomination he gave out an interview advocating Government ownership of railroads, another issue that has never even found a place in the subsequent platforms of his party. He had the amazing record of being three times nominated by a great political party, a majority of the leaders of which never endorsed the theories he advocated with such passionate fervor. Yet for 16 years he dominated every national convention of that party, and while he did not control the last three Democratic national conventions he was a power to be reckoned with in each of them.

Of late years his interest in religious controver-

sies became greater, apparently, than his interest in politics. He was the most prominent and eloquent leader and champion of the element in the Christian churches known as the Fundamentalists, who insist on the complete divine inspiration and even dictation of the Bible. They insist on its literal accuracy, including the Genesis account of creation, the story of the flood, the marvelous feats of strength of Samson, the making of the sun or the earth to stand still by command of Joshua, the swallowing of Jonah by the whale, the immaculate conception and virgin birth of Jesus and all of the miracles mentioned in both the Old and New Testaments.

As the champion of the Fundamentalists Mr. Bryan was instrumental in having the law enacted by the Tennessee legislature forbidding the teaching of evolution in the schools, and as the militant advocate of that law he was the leader of the prosecution in the famous trial at Dayton.

Mr. Bryan's opposition to the theory of evolution has seemed to me to reveal two contradictory and rather amazing phases of his mind. Naturally a kindly, humane man, one of his chief objections to the evolutionary theory was that it was a cruel, unnatural theory in that it taught the destruction of the weak and their ruthless elimination by the strong; and yet Mr. Bryan must have observed during his life that nature did act just that way; that the strong constantly preyed on the weak; that the weak perished and the strong survived, and that nature instead of being kindly was inexorably ruthless and cruel. But what seemed even more astounding was the fact that while the theory of the survival of the fittest, the preying of the strong upon the weak, shocked him, the story of the deliberate drowning of millions of innocent children and animals by order of God; the massacre of men, women and children and the utter destruction of the towns of the Canaanites by order of Jehovah when the Israelites were driving these descendants of Noah out of their country did not seem to him cruel or inconsistent with his belief in the Divine inspiration of the narratives or an unreasonable action of a merciful God.

But while I am not able to understand Mr. Bryan's mental processes, I want to pay tribute to his character and remarkable ability along the lines in which he was especially gifted. In his facility of expression, in his power to sway audiences he was without a peer in his generation.

While a good many of the theories he most earnestly advocated have been either openly repudiated or quietly abandoned, the purity and honesty of his motives has been unquestioned. We are still too near him to get a proper perspective and therefore can hardly form a correct estimate of his influence on the life of our nation. With the passing of years he will take his proper place in history. But one thing must be conceded; he was a remarkable man and had a most interesting and extraordinary career. He was not an old man at the time of his death, having been born March 19, 1860, and was therefore only 65.

Beaver Sleeps 10 Hours a Day!

HERE are some bits of rather interesting tho I must admit rather unimportant information. Naturalists say the beaver sleeps ten hours a day. What naturalist watched a beaver while it slept I do not know, neither do I know what particular difference it made anyway. If the beaver wants to sleep 10 hours a day it is nobody's business but his own.

More than 900 species of flowers grow north of the Arctic circle, but what of it? Who, may I ask, wants to go there to pick flowers?

The Norwegian army last year planted 41,000 trees. That I must say is putting the regular army to a better use than we put our regular army to. The alarming news that comes from our Forestry Service is that we are using up our forests much faster than new trees are growing. Why not do as Norway does, set the regular army to planting and cultivating trees?

Scientists say there are about 8,000,000,000,000,000 atoms in a pin head. I do not vouch for the correctness of the count; if you are not satisfied with it count 'em yourself. The pin head referred to is the head of a common brass pin. I have seen human pin heads that I am satisfied contained nowhere near that many atoms.

A scientist says a young flea can go without food for two weeks. I give you this statement

for what it is worth. If you ask how the scientist knows that a young flea can go without food for two weeks I am compelled to answer that I don't know. I simply can't afford to sit around watching a young flea for two weeks to see if it eats anything.

A very thin man or woman rarely suffers from diabetes. Why should they? The diabetes hasn't a blamed thing to work on; why should it waste its time?

There were only two sleeping cars on the Erie railroad in 1843, but probably at that time the condition of the roadbed was such that a passenger could not have slept anyway.

Man has been eating leavened bread for 2,000 years, and some of it has been mighty poor bread.

I am told there are toads in India that seem to enjoy eating red hot charcoal. Why do they enjoy eating red hot charcoal? I do not know. The person who informed me didn't say, and I was afraid there might be some catch in it and didn't ask him. Anyway if a toad in India enjoys eating red hot charcoal it is no affair of mine. My informant claims to be a scientist. He may be—I think also that he is something of a liar.

The United States now produces 96 per cent of the dyes used in this country. One thing the World War did was develop the dye industry in this country. Germany used to have almost a monopoly of that business.

I presume a good many persons think the art of canning vegetables originated in this country; but a Frenchman, Nicholas Appert, discovered the process of canning and sealing the fruit after sterilization by heat as far back as 1795.

Oak trees are the favorite targets for the lightning, so if you are caught out in a thunderstorm do not take shelter under an oak tree. If you are wise and do not wish to tempt death do not stand under any kind of a tree during a thunderstorm. It is uncomfortable to get wet, but that is better than being dead.

He's For Federal Aid

IN YOUR Passing Comment, issue June 20, my friend and neighbor, F. B. Niles, commends the Kansas legislature for remonstrating against federal aid for roads and schools. And then he asks for a single reason why Kansas should not control these activities absolutely.

As a starter for an answer to this question, we might ask Mr. Niles and those opposing federal aid, why Kansas? Why not let Coffey county control her own roads and schools? And go still further, why not let Mr. Niles's school district, "Elmwood," control its educational activities, and his township its roads? One step further, why not divide the township into four districts, with a road boss elected by the locality, in full control?

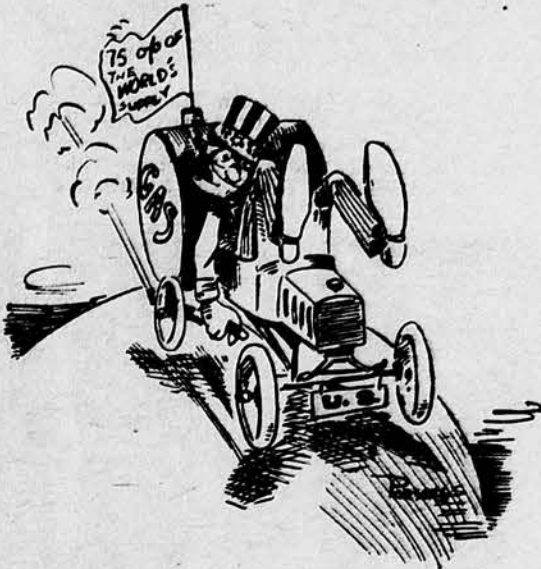
Most men above 50 years old remember our old road bosses elected by the people, spending only the people's money. But the people got no service in return. We had no roads then for our road money was wasted. Those were the days of local self-government.

A few of the older heads can remember when the people of each of the school districts met annually and voted for a three, five or six months' term of school or no school at all. Each district decided on what books to adopt as texts. One district would have three months' term with one set of texts, teaching "readin', writin' and 'rithmetic" only, while an adjoining district would have a five months' term with another set of text books teaching the three r's with history and geography added for good measure. While perhaps the people of another district would meet and decide that it wasn't worth while to have any school at all and vote accordingly. "Them was the good old days" of local self-government. Taxes were collected by the people and spent by the people. Why and what for,

God only knew, for we don't believe that the people in general knew.

It may be that Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, thinks that free government rests on such local self-government, but we don't believe anyone else does. Wouldn't our school system be a jumbled up mess with such local control now? Would not our roads be a miserable lot with the old elected road boss "king" of his road district? Secession of the Southern states and the Civil War resulted from local self-government. The secession of West Virginia from Virginia was another result of local self-government.

Mr. Niles says that doubtful projects are dangerous. Yes, a few years ago, we opposed the county road system, the Barnes high school law, and the College Extension work because they were doubtful projects and took away local control. But who now objects to the county road system, the Barnes high school law or the Extension work? No one. Yet they are out of local control. Tax collecting and money spending powers have been taken away from the people. Yet the people are pleased because they are, under this system, standardizing and moving forward in unison toward the same goal. This gives us a better general understanding, strength, character, and



mutual good will, which is quite the contrary with local control.

It is easy to scare the average taxpayer by telling him that federal, state and county engineers are all on the job, and that they get duplicate high salaries. While this is not the case, even if it were we believe that there would be more good roads built at less cost with three high salaried engineers in charge in one county than by having 50 or 60 road bosses in charge as we had 30 years ago.

Who pays the gas tax in Kansas? The residents of the state probably pay three-fourths, and outsiders or tourists pay one-fourth.

Now I am willing to agree with Mr. Niles that a taxpayer should have a say in how his money should be spent. But how are the tourists to be represented in spending this gas tax, a large part of which they contribute? Thru federal aid, of course, which is in control of a bureau which represents the people. And for Kansas to spend it otherwise would be taxation without representation.

When we motor in Arkansas and pay 4 cents tax on gas, we want to have a say as to how Arkansas is going to spend that tax. We want good roads to travel on when we pay 4 cents a gallon gas tax, and won't risk local self-government in Arkansas. We want a federal bureau representing us, in control of at least a portion of this tax.

It is easy to frighten the average voter by quoting in millions the amount spent by our Federal

Government now, as compared with the amount spent a few years ago. But the individual in the management of his business as compared with a few years ago spends considerably more now in proportion than does his government. But if he understands how the national revenue is levied and collected, he refuses to become excited and is always for federal aid.

There are just two classes that pay practically all of the federal revenue: those with large incomes, and those who spend their money on luxuries and non-essentials. In collecting federal taxes, we take them from those persons most able to pay. This method surely pleases most people. And in getting federal aid, we spent their money. If they object, let them economize in the luxuries and cut down their income in giving us a greater value for our dollar. The rank and file of the people of Kansas do not believe in foolish luxuries or enormous incomes. Federal aid will help reduce both.

H. A. Dressler.

Lebo, Kan.

Division of an Estate

Ten years ago I sold some real estate to my son-in-law on time without any security for payment. Now my son-in-law and daughter want this as her share of my estate. If I do let them have it what can I do to keep them from having any share in the rest of my estate? I have four others who are entitled to a share, all of age but one, 20 years old. They say if I give the oldest her share they want theirs also. As I am old and cannot farm I had to let the boys, two of them, have what they can raise to keep them at home. Have I any right to demand rent, grain or cash, if I give them a farm or have them give me a decent living? We stay at home with them at present as they are both single. If I don't give the boys the farm and give the girls their share how can I keep the girls from having a share in the farm after we are dead? I want the boys to have the farm. If I give the boys the farm what right have I to demand a living in my old age?

J. K.

The thing for you to do is to make a will dividing your property as you see fit at your death. In this will you can provide that your daughter's share shall be this land which you say you already have deeded to her and your son-in-law. If your wife survives you she will be entitled to one-half of whatever property you may die possessed of. The other half you could will as you please. You should not deed away your property before your death unless you have a very clearly written contract that you shall have a certain sum of money or a certain share paid to you every year and to your wife in case she survives you, until both of you die.

There is no particular form of will required by law, but I am sending a form which you might use:

I,, of the town of, in the county of, in the state of, declare this to be my last will and testament.

I give and bequeath to my wife (Here put in description of property willed to wife.)

In view of the fact that I have already deeded to my daughter (here give description of the real estate), this shall be considered as her share of my estate.

I give and bequeath to my sons or to their heirs and assigns (here put in a description of whatever property you desire to give to them.)

I give and bequeath to my daughter, (if you have another daughter, here describe the property you wish to give to her.) (If you have other children follow this same order describing the property you wish to will to them.)

I hereby appoint sole executor of this will.

In witness whereof I hereunto subscribe my name this day of in the year of our Lord, 1925.

(Below your signature have the following): We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, do hereby certify that the testator subscribed his name to this instrument in our presence and in the presence of each of us and declared at the same time in our presence and hearing that this instrument was his last will and testament.

Witnesses.

Have two witnesses attest the will. These witnesses must not have any personal interest in the estate.

Of course, you have an entire right to control your property as long as you live, and if the boys farm the property they should pay you a reasonable rental for the use of it.

Help for Those Who Help Themselves

REPRESENTATIVES of 12 state chambers of commerce met recently in Kansas City to consider how business can best cooperate with the farmer. This is significant. It is an encouraging departure from the old idea of giving him some shop-worn advice on how to conduct his farm.

The home market for American food, when city life is prosperous, is improved by about the degree to which the city's great white way is built up by an economic combination of city and country. In the coming days it is going to be mostly a case of share and share alike; city and country life will be bound together economically much closer than ever before. And unless there is a war or some other great calamity in Europe, the European food market will gradually fade out of the picture. In the meantime, the producers, thru the co-operative marketing movement, have acquired a better idea of industrial life. This is of great consequence in our modern economic life, with its hair-trigger adjustments.

The farmer has been helping himself. Where the Government and city business men can help him,

for one thing, is in the matter of transportation rates, which are out of line, and which today place an undue burden on bulky farm products. The entire freight rate structure of the country needs to be overhauled, and placed on a sane basis. When this is done there will be considerable relief afforded to American producers. Much progress can be made in the development of inland waterways, especially on the Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, and with the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence project.

More help can be given by the Government in co-operative marketing. I look for further marketing legislation of substantial value at the next session of Congress, probably along the lines of the Capper-Haugen bill. And Congress can continue to watch the credit situation. I think the Federal Land Bank system of today, with more than a billion dollars in assets—it is by far the largest agricultural credit organization in the world—stands as a tremendous demonstration of what a little Government help in the right place, in getting a new movement started, can do. It has been of vast benefit to farming, and thru that in-

dustry, to the nation and to the people as a whole.

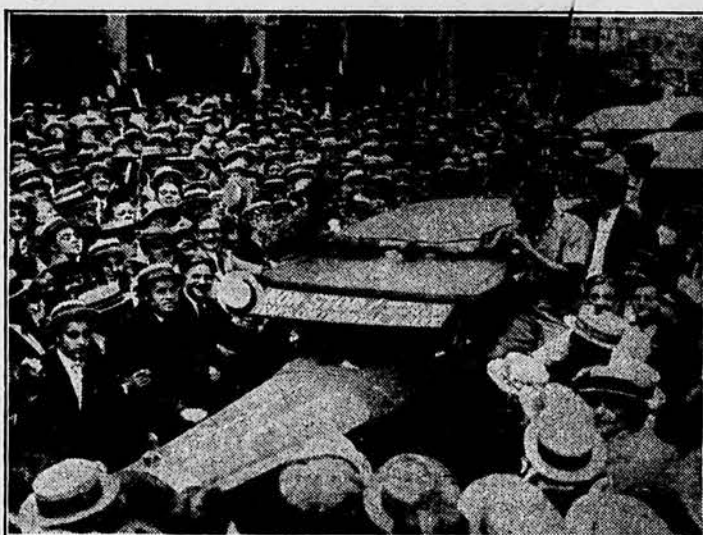
And I wish to say that thru all of this time of economical trial in recent years, farming has not tried to build itself up at the expense of city business. I know there have been some proposals for agricultural relief which have had a rancid smell, but you can notice that the products of such defective thinking have not been enacted into laws. The farmers and their leaders have been building with vision, toward the goal of permanent agricultural prosperity and equality and without destructive thoughts toward other lines of industry. As a result their work is permanent—it is lasting. It is a real contribution toward the happier period of American life which we are entering, in which city and rural life will go ahead into the best period our nation has ever known. May we all be able to make the most of this.

Arthur Capper

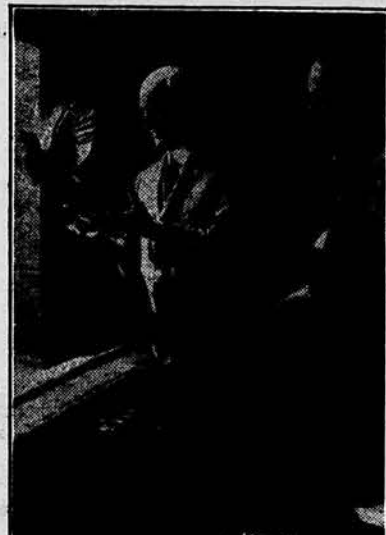
World Events in Pictures



This Strange Tombstone, on the Island of Amakusa in Japan, Marks the Spot Where 11,111 Christian Natives Were Massacred by the Shoguns in 1637



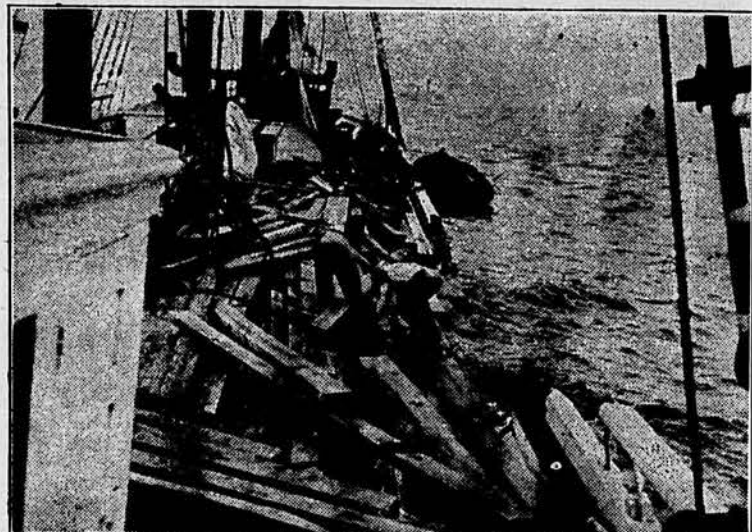
Lieut. Leigh Wade, Round-the-World Flier, at Right, and Linton Wells are Congratulating Each Other Over the Top of the Car, a Packard "Eight," in Which They Completed the First Non-Stop Run Between Los Angeles and New York; the Time for the 3,965 Miles Was 165 Hours and 50 Minutes



Major General Harbord (Left) and Col. G. T. Dean are Releasing a Mile-a-Minute Carrier Pigeon in New York With a Message for the Second Division in Texas



The Three Young Ladies at the Left are Students in the Paramount Pictures School Established Recently by the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation; the Course Includes Physical Culture, Etiquette, Proper Dress and the Correct Application of the Necessary Make-up of Their Parts in the Plays



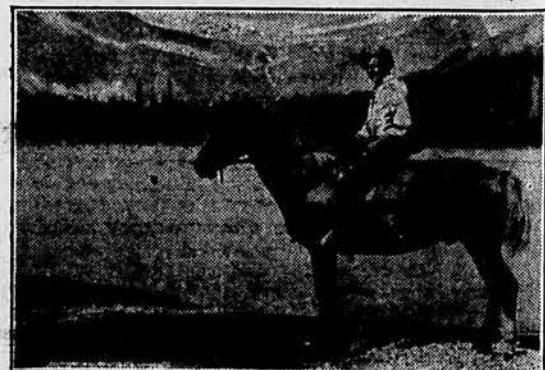
The Three-Master Schooner Sally Wren Was Rammed Amidships Recently by the S. S. Edward S. Luckenbach 16 Miles Southeast of the Ambrose Lightship in Front of New York Harbor; the Picture Shows a Midsection of the Deck From the Stern; a Large Section of the Rail Was Carried Away



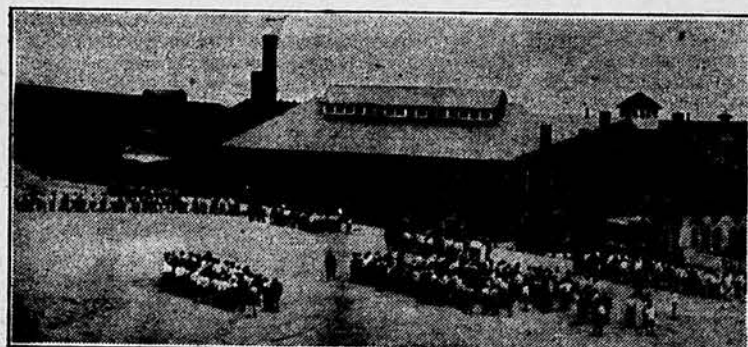
Here's Will Rogers, a Former Cowboy, Who Has Been Suggested as a Candidate for Governor of Oklahoma, Playing Polo at the Meadow Brook Club, Westburg, Long Island; He Scored Three of His Team's 13 Goals



F. C. Church and Muriel Vanderbilt, Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Who Were Married Recently at Newport

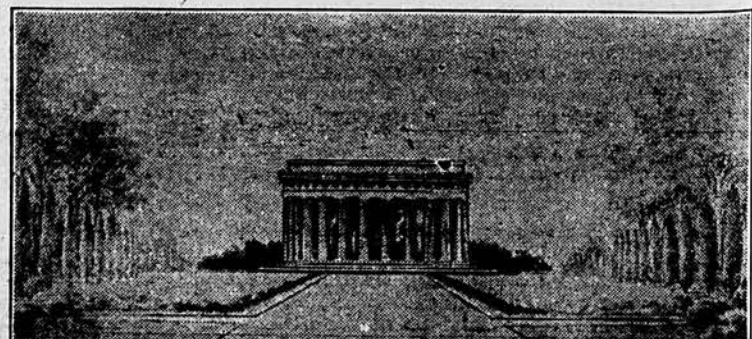


Hans Reiss, a Former Guide in the Swiss Alps and in the Mountains of Norway Now Conducts Parties Over the Grinnell Glacier in Montana; Besides Being a Guide He is a Writer, Musician, Naturalist, Botanist and Geologist



This is One of the Very Few Pictures Ever Taken Inside the Walls of a Penitentiary; It is in the Yard of Clinton Prison, Dannemora, N. Y., and Shows the Prisoners Forming into Line After the Close of a Recreation Period, When They Had Been Entertained by a Vaudeville Show

Photographs Copyright 1925 and From Underwood & Underwood.



This is the Design for the Harding Memorial to Ex-President Warren G. Harding, Which Will be Placed at Marion, Ohio; It Was Drawn by Eric Wood of Pittsburgh, Pa.; the Judges Included Charles M. Schwab, Secretary of the Treasury Mellon and Ex-Senator J. F. Frelinghuysen of New Jersey

Farm Incomes Show Increase

FARMERS received a larger gross income from agricultural production during the year ended June 30 than in any other season since 1921. Estimates place the gross income at 12,136 million dollars, compared with 11,288 million dollars during the year ended June 30, 1924. This gross income is the value of production less feed, seed and waste. The increased value, about 7½ per cent, was due almost wholly to higher returns from grain and meat animals, particularly wheat and hogs.

The gross cash income from sales, exclusive of livestock and feed sold to other farmers, was 9,777 million dollars, compared with 8,928 million dollars the preceding year. Food and fuel produced and consumed on farms was valued at 2,359 million dollars. The expenses of production last year were put at 6,486 million dollars or nearly 2 per cent greater than the 6,303 million dollars estimated for 1923-24. The net cash income from sales was 3,291 million dollars, compared with 2,565 million dollars the year previous, while the net income from production, including with the net cash sales the value of food and fuel produced and consumed on the farms, was 5,650 million dollars, compared with 4,925 million dollars or an increase of 14.75 per cent.

Grains returned 1,934 million dollars in 1924-25, compared with 1,393 million dollars the preceding year; meat animals 2,021 million dollars, compared with 2,167 million dollars.

Change Dairy Class at Fair

THE prize list for the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson, September 19 to 25, has been mailed out recently. The prize money offered this year for dairy cattle is the same as last season with an additional \$700 for county herds, according to R. H. Lush, manager of dairy cattle. The county herd exhibit is limited to Kansas exhibitors and consists of eight head all of one breed and owned by at least three different breeders. Through an error the prize list states that not more than two head shall be owned by one breeder, a much more stringent qualification than actually exists. Kansas exhibitors should make note of this correction and assemble county herds on the same basis as for the Kansas Free Fair, the rules of the two big fairs governing that point being the same excepting that the State Fair offers county herd premiums for four breeds while the Kansas Free Fair recognizes only the Holstein and Ayrshire breeds in that class.

Dairy day at the State Fair will be September 22 with Professor O. E. Reed of East Lansing, Mich., acting as judge.

Travel Revises Road Needs

SLOWLY, but surely, we are awakening to the fact that the job of building highways is nothing like it used to be. Motor transportation has become one of the biggest factors in modern life. We now have 15 million cars in this country, and Henry Ford is adding 7,000 every day, to say nothing of the other manufacturers.

Only the best of paving will stand up under this constant wear. Road widths that were adequate a few years ago are inadequate now, which means we must widen the highways and make them more substantial. In a few years a large number of the people in towns and cities will be living miles out on a paved road.

Increased travel revises road needs.

Let Cal Do It

THE press of the country is taking kindly to the suggestion of Senator Curtis to give President Coolidge authority to work out his own organization of the Government's business establishment. However it is predicted by some folks that the plan will not be entirely satisfactory to those Congressmen who feel that the executive department has already encroached too far into the legislative field.

The Senator plainly anticipates this criticism by

including in his plan a provision that Congress may revoke at will the President's new authority by repealing the law. Having thus protected the legislative prerogative it would seem, on the present basis of things, that Mr. Curtis offers a wise program.

The idea of reorganization has flourished for years but borne small fruit. In 1920 a committee began to survey the Federal establishment and finally brought in a report recommending eliminations, changes and consolidations. No action has grown out of it. The need obviously has been for some forthright action by a single authorized person toward correction of conditions which everyone in and out of Congress admits.

In this field, states have been able to act more directly. Illinois, New York and Michigan have



He's "Safely Convalescent"

already effected wholesale consolidations, reducing the number of agencies and increasing the responsibility of each. States can do this because reorganization is frequently made a major campaign issue. Governors Lowden and Smith went into office committed to reorganization programs. Governor Gunderson of South Dakota was elected last fall partly because of his insistence that 14 state departments be rolled into one. The successful candidate in Minnesota had offered something similar. Among the states, in fact, consolidation has become a popular shibboleth.

Washington's course is not so well defined. After a national campaign waged on a variety of issues neither Congress nor the President can say a plain mandate for reorganization has been given. But reorganization is one phase of that efficiency in government which was a Coolidge watchword, and which the electorate has come to expect of his election. If the Curtis proposal is a practical means toward reorganization, and there is no sign now that it isn't, the country will support its passage.

Steam is Here to Stay

THE Edison Company is planning to build, at the foot of East Fourteenth street in New York, the largest electrical plant in the world. When financiers and engineers endorse the expenditure of 50 million dollars in a steam plant it implies a belief in the permanence of steam power. The public has been led to have an almost childlike

faith in the future of "white coal." The hard headed engineers and bankers, on the other hand, are inclined to put their trust in steam and internal combustion engines. The cost of water power is heavy, and its variability makes it a source of constant worry. Water will be able to supplement steam to a considerable extent, but there is no prospect, according to the engineers, that enough can ever be developed to put coal out of the race.

Clowning in Oklahoma

MOVEMENT has been organized in Oklahoma to make Will Rogers, the cowboy comedian, governor of that state. But if Will is as wise as he doesn't look, the honor will never be accepted. Will is, from all sources, taking in about \$100,000 per annum, with his writings, speakings and stage work. Besides there has been enough comedy in the Oklahoma governorship in the last few years, and the people may be adverse to having a clown govern them again.

'Rah for Sweet Clover

TWENTY-THREE acres of Sweet clover, sown on kaffir ground in February, 1923, supplied abundant pasture for an average of 45 head of livestock the last two seasons on the farm of C. B. Vandevere, near Ashland, Clark county. Thirty-nine head of cattle failed to keep the clover down in 1923, and last year 50 head were on it until late in August. This was early enough to permit the crop to re-seed for this year.

The Smoke of the Sexes

ANY woman caught smoking on the streets of Dixon, Ill., is arrested for disorderly conduct. But really is there any sane reason why men should be permitted to smoke and women not? You can't think of a really good and sufficient answer to save your life. Except perhaps that it just isn't done. The fact is there isn't any sane reason for a man smoking, but most of them do.

Growing 60 Acres of Peanuts

SIXTY acres of peanuts, planted this year in the Arkansas City territory under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce, are expected to yield about 60,000 pounds of peanuts, and 100 tons of hay. They have not been injured by dry weather. The price is 12 cents a pound, and in most cases the income will be about \$120 an acre.

Baby a Good Swimmer

HOW young can babies swim? Harold Horr, 23 months old, who lives north of Atchison, can swim 20 feet in deep water, using a perfect breast stroke. His father, J. J. Horr, is an expert swimmer.

Will Hold 12,096 Eggs

CHARLES KRISTUFKE, who lives ½ mile north of Larned, has ordered an incubator with a capacity of 12,096 eggs.

Has Owned 63 Motor Cars

HELMER ELK, a music dealer in McPherson, has owned 63 cars, of 36 different makes, in the last nine years.

New York Feels Shaky

THE California 'quakes scare Gothamites. The Woolworth building now carries 5 million dollars earthquake insurance and the new Equitable building 2 million. New York is on an island of rock but an immense fissure is known to exist deep underground. Besides the earth is honeycombed with subway tunnels, great sewer and water lines. What would happen if a business-like earthquake should visit Gotham isn't pleasant to contemplate. New York has been warned by one or two slight earth tremors.



The Regeneration of Four Corners

By John Francis Case

BOONE drew his fellow conspirators into a circle, where with heads together they made certain definite plans. Lansing Merritt was the most enthusiastic of the crowd. He it was who volunteered to provide necessary funds.

"You don't seem to love this here March a whole lot," Ike Boone remarked.

"I hate him, the smooth talking hypocrite," answered Merritt vindictively, "and I have my own reasons for doing so."

Farrell county made the proud boast that its fertile soil yielded two crops, one below the ground and one above. As is not unusual in the Middle West, numerous small coal mines are scattered thruout that section. In one corner of Four Corners school district, a part and yet not a part of the farming community citizenship, the Big Bob Mining Company held complete sway. Unkempt the surroundings, poorly housed the workmen and the families. The farm folks of Four Corners never had taken kindly to this mining venture, altho the tax paid was a real factor in supporting schools, and under the new regime in building roads. The fifty men employed were mostly foreigners; clanish and difficult to teach the idealism of the new spirit which James March had inculcated. Until March had come to the community there had been but little intercourse between miners and farmers, but with the welfare of their little ones at heart, March first had won them to attend the Sunday School then later had been able to win almost a unanimous vote in favor of the school bond issue. This crowning effort had been made possible when he instituted monthly religious service in the mining camp and had spoken to the heart hungry Italians in their own mother tongue. "Dagoes don't need no religion," Red Mike Dugan, the mine foreman had contemptuously told March, and had fought every movement to better moral or physical conditions. But March had persevered, and the victory had been won. In the hearts of the mothers of Little Italy James March had been enshrined as a saint. With their idol seemingly fallen, Red Mike had not lost opportunity to ply an evil traffic which had fallen into disrepute. With him had leagued Ike Boone and some of his associates.

It was James March who had been wholly responsible for having mining families of the Big Bob share in the benefits of the Farmers' Mutual Aid Society. The directors had been squarely against it, arguing that it should be an organization of farmers for farmers. March had asked them for right of appeal to the membership, and had won approval after an eloquent address on the grounds of humanitarianism. "They are our brothers and sisters," he had cried, "thrown into the melting pot of Americanism. Will you deny them this opportunity to train for better citizenship, to practice thrift, to absorb American ideals? Even the older ones are but as little children, and they are not bad at heart. It is my good fortune to know something of their language and of their temperament. Hold out a helping hand to these your neighbors, they will repay you in warm-hearted gratitude."

Into Sullen Resentment

So March had his way, and to the smallest child Little Italy had entrusted its savings to the "Mutual Aid," to grow bit by bit as each proud shareholder looked forward to the day when some special object should be achieved. Picture the rage and consternation when Red Mike with unholy gloating had told his workmen and their families that "The Mutual Aid, she done gone bust. Smart Mista March steal every dolla, you lose all you put in." It had not been enough for March to go to these hard-won friends and try to explain that all would be well. Bewildered, angry, all they could understand was that the directors refused to pay their money back, and that the man in whom they'd had confidence was charged with the crime of taking it. Little Italy relapsed into its old ways of immorality and the embers of their sullen resentment and debauchery, while Red Mike fanned the

embers of their resentment into flame.

Wisps of clouds floated across a lowering sky. Heavy boots scraped the walk leading to the Jennings residence. Flaring oil lamps attached to caps guttered in the wind. In orderly precision altho some walked a bit uncertainly a crowd of men led by Red Mike Dugan advanced to the front door. Out in the road a motor car stopped, and Ike Boone and Lansing Merritt peered cautiously at the gang. "I wouldn't want to be in that bird March's shoes tonight," Boone muttered. Then, his followers still silent, Red Mike began a thunderous knocking upon the door. Soon Mother Jennings came timidly to answer and to ask, "Who's there?" Gruffly the big foreman told her to summon March. "Tell him he can't make no getaway," he commanded. "We got the house surrounded. Tell him some friends here want to ask a few questions," and Dugan laughed brutally. There was a growl from the men, and the frightened woman began to plead. "Cut it out," Dugan ordered, "and get March out here quick or we'll go in after him." There was nothing to do but obey, but as she called James March, softly, Elinor Jennings made her way in darkness to the telephone.

There was no fear in the eyes of James March as he stood calmly looking into the faces of those who had summoned him. With amused tolerance he began to speak to his visitors in the liquid tongue of their mother land. As March had said, they were but children to be swayed for good or evil as a dominant mind commanded them. But Red Mike Dugan, too, knew with whom he dealt. "Here, cut out the dago," he commanded, "and talk United States. We've come to ask some questions and, by God, you're goin' to answer 'em."

"Back, I Say"

"Get back off the porch," March sharply answered, "back, I say!" At the tone of authority the men fell back, but with an insolent face Red Mike queried, "Who in hell gave you permission to order us around?" Contemptuously March ignored him and began to speak to his Italian friends. "What is it you want, boys? I'll do anything I can for you."

"We wanta our mon, Meester March. Red Mike, he say you have us putta in, you giva us back." There was a

growl of assent from the other men as swarthy Antonio Ferrari made the plea.

"That's what we want and we want it damned quick," chimed in Red Mike Dugan as he edged closer to the man who still coolly surveyed the crowd.

"My friends," said March again ignoring the foreman, "I have told you that now there is no money to pay back, but in good time you will get all that you paid in with interest as I have said before. Be patient, all will be made right. So help me, God, rather than see you lose your savings I will pay you every cent myself."

There was a murmur of assent and some of the men moved as if to break away, but turning fiercely to his laborers, Red Mike cried out. "A hell of a chance he's got to pay back \$3,000, him workin' here at \$50 a month. You make a hundred yourself, Tony, you know how much you save. He's got that \$3,000 buried somewhere, and we're goin' to take him where it is and make him dig it up. Then we're goin' to kick him out of the country. What do you say, boys? Goin' to stand here and listen to his lies all night? Hey, you, come on with that rope."

A deep growl which characterizes mob spirit everywhere welled from the throats of the men. Volatile, quick to respond to any dominant appeal, they surged up to the steps as Red Mike crouched to spring. Then the steel of a voice matched the steel blue of an automatic as the "hired man," back against the wall "covered" the red-haired foreman. "Back, I say, back, curse you, or I'll drill you thru!" Red Mike fell off the porch in undignified haste while the oncoming men stopped dead in their tracks. "I have told you I am innocent," said James March, "believe it or not, as you like. But if the guilty one never is found or punished I still will pay you back. Now, Red, get your men out of here for home."

Checked was the mob, but not felled of its sinister design. With a shrill curse, a labor-crazed laborer let fly a rock which gashed the temple of the man at bay. Up came the men again, and a high-pitched, excited laugh came from the watching pair outside as March wiped blood from his eyes. His finger was on the trigger as again March gave the command to halt when a burly figure came plunging around the house corner to hurl itself before

the mob. Panting, breathless, Old Jacob Kennedy with a 10-gauge shotgun in his hands ranged himself beside the man who had been his enemy. Again the crowd fell back, and Jacob Kennedy unloosed the batteries of picturesque profanity. March seized the opportunity to bind a handkerchief around his blood-stained head. Within the room Mother Jennings wept with relief, while a crippled boy wept for the disability which had prevented him from playing the part of a strong man. Side by side were two fighting figures, which caused a motor car outside to dash away.

Dagos Left For Home

"A hell of a brave lot you are, comin' up here with 50 against one." There was withering scorn in the voice of Jacob Kennedy as he began to recount the pedigree of individuals in the crowd. "You, Red, you dirty bootlegger, I've got evidence enough to send you to the pen. And you, Tony, how about them pigs missin' from my west pasture? Get to hell out of here for home or I'll send every son-of-a-gun of you to jail. Take your gang out of here, Red, I say! One word and you go to the pen for bootleggin'."

A man at the back began to shuffle away, another quickened his stride. A moment later a jostling, hurrying mob was back-tracking for home with Red Mike Dugan far in the lead. Not a bloodless victory, for James March would bear a scar thru life, but one that might have been won at far greater cost. As with motherly solicitude, Mrs. Jennings cried out because of the flowing blood, James March gripped the hard hand of Jacob Kennedy, and the warm pressure which was returned cemented a life comradeship.

"Thank God for your coming, Mr. Kennedy," said March in an unsteady voice. "But for you I would now have blood upon my hands even if my own life had not been taken. And you defended me, accused as a criminal whom you know little about. I can never repay you."

Drama did not appeal to Jacob Kennedy. "A dirty pack of curs," he remarked contemptuously, "that would have run at your first shot. I've only paid back a debt, you saved my daughter once. I think we are even now—in more ways than one." There was a grim smile on the face of Kennedy. "I'll say now that I think this charge against you, March, is a damn lie. You ain't that kind of a man. And I may know more about you than you think. Good night, captain."

Old Jacob wheeled and was lost in the darkness, while March stared after him in incredulous wonderment. Then gravely he snapped into "attention," and with hand raised to his blood-stained forehead saluted the retreating form. "A man, a real man," said March, as yielding to Mrs. Jennings' importunities he went in to have his wound cared for. Soon darkened windows gave no evidence of stirring scenes enacted before that humble home. But in his room March lay and pondered over just what that cryptic sentence of the man who had succored him might reveal in coming days.

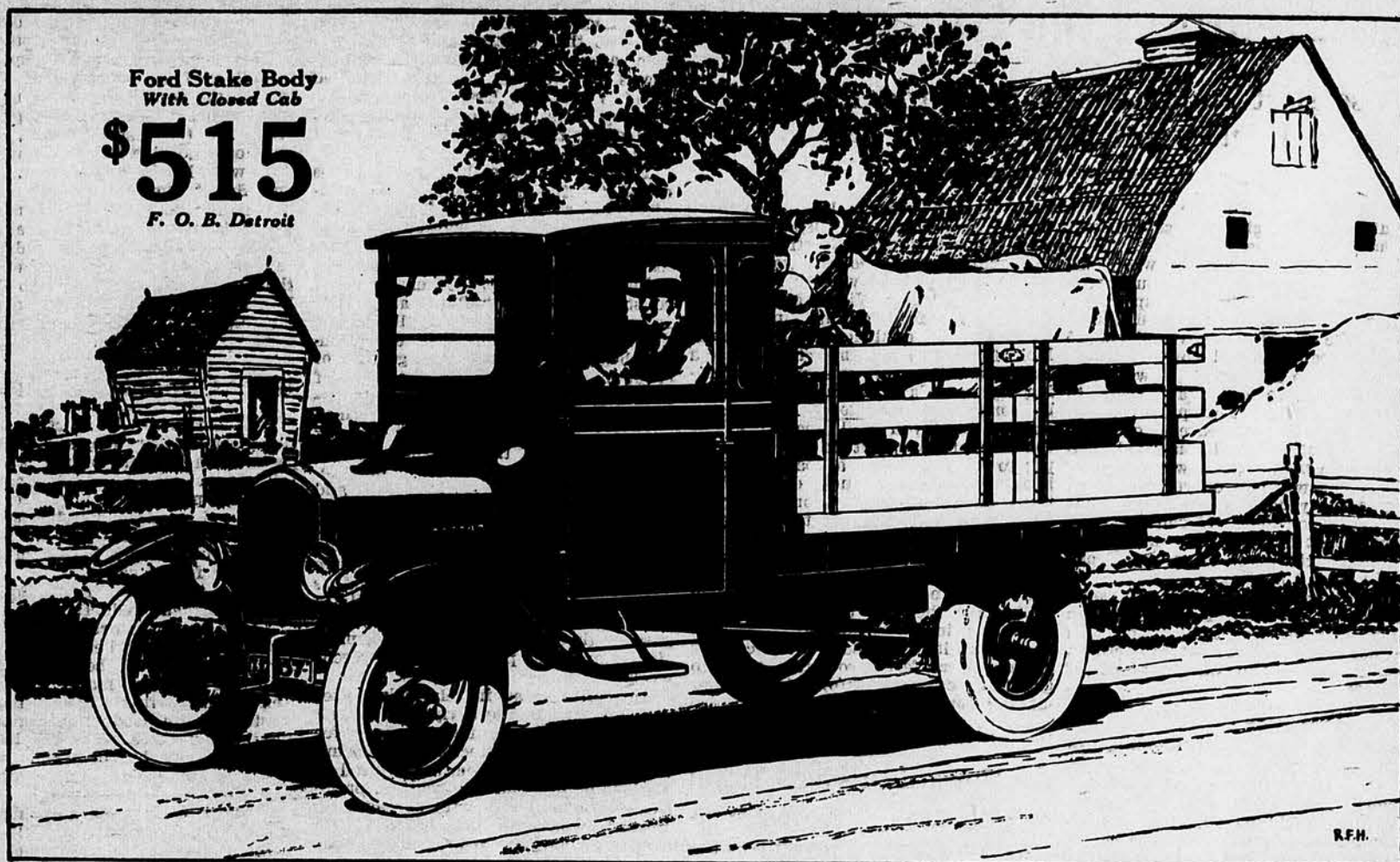
"Never Believed It Nohow"

There's an old adage that "nothing succeeds like success." Again was the "Mutual Aid" traveling upon the highway of prosperity, again was there unity among the folks of Four Corners. Like the weathercock which veers with the wind, those who had clamored against James March now assured one another that they "never believed it nohow." Had not Jacob Kennedy, once sworn enemy, openly espoused his cause and assured people that at the trial he believed everything would be explained? If March was cynical regarding these belated protestations of confidence, his friends who had been friends indeed rejoiced that confidence had been restored. The day of the trial was near at hand, and even the residents of Little Italy felt that the man who once was their friend and champion would stand forth acquitted of all wrong. They comforted one another with the assurance that James March had said the debt would be paid.

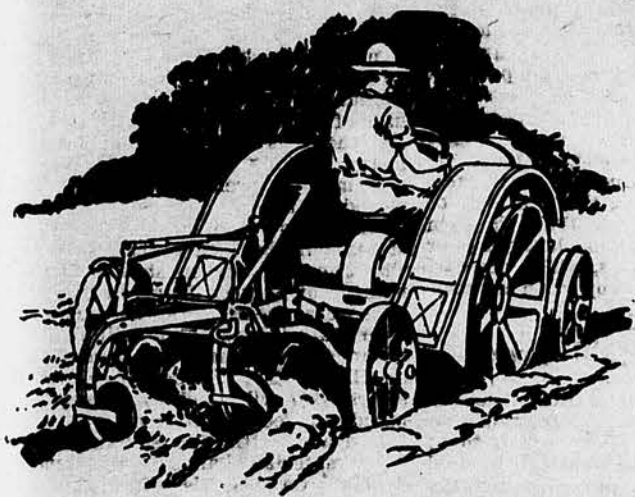
Against his will March again found
(Continued on Page 12)



In the Past—and Present



The Business of Farming



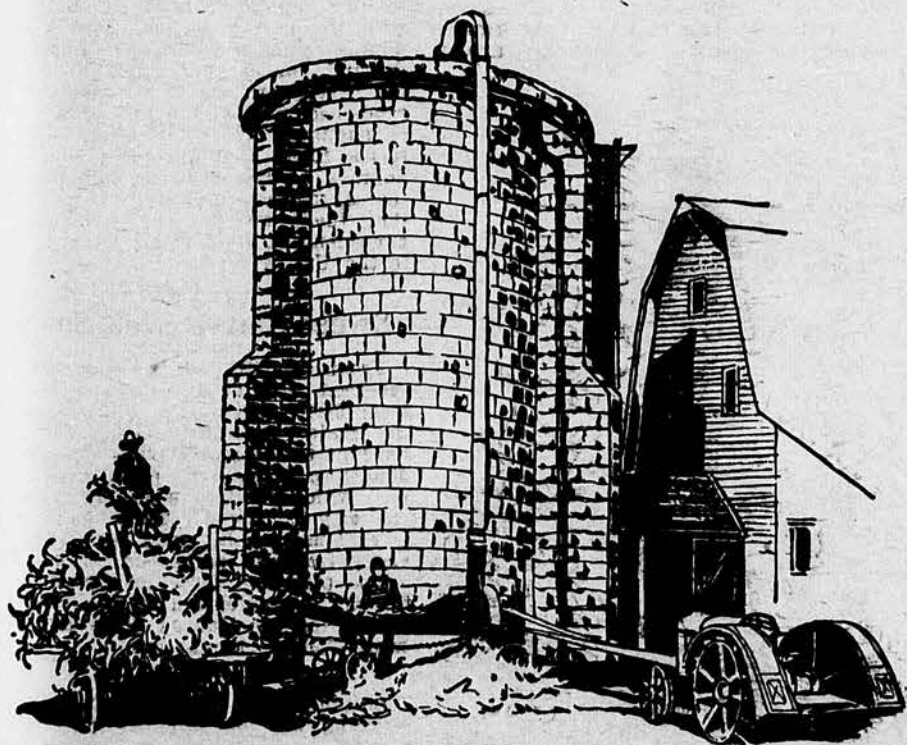
WITH FORD TRUCKS means low cost **distribution**, permitting the delivery of live stock to the yards without noticeable shrinkage, and grain to the elevator the day prices are best, while the best market, though distant, can be selected for the sale of other produce.

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"FORD TRUCKS MAKE GOOD MARKETS AVAILABLE"

Counting "Free Range" Cost

Use Best Judgment in Selecting Pigs and Poultry for Next Year's Use

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN

FIGURING feed costs may seem difficult for girls whose chickens have free range of the farm. A girl from western Kansas wrote me this letter: "How do you count feed costs when chickens pick up waste around wheat stacks and different places like that? I have about 25 chickens ready to sell for fries, and soon will have 30 more." Now it will be impossible to get exact costs in cases like these. The proper thing then to do is to get a careful estimate of the cost of the feed consumed. You may know very nearly how much your little chicks will eat, or you may feed them in the yard one day to see what they really consume. If you make an estimate that is fair with yourself and with other girls, you have done your part in record keeping.

Skimmilk may be counted at 4 cents a gallon, or at a lower cost if it can be obtained for less than that. You need not count cost for potato peelings, cabbage leaves and other things of that sort.

Bar the Drafts

Open all the doors and windows in coops for fresh air and sunlight during the day. If the windows are screened keep them open at night. Fresh air should be supplied without drafts, because drafts will cause chickens to take colds. The windows should be in one side of the building, and if there are some in other sides do not open them. You will find there are many advantages to proper ventilation. The air is kept pure, the temperature in the coop is regulated, and best conditions for healthy birds are provided. You may keep the windows open for several months, then they may be covered with burlap for the winter.

Every Capper Pig Club boy and every Capper Poultry Club girl finds use for good troughs. These are used for watering and for feeding mash and slops. Steel troughs may be purchased, or concrete troughs may be constructed at home. Wooden troughs may be built at very low cost from 2 inch lumber. There are two kinds of wooden troughs, the V-shaped and the square. In building the V-shaped type use two boards for the sides, one 8 inches wide and the other 10 inches wide. Nail the edge of the 8-inch board along the side of the 10-inch board which will make both sides the same height. Now nail on boards for ends, which will serve to keep the trough from tipping over. The square trough has a bottom, two sides and two ends. Some people prefer it to the V-shaped trough on account of its greater capacity. Either of these may be made at any desired length. Convenient lengths are between 4 feet and 16 feet.

Alternate the Meetings

In fairness to all the members in your county alternate the place of meeting. A meeting should be held at the home of every member, so every club member will do some traveling and not just a few. In Lincoln county when I was a member of the Capper Pig Club the boys took turns in holding meetings at their homes. Two of the boys lived 29 miles apart, and no two lived in the same neighborhood. Sometimes one boy would have a long way to go and the next time it would be some other boy. We always started before dinner to allow us plenty of time for the meeting and return trip, and the mothers always had fine dinners prepared for us.

Lincoln county boys never were successful in winning the pep trophy. Only one team could win that prize in a year, and we were not that one team, but there were other things that all teams could gain, and the Lincoln county team took a large helping of the social values. We formed friendships that last today, we learned how one fellow can help another, that a team is stronger than separate individuals, and every one of us had many good times.

It is time to select the stock you are going to keep for use next year. Determine first how many pigs or chick-

ens you will wish to keep, make the proper selection, and dispose of the rest. Select stock with strong breeding qualities. Of course, you should remember type and variety in making these selections. Vigor and health, capacity for feed, quality and refinement are the qualifications you must look for. In selecting chickens you may use the culling systems for finding the good layers. But health must be considered here too. In deciding on the pigs you will keep, consider the size of bone, but do not choose a pig to keep that has a coarse, spongy bone. Watch for such disqualifications as presence of wrong color of hair, head and ears not true to type, and other markings of the type.

These animals and birds you choose for your best stock will be the ones you will take to the fairs. Clean them well, have them in the proper condition, and in exhibitions of pens aim at uniformity. Consult the secretary of your local fair association early to get the necessary information about making your entries. Perhaps he also can give you some pointers on making the selection for exhibit.

An Upward Business Trend

From The Monthly Review, issued by the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City:

A steady forward movement thru the first six months of 1925, reaching the peak at the half-year turn, is disclosed by statistical reports to The Monthly Review covering industrial and trade activity in the Tenth Federal Reserve District. Considered as a whole, or by separate lines, the record shows an enormous volume of business—such a volume as has not been exceeded in any like period since 1920, if ever it has been exceeded.

Measured by payments by check thru the banks the volume in 29 cities of the district attained the high mark of record in June and for the half year, and was 15.6 per cent larger than in the first half of last year. Using also as a barometer the Federal Reserve Bank clearance of checks drawn on 3,756 banks, it is of record that there were increases of over 14 per cent in the number of checks and 20 per cent in the amount of money.

Distribution of merchandise by wholesalers to retailers during the six months assumed very large proportions, exceeding the volume of a year ago in all lines. Retail trade during June at department stores was about up to that of April and May and 7.6 per cent larger than a year ago, with the half year business 6.4 per cent larger than in the first half of 1924. Mail order houses did a larger business than last year.

Sales of implements and farm ma-

chinery were the largest for any half year since 1920. The automobile trade, and also that of tires and accessories, was large. Lumber yards in country towns as well as in cities handled about 3 per cent less business, measured by sales in dollars, than they reported for the six months period last year.

Permits in June in leading cities called for the largest building expenditure of any month on record, and the first half of the year showed the highest record for the number of permits issued and also for the amount of building investment. Other forms of construction—road building and public improvements—were unusually large.

Mineral production was exceptionally heavy. The daily average flow of crude oil declined slightly at the end of June and stocks were somewhat reduced to meet demands for refined products, but production for the six months exceeded that for the same period last year. Lead and zinc ore production was the largest of record and shipments from the mines during June and the half year greatly exceeded those for the corresponding month and six months last year both in tonnage and value. At the precious metal mines there was a notable increase in activity and in production. Coal mining, after passing thru a long period of depression, improved perceptibly in recent weeks.

Agriculture was in relatively better position than in the early part of last year. The August forecast was for well balanced production of spring crops. Corn and cotton, tho injured in sections by dry and hot weather, promised enormous yields with acreages increased. The wheat crop is but a little more than half the size of the bumper crop of 1924, altho bringing the producer 50 to 60 cents more a bushel than a year ago with marketings increasingly heavy in July. The flour output at Southwestern mills was larger for June and the six months period than for the same month and six months last year.

The livestock industry moved into stronger position at the middle of the year. Market supplies of cattle fell slightly below those of last year, and there was a decrease of 17.4 per cent in the supply of hogs, tho the supply of sheep increased over 6 per cent. Livestock values moved up to higher levels during June and gave much encouragement to producers. Meat packing operations during the first half of the year were heavier than those in the corresponding period last year for all classes except hogs, which declined in about the same proportion as market receipts fell off.

Now Alfalfa'll Grow

A carload of ground limestone has been ordered by H. J. Meierkord of Linn; it will be applied on soil to be sown to alfalfa. The field will be used for demonstration purposes by the Washington County Farm Bureau. John V. Hepler, county agent, has been urging a larger acreage of the legumes in that section; a few days ago, in

speaking of the need for this, he said: "One fifth of the cultivated land in alfalfa or Sweet clover would be a mighty good program for any farmer to follow if he is interested in keeping up the fertility of his land. This top 6 inches of ours has been producing crops for the last 50 years, and on most of it nothing has been done to put back what has been taken out. Alfalfa and Sweet clover both add nitrogen, the most costly of all plant foods, which is present in the air above the earth. Legumes are the only plants capable of taking this nitrogen out of the air and putting back into the soil. For quick returns Sweet clover will do this three times faster than alfalfa."

Beef Outlook Encouraging

Beef cattle are in a stronger position than a year ago, and with prospects for a scarcity of fed steers this fall higher prices are anticipated. A large supply of corn at reasonable prices and a material reduction in the supply of hogs also are in prospect. This should result in an active demand for feeder cattle.

While there has been liquidation and consequent reduction in numbers of cattle in some areas, it is not believed that the market supply of grass cattle this fall will be materially less than the number marketed in 1924. Heavy marketing from important Western cattle production regions during the last three years has been offset somewhat by favorable weather and feed conditions. Calf crops have been large and losses small.

A short corn crop and high corn prices brought about in 1924 a material reduction in the stocker and feeder movement into the Corn Belt feedlots during the last 12 months. Finishers generally have followed a policy of marketing fed stock early, with the result that market receipts during the remainder of the year are expected to be decidedly less than usual, and prices should continue upward, especially for the better grades.

A relatively small supply of the better grades of heavy steers is now coming to market, and they are selling on a parity with light weights which commanded a premium thru the latter half of 1924 and the first part of 1925. As there is a limited demand for heavy weights they are not likely to command a premium for any great period of time.

The corn crop in the Corn Belt states will be larger than last year. The June pig survey showed that the number of hogs on farms is the lowest in several years. If the large corn crop materializes there will doubtless be an active demand for feeder cattle to fill the gap. Higher prices for fed steers also will tend to stimulate demand for feeder cattle as well as for low grade cattle for slaughter.

No material change in the domestic demand for beef is expected during the remainder of the year, but the smaller supply of hogs as compared with the past year should be a sustaining factor for beef. The European demand for meats increased during the past year, but so far as beef is concerned most of the European trade is supplied from Argentina, and it seems likely that this will continue. So long as European markets absorb the Argentine surplus it is unlikely that there will be any considerable movement of beef from that country to the United States.

Sweet Clover Seed Saver

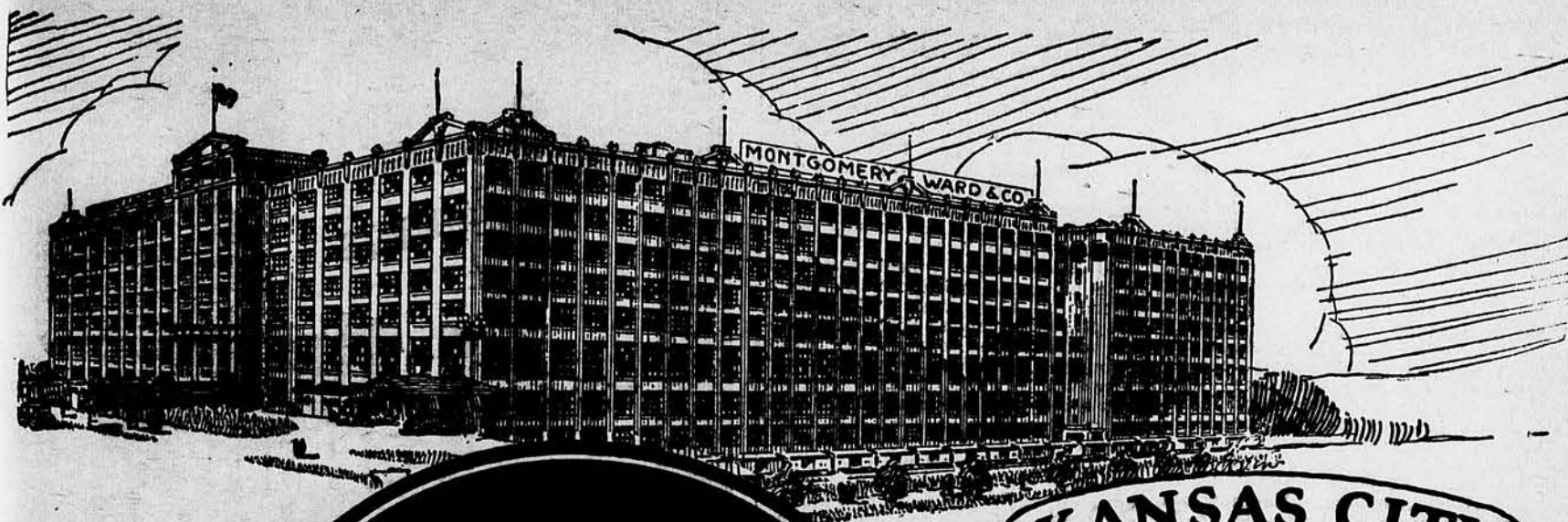
From one-fifth to three-fourths of the seed yield of Sweet clover is lost from shattering. It is possible to equip the grain binder with pans and extensions to the rear elevator plate and binder so at least 95 per cent of the seed which shatters when the crop is cut may be saved. These pans and extensions may be made out of ordinary galvanized metal and strap iron.

The plan and direction for making the pan and extension may be secured by writing the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan.

Somehow the action of Canada in claiming all the territory that may hereafter be discovered between her present limits and the north pole recalls the peremptory division of the New World between Spain and Portugal four centuries ago.

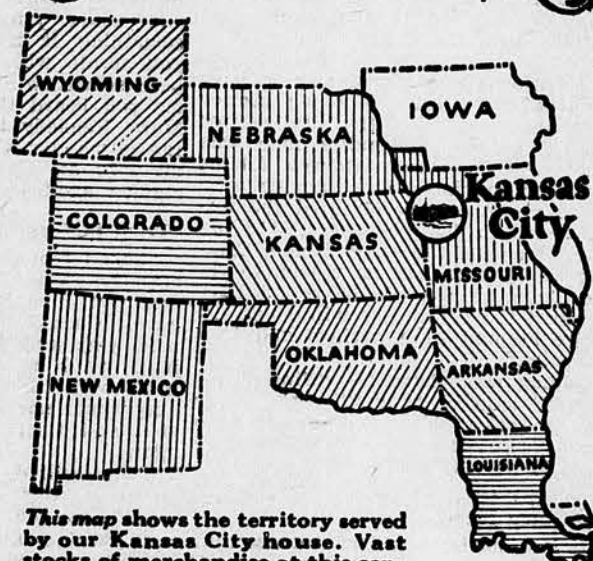


Ghosts of Garden City Sugar Beet Fields



*Neighbors
for 22
years*

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This Kansas City Home is Not a Branch House

This Kansas City House is not in any sense a branch house. It is the Kansas City Home of Ward's. But it has back of it the combined buying power of our seven big houses.

Together these seven big houses constitute Montgomery Ward & Co. Together they have a vast buying power.

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make low prices if you do not consider wear and service, and the customers' satisfaction.

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Kansas City, Missouri

Please mail my free copy of Montgomery Ward's complete Fall and Winter Catalogue.

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P. O.

State.....

The Regeneration of Four Corners

(Continued from Page 8)

himself a part of the life of the community, and when it seemed that he would remain aloof Grandsire James had reproached him gently. "To err is human, to forgive divine," he had reminded his younger friend. Not on the same old friendly footing was he who had been wanderer, for still there remained the unexplained mystery of his name, nor had March denied the charge that he was a divorced man wanted for a crime committed in another state. But gradually, surely, respect and confidence again were being won. And, being but human, James March found this restored confidence balm to a bruised heart.

Despite the apparent feeling based upon something more substantial than good wishes that James March would be able to prove his innocence, young Jimmie Adams was ill-at-ease as the trial approached. The bald fact remained that except for matters of minor import the chief evidence was the testimony of Lansing Merritt, a man of standing in the community. Certain information had been given by March to his attorney, and a promise of additional legal assistance had been made which filled the young lawyer with amazement, but the vital matter of finding the real guilty man was lacking. Long since Attorney Adams had been convinced that Lansing Merritt, himself, had perpetrated the forgery. March had demurred. "If it's true," reasoned the accused man, "Merritt would have had no reason to fix the blame on me. Or he would have falsified the books, not wiped out the entire account of a savings and loan company."

Adams was obdurate. "Find me a motive," said he, "and I'll make Lance Merritt sweat blood on the witness stand." But it took a woman's intuition to provide a clew.

But Mary Knew

It had not been lack of courage that had kept James March away from the home of Jacob Kennedy, rather the feeling that with the known antagonism of her father it would be unpleasant for Mary Kennedy to welcome him there. But now with avowed friendship between the two men James March was honored guest. How Mary had glowed with pride as March recounted the stirring story of her father's defiance of the mob, and Old Jacob, listening, had dryly remarked, "I didn't see you runnin' much," to March. Here were two men, virile, purposeful, unlike, yet with much in common, and Mary Kennedy thrilled with the pride of possession. No word had been spoken to Jacob Kennedy of pledged fealty, yet each felt that the older man knew. "When I stand before the world, my dear one, with an honored name, cleansed of all stain, I shall ask for your father's blessing," March had said. And altho Mary Kennedy had pleaded undying constancy, James March would accept no binding pledge. Soon, as was natural, the three fell to discussing the coming trial and the chance for acquittal.

As March told of the conviction of Attorney Adams, he was surprised to find that Jacob Kennedy concurred. "I've suspected for a long time," observed Kennedy, "that Lance Merritt was goin' beyond his salary. Happen to know that his dad don't give him a penny except what he earns, tryin' to make him dig in and win the cashiership. Ridin' around in that fancy automobile and playin' poker with Ike Boone and his gang takes cash. But I can't see why he should pick on

you." March agreed, but Mary, blushing, picked up the conversation.

"I might give a reason," she said hesitantly. "Lance used to come out here often, and he got notions in his head. Got jealous of Mr. March for no reason," and the blush deepened. "One afternoon when I answered a certain question in a way he didn't like, Lance swore that he'd 'get even with that sneaking hired man.' That was before you told him to stay away from here, father."

Old Jacob wagged a meditative head while his guest looked fondly into a flushed but eager face. "No proof," said Kennedy, "unless you had a witness to prove the conversation. Now if you had a witness it might help." There was a flash of inspiration on Mary's face and she reached forward and rang a little bell. A tidy black maid came in from the kitchen to curtsy before the visitor.

"Mandy, did you ever listen when I had a visitor?" The voice was kindly, but Mandy wriggled and shuffled uneasy feet.

"No, ma'am! Indeed, I never done nothin' like dat."

"But, Mandy, I've caught you peeking thru a crack in the door. And if you could remember having heard something it might please me. Do you recall when Lance Merritt was here sometime ago, the time you told me you heard the slap I gave him?" Mary Kennedy laughed in an embarrassed manner while Old Jacob started up with an oath. But black Mandy giggled excitedly:

"Tried to Kiss You"

"Sho, I remember that time," assured Mandy. "Tried to kiss you, I reckon, and you done slapped him good and hard. Cussed Mister March here and said you was done gettin' sweet on him. Said he done was goin' to get even with 'that sneakin' hired man' and would make you sorry, too. Yas-suh, and then he tried to kiss you again."

"That will do, Mandy," and a rosy-cheeked maiden followed her black maid into the kitchen from whence suppressed giggles could be heard.

"Proof enough," observed Old Jacob, "to make any jury stop and think." And altho James March protested that he would not have Mary's name dragged in the dust of the court room, both father and daughter insisted the testimony should be given. Young Adams seized upon this morsel of evidence with avidity, and began investigation of the doings of Lansing Merritt and his companions in Baldwin's "night life." For the first time, James March began to feel that the cords which had seemingly bound him fast were loosening. In the little town of Baldwin, Ike Boone and his fellows held nightly conference while they discussed plot and counterplot, and Lansing Merritt, no longer debonaire and carefree, urged his leader, "For God's sake do something."

But in Four Corners somehow an abiding faith had sprung up that truth would prevail. "God Almighty sent this young man to us for a purpose," Old Abner James had solemnly announced in Sunday School one morning, for altho March had not returned to his accustomed place, warm words of faith and trust were not lacking when people gathered there. "He sent James March to us for a purpose," repeated Grandsire James, "and He who holds our destinies in His hands will see that right triumphs over wrong." Shamed, silent, his detractors but waited for the vindication of James March again to shout aloud his praise. But hard-headed lawyers discussing the case agreed that on the known evidence March was as good as behind steel bars. Attorney Jenkins,



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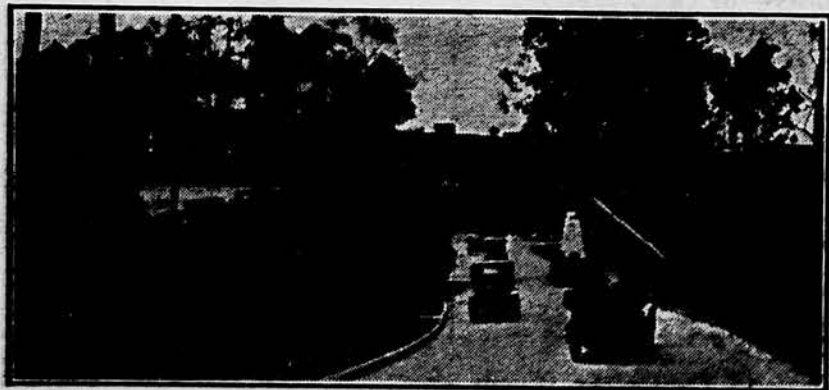
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The Auto-Oiled Aermotor has behind it a record of 10 years of successful operation. In all climates and under the severest conditions it has proven itself to be a real self-oiling windmill and a most reliable pumping machine.

An Auto-Oiled Aermotor, when once properly erected, needs no further attention except the annual oiling. There are no bolts or nuts to work loose and no delicate parts to get out of order.

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A Crossing That's Safe

shrewd old fox, was preparing to prove that James March had been seen in company with a "suspicious looking character" on that fatal day he had been accused. What mattered that it was a chance meeting with a wandering hobo at the edge of town, the passage of a few coins as a man, once a hungry wanderer had glimpsed the day he, too, asked for food. The detective agency commissioned by Boone had done its work well, and "under cover" was an unknown witness prepared to swear to anything asked of him. No wonder that Lansing Merritt wet dry lips and thanked whatever gods may have been his to praise. The last link in the chain had been forged, and only a miracle could save the man accused from conviction and a prison term.

It was a bright, sunshiny day, strangely unlike that day out of the seemingly distant past when James March had first met Jacob and Mary Kennedy. Strangely unlike the happenings of that day, too, for now March rode with the Kennedys in their new and shiny flyover which Old Jacob considered the last word in limousine luxury. All Four Corners community was enroute to the Kirkdale court house where the trial of the state vs. James March was scheduled to begin at 10 o'clock. Added to the interest in the trial's outcome was the rumor that at last the real identity and past history of the man known as James March was to be made public. Olive-tinted Italian women with bright hued garments gave color to the scene as motor cars and carriages rolled along. Confident and happy, Mary Kennedy chatted with her companion as her father drove. Right must win, truth must prevail. But in his office, young Attorney Adams was frantically phoning for information regarding a train wreck many miles away. Aggressive, determined, he yet had no desire to shoulder the entire burden of a defense in which so much was involved.

In fact, a good share of the population of Farrell county was on hand when the trial opened, for in the great road contest James March had won firm friends and bitter enemies beyond the confines of little Four Corners. When Judge Austin called for presentation of the state's evidence, Mary Kennedy's heart sank. Grouped around Lansing Merritt, the state's star witness, not only was Prosecuting Attorney Sanders and Lawyer Jenkins, but Malcom Bertrand, the greatest criminal lawyer in all that country. And opposed to this formidable array of talent was young Jimmie Adams, nervously fumbling his law books.

"If the Lord is on the side of the heavy artillery," muttered old Eben Wilson, "we ain't got a chance. But again there was no fear in the eyes of the man called March as he faced the ordeal of his trial.

With the preliminaries quickly over Lansing Merritt was called to the witness stand. Being sworn, he identified a check presented for inspection as one which had been offered in evidence at the preliminary trial. Telling substantially the same story with but minor details the testimony of the young banker made undoubted impression upon the jury. Cross-examination by Attorney Adams was mild and brief. Questioned as to whether he had any personal animosity toward the defendant Merritt had replied that they had been barely on speaking terms. "Don't move in the same circle of society, I presume?" Adams had queried.

If there was irony in the question it had escaped Merritt who had replied emphatically, "No, sir, we don't." Then reminding Judge Austin of his privilege to recall the witness, Adams waived further questioning. Soon Cashier Stone and Farmer Brewster had given evidence corroborating the Merritt testimony, evidence unshaken by the slight questioning. Heads of Jurymen began to nod in approbation of the trial's smooth progress, and the room buzzed with excitement as a new witness was called. "Henry Jacobs, come forward and be sworn," cried Attorney Sanders, and a bloated, disheveled specimen of the genus hobo ambled up to the witness stand. March and his attorney gazed at the stranger in wonderment, while upon the faces of the Boone, Lance Merritt, and their comrades was the gloating look of one who has played a trump card.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Ever Try to Clap Your Hands under Water?

EVER try to clap your hands under water? It can't be done! Yet, out of water, you can noisily clap your hands until they smart and burn.

At 30 miles an hour every moving part of the engine in your motor car "claps" against some other metal part several thousand times a minute.

So that, if every moving piece of steel isn't cushioned at all times by a film of GOOD oil, your automobile will soon "clap" itself to pieces.

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En-ar-co Motor Oil forms a perfect, shock-absorbing, heat-resisting film—soft as velvet, tough as rubber. A film of En-ar-co Motor Oil between cylinder walls and pistons prevents gasoline from seeping down into the crank-case to thin-out and destroy the good oil. It also prevents surplus oil from crawling up past the piston rings to form carbon on spark plugs and valves. In the bearings En-ar-co acts like millions of tiny balls which absorb and carry-off the heat.

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Post office _____ County _____ State _____

Sandwiches as the Basis for Sunday Supper

By Nell B. Nichols

SANDWICHES for supper on Sunday evening are reasonable during the summer. They may be prepared early if wrapped in waxed paper. With a hot drink, such as coffee, tea, or cocoa, and a dessert of fresh fruit and cookies or cake, they make a complete meal.

Among the many summer sandwiches that are substantial and yet dainty are the following:

Cottage Cheese Sandwiches

Use fresh, nicely seasoned cottage cheese. To every 3 tablespoons of it add 2 teaspoons of catchup or chili sauce. Spread between slices of buttered bread.

Chicken Sandwiches

Chop or grind cold chicken which has been picked from the bones. To every cup add 1 tablespoon finely chopped celery, 2 thin slices of stuffed olives and salad dressing enough to moisten. Use as a sandwich filling, adding a lettuce leaf.

Honey Sandwiches

Take $\frac{1}{4}$ cup each of strained honey and softened butter. Mix thoroughly. Add 2 tablespoons chopped nut meats.

Peanut Butter Sandwiches

Mix the peanut butter with chopped dill, sweet or sour pickles. Another excellent filling is made by adding chopped raisins, dates or figs to the peanut butter.

Fireless Cooker Saves Labor

I BELIEVE a fireless cooker is the most convenient labor saving device a woman on the farm can have. There may be some who are yet in doubt as to whether the homemade fireless can be made to "cook." But a homemade one has proved practicable in our home. It is made from a keg such as is used to ship grapes, and we utilized the "filler" or sawdust from around the grapes for packing. A 12-quart pail serves as the inside container, and a soap stone for a radiator.

I find the cooker convenient on warm days for roasting meat, stewing chicken or for anything which requires a long, slow process in cooking. The chicken is prepared the night before and

salted. In the morning, I put it on to cook in cold water and if it is tough, boil 15 or 20 minutes, then place in the cooker and let remain four or five hours. Or sometimes I flour the pieces and brown them quickly in a skillet, season with salt and pepper and then put in the cooker. A young chicken will cook in two hours. Any meat cooked in this way is delicious.

Beans and dried fruits are much improved by this slow process of cooking, and oatmeal, boiled five minutes and placed in cooker over night is especially nutritious. Where there are young children, it would pay one to construct a cooker if only to be used for oatmeal. Mrs. Ray Palmer, Sedgwick County.

"Fitter Families for Future Firesides"

THE family is the unit of civilization. What kind of a block are you contributing to the structure of your state? If you do not know, you should find out. The Eugenics Society has formulated standards of fitness whereby it becomes possible for any family to take complete stock of itself. The first "fitter families" examination was held in the Eugenics Building at the Kansas Free Fair at Topeka in 1920, and the work has been carried on every year since with increasing success. Any family may enter which shows no obvious physical or mental defect in any member and all living members of a family should appear for examination. However, unmarried young adults are invited to participate. A thorough examination is made of structure, organs, special organs, teeth, intelligence and nervous condition. No charge is made for this valuable service. The whole idea is to strengthen the family by having all good families see themselves as social and racial units, study themselves, take pride in their heredity and accomplishments and see what they can do about their weak points.

Appointments must be made in advance of the examination. Applicants should write to the Superintendent of the Kansas Free Fair, Topeka, as far in advance as possible, stating preference of day. Further information as to medals and trophies also will be given if requested. The Kansas Free Fair will be held September 14 to 19 this year. Plan to attend!

Penny Dinners Bring in the Dollars

By Mrs. G. L. Bethel

ONE church I visited recently had a unique plan of serving "penny dinners" every Saturday evening as a means of replenishing the treasury. All food stuffs are donated by the church members and the dinners served cafeteria style in the church dining room. The women's class does the serving while the young people furnish music during the dinner hour from 6 to 8.

Butter is cut in portions such as are served at hotels and served on individual plates at 1 cent each. Bread is 1 cent a slice. All vegetables, gravies, dressings and salads are 1 cent for a table-spoonful. Baked chicken, meat loaf, ham and roast beef are the meats usually served and bring 1 cent a small slice. Everyone has the privilege of ordering as many pennies' worth of anything as he desires.

Fruit salad or ice cream with cake, or pie are the usual desserts. Pie is cut in 12 to 16 pieces, and cake in small slices which are sold at 1 cent each. A small glass of coffee, tea and milk brings 1 cent with a penny more for sugar and cream. As much of the food and work is donated by members of the church, quite a large sum is realized.

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.

How I Wax My Floor

A floor having no finish or one on which the varnish is worn can be put in good condition by the use of the following dressing: Use 2 pints linseed oil, 1 pint turpentine and 1 cake paraffin wax. Heat the oil and melted wax. Remove from fire and add turpentine. (It is highly inflammable.) Keep can in bucket of hot water to keep the wax from hardening while using and apply with paint brush. In warm weather this finish will dry over night. Marion County.

Pickling Counsel to a Young Niece

By Dora L. Thompson

Dear Ruth:

So your cellar shelves are shining with cans of berries, beets, carrots and other vegetables! And your cans are about all filled! You wonder if you could not use gallon jars for pickles. In the cold cellars of the Northern states, they may pack pickles safely in stoneware jars and weight the fruit under the sirup. Here, we are likely to be bothered with mold. I'd prefer the wide mouthed glass cans. These are excellent for pickles and for winter sausage packing.

As you have both kinds of peaches, I should use the free-stone for canning and the cling-stone for pickling. They are less mussy. Select peaches that are nearly ripe but not ripe enough to be soft. There are two ways of pickling them. One is to boil the fruit without paring in a weak solution of vinegar and water until it may be pierced easily with a fork. Then pack in jars and pour boiling spiced vinegar over the fruit. Boil the spiced vinegar again two or three times at intervals of a day, pour back over the fruit and seal "for keeps."

Another way is to place the fruit in the spiced vinegar and boil it until it is tender; then place fruit in jars, boil vinegar until it is of a very thin sirup consistency, pour over the fruit and seal. The second way is the quicker, the fruit is more likely to be broken, however. To make the sirup for 8 pounds of peaches use 4 pounds of sugar, 1 ounce of cinnamon, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce of cloves, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce of mace, 1 pint of vinegar. Brown sugar makes a richer sirup. If the inside of the head of the clove is removed, it will not darken the vinegar so much.

In making pear pickles, I follow the same plan. Usually, tho not always, I remove the skin from the pear and cut it in half. With a pointed, thin knife, I scoop out the core and place the fruit in a basin of water until I am ready to boil it. If left exposed to the air it will turn brown. Otherwise, the pears are pickled in the same way as the peaches.

Watermelon rind makes good sweet pickles. You would, doubtless, be glad to have a few cans of pickled rind. As you probably know, the green and red parts of the rind are removed and the white part is cut into cubes. These may be placed in jars with a little salt added to each 2 or 3-inch layer of cubes. Then fill the spaces with water. After the rind has been in salted water two or three days, rinse in clear water and boil until tender in equal parts of vinegar and water with a very little alum.

Make a sirup of 2 gallons of sugar to 1 of vine-

gar. Place spices, such as you like, in a muslin bag. Have them fairly loose in the bag. Boil the sirup until it is like thin molasses and then add the rind. Boil a very few minutes, pack hot in jars, cover with hot sirup and seal.

Here's wishing you success,

Your Aunt,

Dora L. Thompson

Patting the Lines Away

By Helen Lake

WELL, I don't know her age but she has entered her cold cream career," remarked one young matron to another not long ago and I am sure every one present mentally registered, "Let's see, she must be around 25."

Because after we are 25, our skins truly need help if they are to hold their own with Father Time. Without a doubt we have been using cold

cream for cleansing the skin these many years but now we seek a reliable skin food with which to ward off tiny lines. Then we patiently set to work pat, pat, patting gently around the eyes with fingers moistened with a tissue builder.

Picture a capital V from the point of your chin to your temples and briskly pat upward in lines parallel to the sides of the V. When every inch of your face has been covered in this way, allow the skin to absorb cream for 10 or 15 minutes before the surplus is wiped off with a soft cloth. Finish this treatment by wiping the skin with cotton dampened with skin tonic or a stimulating astringent.

If you are uncertain as to the cream you wish to use, will you let me help you with a list of reliable skin foods and tonics?

Advance Style News

DRESSES for fall will be shorter and higher at the neck, according to the models displayed by the National Garment Retailers' Association. Skirts in most instances were 15 or 16 inches from the floor and many flared at the bottom. For tailored dresses, there were vests that buttoned high at the neck, while collars were invariably high. Sleeves on dresses were either long and tight or long and flowing but always long. The waistline was suggested more definitely than on the dresses worn during spring and summer.

Out in the Fields

THE little cares that fretted me,

I lost them yesterday
Among the fields above the seas,
Among the winds at play;
Among the lowing of the herds,
The rustling of the trees,
Among the singing of the birds,
The humming of the bees.

The foolish fears of what might happen—

I cast them all away
Among the clover-scented grass,
Among the new mown hay;
Among the husking of the corn,
Where drowsy poppies nod,
Where ill thoughts die and good are born,
Out in the fields with God.

—Elizabeth Browning.



There's a Lot of Satisfaction in Shining Jars of Fruit

Dress Making at Home



2441—Youthful Frock. This smart speak is very satisfactory. I'll be glad to tell you where you can obtain the material, and the price, if you'll send a self-addressed, stamped envelope.

2352—Suit for Small Lads. Mother will find no difficulty with this suit the patterns for which come in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years.

2165—Dainty Step-in Combination. Voile, batiste, silk or crinkled crepe are suitable materials from which to make this comfortable step-in. Sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure.

2442—One-Piece Dress for Juniors. Sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

2461—Style Suitable for Stout Figures. Especially designed to slenderize is this one-piece dress. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.

These patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price 15 cents each. Give size and number of patterns desired.

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.

Dill Pickles

I have lost my recipe for dill pickles. Could you print one that you consider to be good?—Mrs. J. L. K.

This recipe for dill pickles is a favorite in many homes. Use cucumbers from 6 to 8 inches long. Wash and wipe carefully and arrange in layers in a large earthenware jar or a keg without a head, placing between each layer a small red pepper cut in pieces, a large bunch of dill seed on the stalk and a layer of clean grape leaves. Proceed in this way until all of the cucumbers have been used. Add 2 pounds of salt to 3 gallons of water, boil and skim, replacing the water that evaporates so as to retain the same quantity. Pour over the cucumbers in the keg. Spread over the top of the cucumbers more dill, a layer of clean cabbage leaves and a clean cloth. Cover with a plate and heavy stone and leave for three weeks. The cloth over the top must be taken off and washed now and then. The pickles should be transparent with a mild sub-acid flavor.

Utensils Easily Mended

One of my favorite granite kettles decided to leak recently, and I've been wondering if there is any good way to mend this small hole. The rest of the kettle is good, and I dislike to part with it unless I have to do so. Can you help me?—Mrs. T. F.

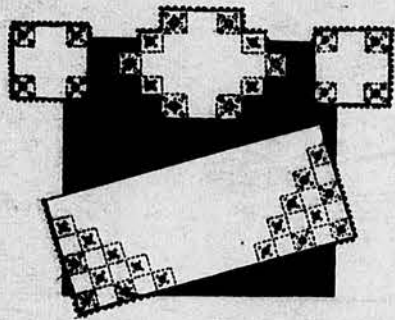
No one need discard utensils that leak. There's a very simple method—also inexpensive—of repairing these places. Only a minute is required to do the work, and there is no soldering. Moreover, the method of which I

Early Breads

BARLEY was the first grain used by the ancients in their bread making, but wheat must have come into use soon after barley. Loaves of bread are represented in sculpture and ancient monuments. There were two quite familiar varieties—a small round loaf somewhat like our muffins and an elongated roll sprinkled on top with seeds like the modern Vienna roll. Incidentally, the Vienna roll was introduced into the United States during the War of the Rebellion, when a "war bakery" operated in the basement of the United States Capitol turned out products to feed the populace of Washington.

Variety in One Pattern

WHERE is there a woman who does not delight in dainty furniture coverings? Here we have a set that I am sure would please everyone if we could but reproduce the articles to show the artistic design, embroidered as it is in striking but dainty colors. Best of all, the material used is a pure white, durable cloth that can scarcely be told from linen. The articles shown are a scarf, 17 by 44 inches, and a buffet set, but a lunch-



eon set, the cover being 34 inches square, and a three-piece vanity set, may be had in the same pattern. Floss for completing and an instruction sheet are included with each number which may be ordered from the Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. All pieces are numbered 1631, so when ordering be sure to use the coupon below, checking the articles wanted.

- 1631—Square Cover, \$1.25....☐
- 1631—Buffet Set, 95 cents....☐
- 1631—Scarf, 95 cents.....☐
- 1631—Vanity Set, 75 cents....☐
- 1631—6 Napkins, 95 cents.....☐



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Good ALWAYS for canning and preserving, cake baking and other sugar uses.

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THE GREAT WESTERN SUGAR COMPANY
Sugar Building Denver, Colo.



It's a Lot of Fun to Work Puzzles

WHEN does a plain woman look as well as a pretty one? In the dark.
When can broken bones be said to be useful? When they begin to knit.

When does a dentist accomplish the most? When he extracts many achers (acres).

What is the quickest way to make the peas come up? Turn the chickens in the garden.

What three letters of the alphabet would you use in expressing excess of joy? X-T-C (ecstasy).

Why should the cook never put the letter M into the refrigerator? Because it will change ice into mice.

Why is the woman who wears spectacles to be greatly pitted? Because she can't real eyes (realize) anything.

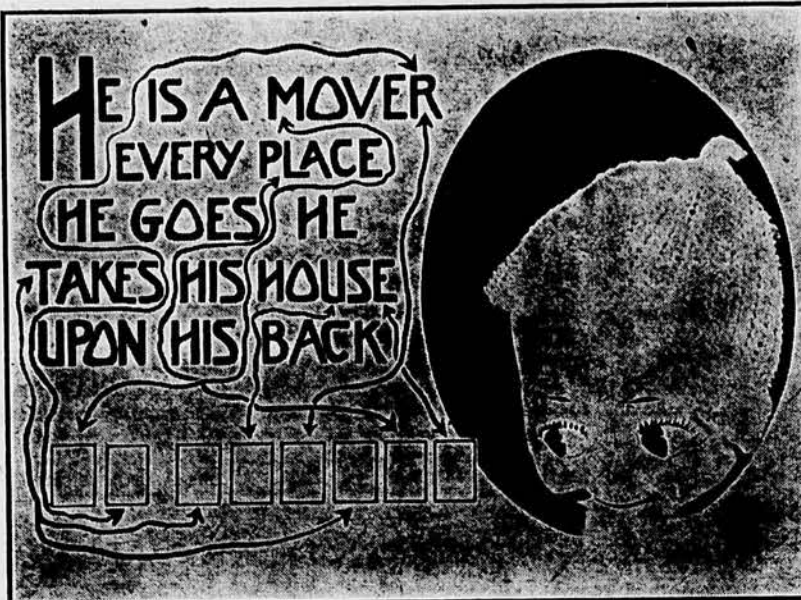
Velda Drives a Car

I am 13 years old. I have three brothers and two sisters. Their names are Johnnie, Vera, Bertha, Floyd and Ned. For pets I have a dog named Tige. I have 1 3/4 miles to go to school. Bertha Mae and I are the only ones that go to school. I would like to hear from other girls my age. I drive my father's Ford car and Fordson tractor. Buffalo, Kan. Velda Stoll.

We Hear from Leonard



I am 9 years old and in the fourth grade. My brother, Max, is 6 years old and is in the first grade. Our Daddy is a mail carrier on a rural route. When the roads are muddy he drives two little mules to a cart. Their names are Jim and Kate. This is a



Timmie says it's a jolly lot of fun to follow the ribbons around and find out just which letters go in each square. Also, you learn who I am talking about. Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a package of postcards each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.

picture of Kate with Max and me on her. Daddy is standing at Kate's head. Leonard Wolfe. Buffalo, Kan.

Tom Writes to Us

I am 10 years old and in the fifth grade. I have one brother and one sister. We go 1 mile to school. My brother goes to high school. For pets we have a dog, a cat and a pony. I like to go to school. Tom Redding. Cheney, Kan.

The Lazy Ant

A lazy ant just scowled, and, oh, How black his face and brow! He said: "O Mother, I don't want To milk that aphid cow!"

His mother said: "You lazy ant, You'll climb that melon vine And milk that nice, fat aphid cow, Or miss your supper fine!" —George W. Tuttle.

Marie Has Eleven Dogs

I am 12 years old and in the fifth grade. I ride 3 miles to school. I have

three colts—Daisy, Dolly and Mark. I have 11 dogs—Mickey, Queen, Trikey, Beauty, Lady, Bob, Fox, Jerry, Shep, Tippy and White Foot. My cats' names are Dock, Tiger, Blewie and Betty. I have a baby sister. Pretty Prairie, Kan. Marie Cherry.

Going on a Trip

I am 11 years old and in the fifth grade. I live two blocks from school. I have five brothers and one sister. I have some chickens for pets. I did have a cat but some one poisoned it. I am going to travel west this summer with my brother and Mother. I have gray eyes and light brown hair and am nearly 5 feet tall. Weir, Kan. Mae Saulsbury.

Has Plenty of Pets

I am 11 years old and in the seventh grade. I go 1 1/4 miles to school but I don't have to walk because I ride with the teacher. I go to Shilo school. I live on a 160-acre farm. I have no brothers or sisters. For pets I have a pig named Speck, a cow named Spot, a Shetland pony named Babe,

two Buff Orpington Bantams named Jimmy and Biddy, a cat named Philus, two dogs—a Collie and an Alredale named Jimmy and Billy. I did have a duck but it ran away. I would like to hear from some of the boys and girls that read the Kansas Farmer. Nathalie McCaffery. Castleton, Kan.

Ona Likes Farm Life

I am 6 years old and in the third grade. I walk 1 mile to school. I have two brothers and one sister. Their names are Melvin, Leo and Irene. We live on a farm and like it very much. Valencia, Kan. Ona Mae Hubert.

My Dog's Name is Teddy

I am 11 years old and in the seventh grade. I walk 1 mile to school. For pets I have a dog named Teddy and three goslings. Alberta Lieban. Grenola, Kan.

The grocer could not do without, Fish have me by the score, Folks come to me when they're in doubt, I weigh a pound - or more.

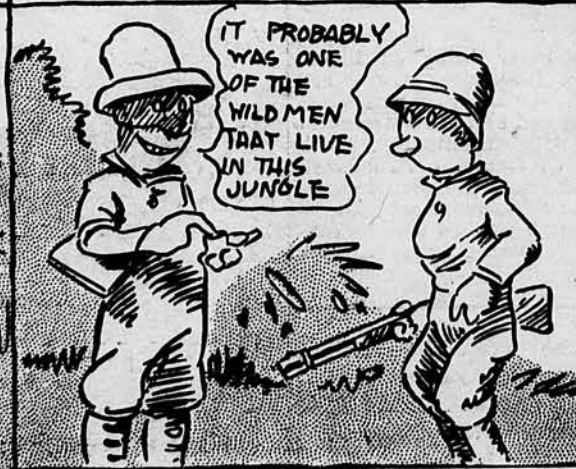
A - 1
B - 2
D - 4

The Answer

19	3	1	12	5	19
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The numbers stand for the letters of the alphabet. A is one, B is two and so on.

There will be a package of postcards each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers. Address Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.



The Hoovers—"Hair-Raising" Sights in the Jungle

Study in Open Air

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

Kansas is boasting of her first two "open air schools." One is at Arkansas City, the other at Wichita. Last year was the first time Kansas ever had an open air school, tho its advantages have been proclaimed all thru the country for more than a decade. School people are enthusiastic about the value of the open air school for the child of substandard health who yet must attend school. They find it gives education without strain and allows the child to gain in health and knowledge at the same time. Every city of importance now has some form of open air school.

The great obstacle to open air schools, in rural districts is that the percentage of the school population needing them is not large enough to warrant the expense. Yet I do crave the advantages of the open air school for the country child of substandard health, and I think they may be had with a little planning. Everyone who has studied the open air school knows that "fresh air" is but one of its advantages. So far as that feature is concerned the school that is well ventilated and does not raise its temperature artificially above 68 degrees is doing well. The other important things that make weak children do so well in open air schools are:

1. Rest, lying down, at intervals during the day.
2. Extra nourishment, composed chiefly of milk.
3. Freedom from all mental competition or strain.

My opinion is that this freedom from strain is as important a point as any. All of these features can be arranged by a sympathetic, intelligent teacher, and they are worth while even tho no more than two or three pupils in the group need such care. An alcove or a small class room will do for a rest room, and falling in any other arrangement a place screened off from the one room school and used at the noon intermission would help. Open air schools are helpful to substandard children. If you cannot have them in the country why not try to include their advantages in the regular school?

Care Needed With Diet

What is the cause of diabetes; is there a cure for it? Will an excessive amount of sugar bring it on? I have a craving for sugar and have been told that eating raw sugar as well as other sweets in excess will cause it.

A. R. It is generally believed that the chief cause of diabetes is a deficiency in the secretions of the pancreas. Many people eat sugar excessively without getting diabetes, but if one had the least tendency to the disease the excessive sugar would bring it on. Most of us eat too much sugar. Moderation in sweets will be good for the whole nation. The best treatment for diabetes is the restriction of diet. In extreme cases the new discovery Insulin is very helpful. It does not cure, however, and I doubt if there is any cure for diabetes.

Cut Down the Tobacco

Will the excess heat of summer days cause insanity? My husband uses much tobacco and has spells during hot weather of extreme dependency almost without cause.

R. R. I do not think excessive heat would produce insanity in a normal person, but it might push one on over the edge if he is already inclined. Perhaps your husband uses tobacco to such extent that it has caused tobacco poisoning. Get him to cut down his supply and sweat the nicotine out of him with baths.

Give Plenty of Milk

My baby is 11 months old. When 4 1/2 or 5 months old she took the flu, and was sick four months almost continually. It was necessary to put her on a bottle diet at that time. She still has a cough, only one, and neither walks nor crawls. And, what worries me, she doesn't weigh so much as she did at 4 months.

G. K. Many babies fight their way back to health after such illnesses, but it is a struggle. At your baby's age I think it safe to allow a mixed diet, but very cautiously. See that she takes milk every day, a pint to a quart. Give her a little bread. Well cooked meat should be all right. Meat broth and potato soup ought to go well and little orange juice or tomato juice every day. And see that she is out-

doors in the open air as much as possible. Don't keep her away from the sun but protect her against it during the hottest hours. If she has not been used to exposure to the sun's rays begin very cautiously and increase gradually each day. Don't urge her to sit up too much or encourage her to walk or crawl until she gets stronger.

Send a Stamped Envelope

R. M.—I do not think your husband's theory is correct. Once more I must remind correspondents who wish advice on delicate subjects that they can get it by sending a stamped, addressed envelope but not thru the paper. Ours is a family journal read by children and adults alike.

Wasp up Pants Leg

Just as the mercury was getting ready to go over the top recently, a bakery salesman from Superior, Neb., drove his car furiously down Main Street in Smith Center. Parking it hastily, he bolted inside the nearest store. "Where's your basement?" he asked excitedly. The entrance being pointed out, he disappeared below as if his mother-in-law might be in pursuit. He reappeared shortly, chalk white, and with a pained look on his face.

"What was your hurry?" solicitously inquired a clerk.

"You blankety, blank chump, you'd hurry too if you had a wasp up your pants leg," the salesman replied. "That son-of-a-thousand-devils stung me five times."

How Wheat Was "Pegged"

A statement by Dr. Frank M. Surface, formerly of the Grain Administration, as to the "inside" history of the wheat price-fixing for the 1917 crop is the first official account the country has had of an action that caused a great deal of controversy, particularly involving Herbert Hoover. Mr. Hoover was made the goat of price-fixing of agricultural products and has been mum on the subject. Dr. Surface now tells the story.

Hoover did not fix the wheat price; it was fixed by a committee of which he was not a member. The price already had been pegged, against the American farmer, by joint allied action of England, France, Belgium and Italy. These countries had in the spring of 1917 consolidated their buying, where before they had individual buying, bidding against one another. By creating a single allied purchasing agency they had driven down the price of wheat to \$1.50, which threatened to be the price to the American grower for the 1917 crop, and would have been, says Dr. Surface, but for the intervention of the American wheat committee. The allied purchasing agency had fixed a price of \$1.80 in their own countries, which meant not above \$1.50 to the American grower at Chicago, and considerably less on the farm.

At the instance of Hoover, President Wilson appointed a committee to fix the American price, this committee comprising two representatives of consumers, three economists and business men and six farm representatives. It fixed a minimum price of \$2.20 at Chicago. While Hoover had initiated the movement, he was not a member of the committee and took no part in its action.

This price was maintained, notwithstanding extreme efforts of the European allied purchasing agency to break it, the American Food Administration at one time during 1917 being obliged, in order to maintain the price, to go into the market and buy nearly 300 million bushels and hold it off the market. The Government invested 600 million dollars in wheat to sustain the price at Chicago, of which it borrowed nearly 400 million dollars from the banks.

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.



Look out! Two winners are coming! The flavor makes boys and girls pals with Kellogg's Corn Flakes.

Kellogg's makes the farmers' corn into crisp, golden flakes that have never been equaled for marvelous flavor. The year's crop of a 485-acre farm is necessary every day to satisfy the demand. Each delicious, golden-toasted flake has a flavor-thrill for all. More than 2,000,000 quarts of milk or cream and tons of fruit are used daily with Kellogg's. Try it for breakfast! For sale at all grocers. Served in leading hotels and restaurants.

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This big BOVEE book is filled from cover to cover with interesting facts in regard to house heating. It will prove equally valuable to you whether you are planning to build a new home or remodel an old one. It treats of furnaces in a plain, common sense way. It contains suggestions as to how to fire a furnace to get best results. It tells how to care for a furnace to get the most service out of it. It shows the results of our more than thirty years' furnace experience and why the BOVEE furnace saves thirty per cent of fuel cost. It is more than a mere catalog. It is a book worth having and will be sent FREE upon request. Send for your copy NOW. Write today.

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A Frock for Little Sister



Your wee girl would look just as dear as this picture child in the same kind of a dress. It is made of flame and white novelty plaid checked material and comes made up in 2 and 4-year sizes. The flower embroidery is worked in yellow-centered white daisies; yellow, lavender, pink and blue French knot roses, while black and white leaves match the black and white blanket stitching with which the little dress is finished at neck and arms and scalloped hemline. For the convenience of our needle workers we are offering this little dress, made up and stamped for embroidery, thread and instruction sheet sent postpaid for six one-year subscriptions to Capper's Farmer at 35c each. Your own subscription counts as one.

CAPPER'S FARMER, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Fool the Batter, Boys With a Baseball Curver

Boys, you can simply make monkeys of the other boys with this curver. You can be as big a hero in your town as any big league pitcher. The curver which is worn on the hand enables the pitcher to give the ball a rapid whirling motion thus causing a wide curve. It is so small that the batter cannot see it and they all wonder where those AWFUL CURVES come from. You can fan them out as fast as they come to bat. You have heard of round-house curves, the hop ball, fade away, the wicked one, the wild out and a number of others. With this curver and a little practice you can perform these wonders.

Our Offer We are giving these baseball curvers away free as a means of introducing our great farm and home journal. Send us one new one-year subscription to Capper's Farmer at 35c each and upon receipt of same we will send you one of the curvers by return mail free and postpaid. Address CAPPER'S FARMER, TOPEKA, KANSAS

Indian Lucky Ring

Make Your Own Indian Lucky Ring We furnish beads and everything necessary to make five different styles of rings. One of the latest ring novelties out. Can be worn by either man, woman, boy or girl. Ring will be sent FREE and POSTPAID, with full instructions, for one new one-year subscription to Capper's Farmer at 35c. Address CAPPER'S FARMER, Topeka, Kansas

Answers to Legal Questions

BY TOM McNEAL

Having designed and built a light, strong, sagless farm gate which has proved very satisfactory for eight years, what must I do to put this gate on the market? Have I a right to build and sell it without a patent? C. O. H.

A PATENT is granted for your protection and not because it is necessary. If you are willing to run the risk of someone stealing your invention and getting a patent on it you can do so. There is danger that some one may get a patent on your invention, and in that case he might take away from you the right to sell it, or at any rate this would put you to a good deal of trouble to prove that the patentee was not the inventor.

A Homesteader's Right

In Kansas in an early day A homesteaded. During the World War he mortgaged his homestead for \$2,500. In the spring of 1925 he traded it to B, B assuming the mortgage. They valued what A received at \$2,500, making a total purchase price of \$5,000. A's land was valued at \$3,500 in the spring of 1913. A has a wife and minor child at home. What income tax will A have to pay on this deal and to whom must he report? J. W. M.

If A actually receives \$2,500 or its equivalent and B pays this mortgage and if this land was valued at \$3,500 in 1913, then he should pay an income tax on \$1,500. His exemption of \$2,500 as head of a family would come out of whatever property he may have to pay income tax on. He should write to Harve Motter, Collector of Internal Revenue, Wichita.

M. E. Wrote a Play

I have written a play for amateur theatricals. What must I do to protect myself and get it published? Do I need a copyright? How do I go about getting one? In what way would it help me if I must get it? M. E.

The only object in getting a copyright is to protect yourself from others who may publish your play and sell it unless you are protected that way. The obtaining of a copyright is a very simple matter. As soon as your play is published send two copies of it to the Copyright Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., together with \$1 and a request for an application form.

He's Placed in Jeopardy?

A is charged with violating the prohibitory law and tried before a jury duly sworn. During the trial the counsel for the defendant objected to submitting certain evidence to the jury. The state then discharged the jury and continued the trial to a future date. The counsel for the defense holds that the defendant has been placed in jeopardy and cannot be tried again, while the state holds that he can. R.

If the jury in this case had been duly impaneled and sworn and the trial had actually started, I am of the opinion that the jury could not be discharged except with the consent of the defendant without placing him in jeopardy.

Who Pays This Note?

A and B were husband and wife. Both signed a note at the bank. B has since left her husband and married another man. Is she or her second husband still as much responsible for that note as A, the first husband? Or is the second husband responsible for the debts his wife made before she became his wife? H.

Unless there was some order of the court fixing the amount of alimony A should pay at the time of the divorce or declaring that he must be responsible for his wife's debts, B would still be held liable on this note, provided it has not outlawed. Her second husband, however, in my opinion would not be responsible.

Descents and Distributions

A and B were husband and wife. They had a child, C. They bought a farm. The title to the land was in both their names. B died; A married again. Can this child, C, at the age of 21 inherit one-fourth of the land? If A should die could C, the child, inherit her mother's half of the land and also one-half of the father's half, leaving D, the second wife, only one-fourth or would it be divided equally between D and C? D, the second wife, cannot help feeling after years of hard work that she is entitled to at least half of the property. If C can inherit three-fourths of the land as things now stand is there any step that can be taken so B and C will inherit equally? R.

At the death of B without will, C, the child, became heir to one-half of her half or one-fourth of the land, and when it arrived at the age of 21 would have the right to demand a division of this land so it might then

have its full share of the mother's half.

If A should die without will leaving a wife and this child, C, they would inherit his estate equally. In other words D, the surviving wife, would inherit one-half of three-fourths of the original estate, or three-eighths of it. If this farm consisted of 160 acres originally D would inherit 60 acres. C already had inherited 40 acres and would inherit one-half of the remaining 120 acres.

The only way in which this can be changed would be by will. A has the right to will one-half of his estate as he pleases. He might give all of his estate to his surviving wife, D, or he might by will arrange it so C and D would divide the land equally. If the land is divided according to the statute and without will it would be divided as I have stated.

Troubles of a Renter

A and B, his wife, rent their farm on a 50-50 basis to C on August 1, 1923 for two years. The first year C butchered a calf which was 8 months old when he came on the place. Has C any right to half of the calf? A bred a mare in April before C took the place. The colt came in April after C had the place, A paying all expenses. Has C any right to the colt? A died leaving his wife in full control of the place with no debts. H. C. E.

I would need a better knowledge of

the terms of this contract than I can get from your letter before I would be willing to express a definite opinion. A 50-50 contract covers a great many things. I cannot tell from your letter how much of the stock was furnished by A and B and how much by C. If the stock was divided half and half it seems to me that it would not make any particular difference about what animal was butchered so long as it was charged up to C. In other words he would be within his rights so long as he does not take more than his half of the stock or of the proceeds of the stock. The same thing is true in regard to this stock. I do not know whether A is entitled to this colt or whether C is entitled to half interest in it. Here again if an arrangement was made by which A furnished half and C half of the stock it would seem that C would have a half interest in all of the stock including this colt.

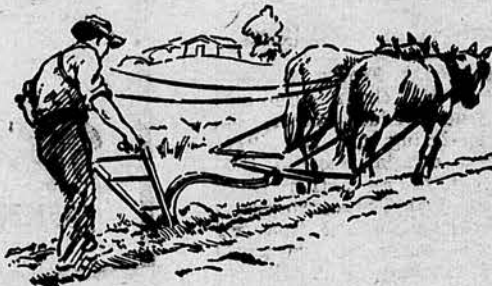
They're Legally Married

B and C were married without the consent of C's parents. C is only 17 years old. B swore that C was of age. Are they legally married? What is the penalty for this act under the Kansas law?—S.

They are legally married, and the marriage cannot be set aside because C was under age. If B swore falsely he is subject to a fine of not to exceed \$500.

Genealogy wouldn't be so bad if de-votees knew how to pronounce it.

"GOOD EQUIPMENT MAKES
A GOOD FARMER BETTER"



"WHEN muscles ache, wash the pain away with pain oil," says an advertisement.

Why not drive a McCormick-Deering Tractor and do away with the cause of the pain? You will conquer the drudgery and be far better off in a dozen ways by investing in this popular tractor.

FARMING by old methods is hard, hard work but tens of thousands of farmers are fighting their way clear of the worst of it by using reliable tractor power. Not only are they doing farm work more easily but they are putting the farm on a new money-making basis.

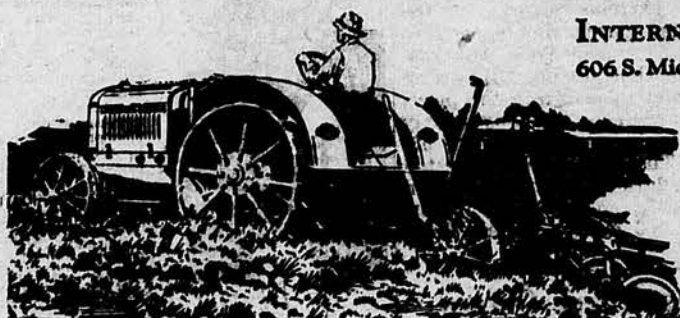
No man can realize the full all-around value of the tractor until he uses one himself. Think of the time and work saved by turning two or three furrows instead of one. Do two or three days' plowing in one. Cut down high labor costs. Speed up your field work in rush seasons. Do not risk loss of your crops. Ten or twelve hours in the

heat cannot hurt the McCormick-Deering.

And then belt work! McCormick-Deering tractors have plenty of power for threshing, silo filling, shredding, baling, sawing, grinding, etc., and they are designed as much for belt as for field work. Do your own work at just the right time and work for the neighbors, too, if you want to.

The McCormick-Deering tractor comes to you complete with all the necessary equipment—platform, fenders, adjustable drawbar, wide belt pulley, removable lugs, throttle governor, brakes, and provision for adding the great new tractor improvement, the power take-off.

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Higher Prices for Wheat?

Weather developments in the spring wheat territory of the United States and Canada have been the outstanding features in the wheat market during the last month, and wheat prices have fluctuated with changes in these conditions. Recently the weather has been cooler and more favorable for the development of the crop both in the United States and Canada. The hot weather which prevailed for several days about the middle of July is believed to have reduced the yield materially in the Dakotas and Montana and in the Province of Alberta, Canada. Black rust has caused some damage in several counties in Central Minnesota. Private reports indicate that the spring wheat crop in the United States will be reduced materially from the July 1 estimate.

The winter wheat crop is being threshed, and according to the July estimate will be about 185 million bushels less than last year. The quality generally is reported good, and the protein content of the hard winter wheat is 1 to 2 points higher than last year. The marketing of the winter wheat is increasing, but primary receipts at the principal markets to date are smaller than for the same period last year, and it is reported that farmers are not selling so freely as usual but are putting more wheat in storage. The movement of wheat in the Pacific Northwest, where the crop has been good this year, was getting well under way, but receipts at the Pacific Coast markets have been only about one-fourth of those of a year ago. Prices in these markets were above an export basis, but farmers in this section also were not marketing freely and most of the light receipts were being absorbed by local and interior mills.

There has been very little export demand this year, and the situation in this respect is just the opposite from that prevailing at this time last year. Latest reports indicate that the European crop will be materially larger than last year, and exporters are apparently awaiting the outcome of the crop before placing orders for import grain. Because of the close adjustment of the United States crop to the domestic needs, prices for most grades have held above an export basis. Some wheat, however, will no doubt be exported even if the spring wheat crop should show further reduction. More durum wheat probably will be produced than will be needed in this country, so that some of this wheat may go for export. Some low grade flour and also flour under special brands will also likely be exported. Mills have been the most active buyers of both hard and soft winter wheat, and have absorbed practically all the offerings at good premiums over the future price basis. No. 2 hard winter 12 per cent protein is being quoted at Kansas City at 8 to 9 cents over the September price with 13 per cent quoted at 9 to 10 cents over and 13½ per cent protein at 13 cents over. Soft red winter wheat premiums at Toledo, Cincinnati and St. Louis are ranging at 6 to 10 cents over the Chicago July future price.

The rye market has followed that of wheat, but with the good prospects of a larger crop in Europe the export demand is limited and the market at the last of July was rather inactive. The corn crop is in good to excellent condition, altho rain is needed in some sections. In the states east of the Mississippi scattered showers over most of the area, together with cooler weather, have been very favorable for the development of the crop. West of the Mississippi the weather has also been cool and the crop has made fair progress, but more moisture is needed. However, scattered showers are reported in most of this territory. There has been some dry weather damage in Kansas and Nebraska and in the southwestern states. The crop is almost a failure in Oklahoma and in some sections of Texas. Early corn is as far north as Iowa and southern Wisconsin.

The market movement of corn has recently become larger, and receipts at the principal markets have been increased materially. The good prospects for the coming crop are causing farmers to market some of their surplus, and the larger offerings suggest larger stocks than have been generally estimated. With the high prices prevailing early in the season farmers are marketing their corn sparingly and substi-

tuted oats and other grains. The smaller number of livestock on farms also contributed to this saving, so that the crop apparently has been well distributed over the feeding season, with the result that the average price of corn at the principal markets is only about 3 cents higher than at this time last year. The demand at the various markets has been rather general, but most buyers are taking only sufficient corn for their immediate needs.

The Better Things

An old Assyrian philosopher said that it is much easier to make a desert of a garden than it is to make a garden of a desert. One process makes men and gardens and the other makes deserts and drifters. It is the struggle of the up-hill road that counts.

This means that the struggle to make a garden out of a desert brings out of men the best there is in them. With the result achieved, the serpent of discontent enters the garden, and what has been attained by so much labor and sacrifice may be lost by a

lack of appreciation of what has already been accomplished.

It is well that we should give thought to the wrongs and abuses of the social and governmental order, but it is also essential that we should give thought to the advantages and opportunities of our social and governmental heritage.

Perfection in society and government is not to be expected so long as the men and women who go to make up a national or social order fall short of perfection. If we will take a good look within ourselves we may be able to discover reasons why we have not yet arrived at the New Jerusalem.

When we survey history and look about the world as it is today, we Americans will find many reasons to be thankful that we live in the age and in the land in which we have been born. Things are not perfect, of course, but they are so much better for the average man here and now than they have ever been at any time elsewhere, that we ought to count our blessings, thank God and take courage.

The perplexing problem is to get the tolerant to tolerate the intolerant.

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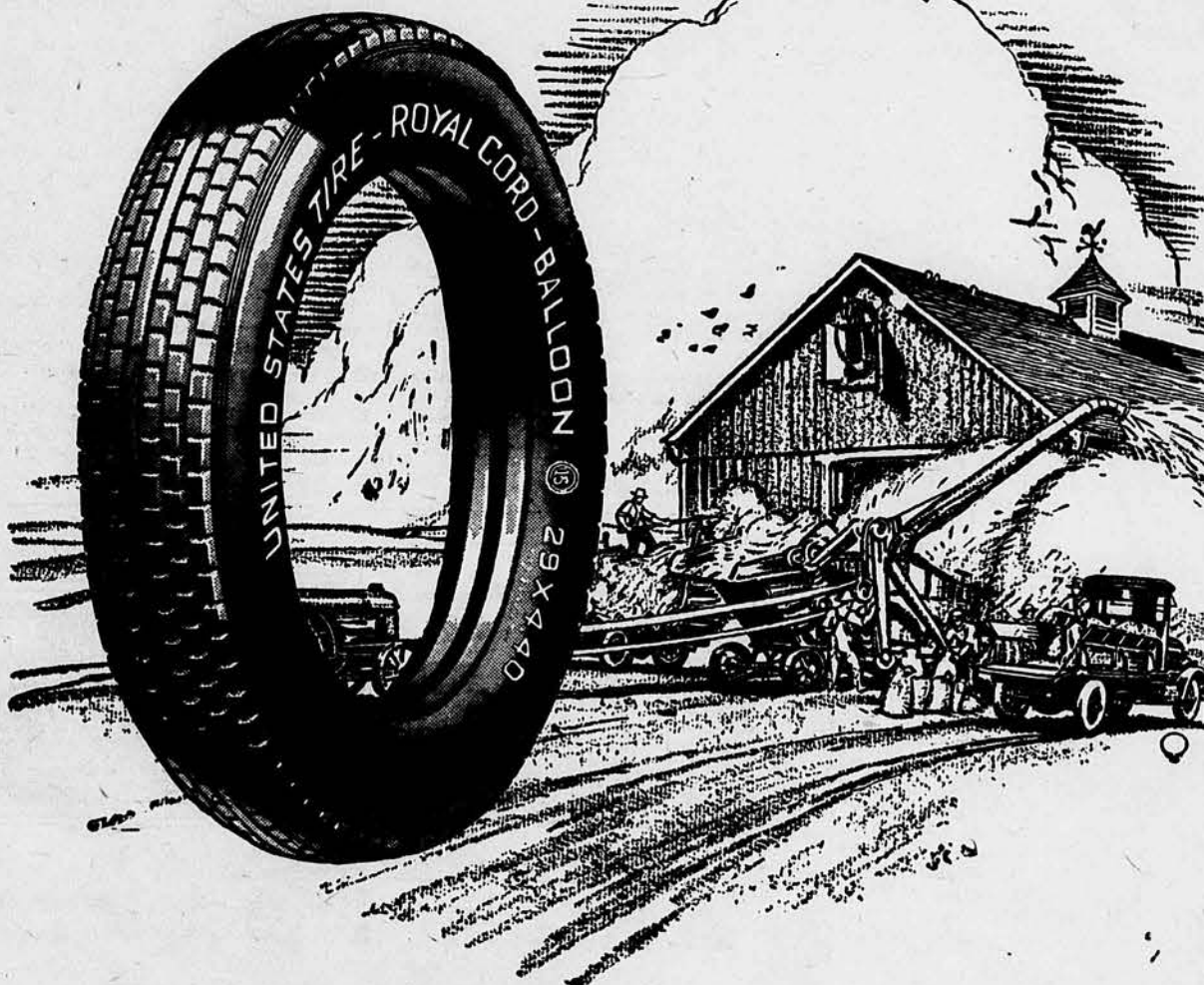
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If you want the full comfort that the balloon principle is meant to give, you must not over-inflate your balloon tires.

If you pump them up too hard, you lose the cushioning effect that comes only with true low air pressure.

Yet many balloon tires cannot be run at ideal cushioning pressures without early, uneven and disfiguring tread wear.

This is not so with U. S. Royal True Low-Pressure Balloons.

Here are balloon tires that can be run at genuine low air pressure with perfect safety to the tires.

They have the new flat "Low-Pressure Tread"—a tread that

distributes the weight evenly over the entire tread surface. It gives far greater area of road contact than is possible with a round tread.

U. S. Royal Balloons are built of Latex-treated Web Cord. This patented construction gives the great strength and flexibility essential to full balloon cushion and service.

Ride on U. S. Royal Balloons and you will really enjoy the greater riding comfort that you have been looking for in balloon tires—plus long service.

United States Rubber Company



U. S. Royal True Low Pressure Balloons

Built of Latex-treated Web Cord

The Roads Program

By the gasoline tax, the automobile license fees and federal aid assured by Governor Paulen's loan plan, Kansas will now have, according to the state highway engineer and state oil inspector, about 8 million dollars for state and federal aid roads, approximately divided into 6 millions for new construction and 2 millions for maintenance. For county and township roads there will be something over a million dollars in addition.

The designation of state highways by the state highway commission and the various boards of county commissioners jointly is a complicated arrangement made necessary by the powerful "home rule" sentiment in the legislature, a compromise plan that to work out effectively calls for broad minded action all round. There ought not to be much difficulty, however, in county commissioners and state commissions getting together, since state highways naturally are identical with federal aid roads, and federal aid projects have been outlined for nearly all counties in the state. Road plans on a state scale that have been worked out by a state highway commission and then have passed inspection and received approval from federal authority can be blocked by a board of county commissioners, but ordinarily will not be.

Under the state law 8,600 miles of state and federal aid state roads are provided for, covering every county, with the minimum for any county a mileage equivalent to the combined distance of the length and breadth of the county. This means in effect a north and south and an east and west thru-county state road at the minimum for every county. There will be ultimately at least four nationally numbered state highways, receiving federal aid, thru the state east and west.

The general plan as applying at present to Shawnee county would, for instance, be completed with conversion of the gravel road to St. Marys into a hard surfaced type. This county will have, according to present estimates, something less than \$150,000 from the motor taxes and license, plus federal aid, for its state highways, a larger sum than will be needed after completion of the St. Marys road. Reimbursement to local property owners for benefit district outlays is a fair proposal and funds will permit it, the future development of state roads being free from benefit district taxation.

Six million dollars a year will not construct very rapidly the contemplated 8,600 miles of state highways which when completed will represent a cost of between 150 and 200 million dollars. Not all state roads, however, will be hard surfaced. If the average cost of construction is \$20,000 a mile some 300 miles a year can be built. Kansas by its present program will not go forward in road making as rapidly as Missouri, Illinois and some other states, but by carrying out the present plan of state road building traffic will not be diverted from this state. This tourist traffic is increasing from year to year, and by good understanding and co-operation between the state highway commission and county boards Kansas will be in it.

Insurance in Many Forms

Insurance against unfavorable weather is issued in many forms and is becoming an important branch of the insurance business. The oldest line of distinctly weather insurance in the United States is hail insurance on growing crops. Kansas, North Dakota and Iowa lead in the use of hail insurance, having half the hail risks in this country, which totaled 40 million dollars in 1924.

Windstorm and tornado insurance premiums now amount to more than 30 million dollars annually. Since the tornado near Lorain, Ohio, in 1924, and others in Illinois and Indiana this year, the demand for insurance protection against windstorm damage has doubled. Some banks and mortgage companies now require windstorm policies as well as fire policies before making loans.

Rain insurance differs from other forms of weather insurance in that it does not cover property damage. It is especially designed for events or business enterprises dependent on public patronage which would be greatly reduced in bad weather. A policy may

cover as short a period as three hours—time enough for a ball game, a track meet, a fashion show or an exhibit. Fair managers and retail stores advertising special sales frequently take out rain insurance for a single day.

Frost insurance for fruit trees is the alternative to the cost and labor of orchard heating. It seldom pays to go to the expense of both. General crop insurance has not yet become well established, but is practiced to some extent. Damage by lightning usually is included in fire insurance policies. Many freak policies are written, such as insurance against a cloudy sky during an eclipse of the sun, or insurance against lack of snow, taken out in two instances—once by a motion-picture company making snow scenes and once by the promoters of winter sports in Minnesota.

Rates for all these forms of insurance are based on the records of the Weather Bureau and payments are made in conformity with the indisputable facts furnished by it.

Farm Bureau Antics

(Continued from Page 3)

start that will make millers tumble over one another to get Clay county wheat. At the same time farmers will benefit from the increased yield of a pure strain of unmixed wheat. The seed committee is expecting to get orders for 20,000 or more bushels.

"During the last year the bureau has been instrumental in getting about \$200 refund for its members on feed they bought which did not measure up to the guarantee. Three members held a beef feeding demonstration that shows the value of silage in the ration. We conducted an oats variety test which proved Kanota, a variety selected and developed by the college, to be earlier and about 10 bushels better than the varieties that are commonly grown in the county. We held several bindweed control demonstrations that show how that pest can be killed out."

"Gosh, them things is awful," in-

jected the truck driver with reference to the bindweed.

"G. H. Lumb of Wakefield and Alf Alquist of Clay Center conducted seed corn type tests last year," Jaccard continued. "Chinch bugs got into Lumb's corn and there was a marked difference in the resistance of the hard starch type of his yellow corn on upland. It made 29.6 bushels to the acre while the soft starch type from the same variety made only 15.46 bushels. Alquist got 28.3 from the soft starch type and 31.2 bushels from the hard. John Forslund made 10.4 bushels from the soft and 14.7 from the hard starch type."

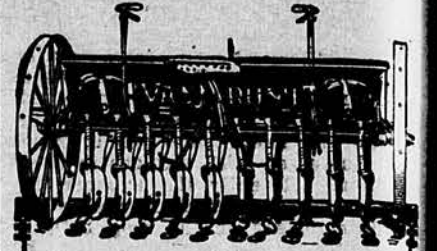
"Prairie dogs were killed out on the Wheeler section out west of Morganville. Five men gassed a 160-acre town with 200 pounds of calcium cyanide a year ago, and I went over the field two weeks later and found just eight live dogs. Previously they were so thick nothing would grow and they had taken 20 acres of wheat adjoining. Four other farmers, Eric Swenson, Frank Deter, Fred Lippe and another I can't recall just now cleaned up practically all the dogs on their places."

"Yesterday the bureau held a chinch bug control demonstration at Will Griffith's south of Clay Center. Will plowed two furrows between his wheat and 200 acres of corn, rolled the surface down and ran a creosote line along the ridge. Then he dug post-holes every 25 or 30 feet on the wheat side of the creosote and put an ounce or two of calcium cyanide in every one. Around the corner of the wheat we ran spurs of the cyanide at right angles to the line. When the bugs came up to the line they wouldn't cross and began to travel along it. It wasn't long until they struck the cyanide and that was the end of them."

"In about two hours we got a bushel or more," Jaccard concluded.

"Goshamighty," vouchsafed the truck driver as he edged thru the door.

Startling contrasts in dress patterns are said to be coming. Wonder how much material will be required to include a startling contrast.



Be Sure of Your Drill

The drill you use can bring you either profit or loss in your grain crops. If you do your seeding with a worn-out, inaccurate drill, you lose just as you would if you were to buy a poorly-constructed drill.

John Deere-Van Brunt Grain Drills

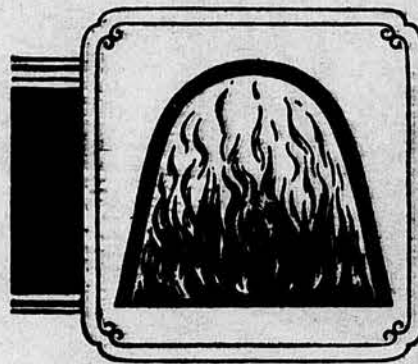
give highly satisfactory results for the longest time. Famous Van Brunt adjustable gate force feeds handle all kinds of seeds in any quantity per acre desired. Seed is released in steady streams and conducted to bottom of furrows of even depth—no skips—no bunching. Every seed has the same chance to germinate—even growth—even stand—more bushels.

A more durable, accurate drill—the product of an organization that has been making successful farm machinery for nearly a century.

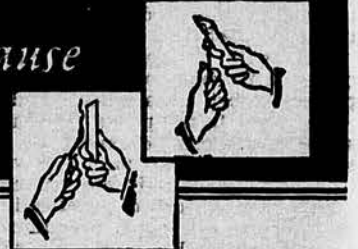
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The Colonial Wall heats quickly because it slopes over the flames—



A Heating Principle easily proved

A natural law...Heat Rises. COLONIAL design takes this into account. Observe—the walls of the COLONIAL heat chamber are sloped over the firebed. The result is similar to holding a piece of tin OVER a lighted match instead of alongside it. It heats quicker.

The sloping walls of the COLONIAL Dome Heat Intensifier actually add 40% to the heating capacity. Notice that the improved design and larger size of this unit gives the COLONIAL practically double the usual heating area.

Besides, unlike ordinary furnaces, the heated gases in the COLONIAL cannot rush out of the heat chamber. They are held in the top of the dome until thoroughly consumed before passing to the radiator.

GREEN COLONIAL
the Standard of Furnace Value.

The COLONIAL, with its improved features, brings more heat to your home. Every room is cozy and warm. Even the corners of those North rooms are no longer cold. Floors, once so frigid, are safe for the creeping baby. There's improved health in such a home.

If you are unfamiliar with the practical, heat-making, fuel-saving advantages of the COLONIAL furnace, may we not urge you to talk with the nearest COLONIAL dealer. He is anxious to explain the improved heating principle and can give you cost of installing. If you are not sure of the name of the COLONIAL dealer nearest you, we will gladly supply it if you will write us.

GREEN FOUNDRY & FURNACE WORKS

Established since 1869

DES MOINES, IOWA

To illustrate its improved design, the COLONIAL is shown here without casing.



100,000 to Wheat Train?

The "Opportunity Special" the Santa Fe wheat train, broke all attendance records July 20 to August 1, for farm specials in Kansas and thruout the Santa Fe territory. Toward the close of the tour estimates made by officials of the railroad and the Kansas State Agricultural College folks predicted the crowds at the 43 stops would total 100,000. That may be a little high but it serves to indicate the multitudes which gathered at the Santa Fe stations to hear the message of better methods in wheat production.

The crowd at Pratt, July 30, was the largest in the history of Santa Fe agricultural trains, in the opinion of J. F. Jarrell, agricultural agent for the railway, and H. M. Bainer, director of the Southwestern Wheat Improvement Association, both of whom have been associated with this form of extension work for years. Estimates on the crowd ran as high as 12,000. Charles Stinson, county agent, whose suggestion of a wheat improvement campaign resulted in the "Opportunity Special," was largely responsible for the big turnout at Pratt, but the local chamber of commerce and business organizations of the town assisted in arranging the meeting. The train was merely a part of the all-day program for Pratt county farmers, as it was in many of the other counties.

Other big crowds were encountered at Rush Center, Dodge City, Larned, Great Bend, St. John, Stafford, Yaggy (Reno county), Kingman and Wellington.

Miss Vada Watson, Kansas Wheat Girl, was the big drawing card. She made a short talk at the opening of the meeting and then hurried to the observation platform at the rear of the train where, in company with Mrs. Woody Hockaday, her chaperon, she held informal receptions. No person has ever been greeted with more enthusiasm. Trainmen who accompanied the Harding special thru Kansas contended that the wheat train drew bigger crowds at way stations than the late President did.

The wheat situation in Kansas, the profit from higher quality wheat, seedbed preparation, good seed wheat, control of wheat insects and diseases were the subjects discussed at every stop. It was the psychological time for the train. Drouth, Hessian fly, wheat smut and various other enemies of the crop had caused heavy losses in much of the territory which the special covered. Farmers by the thousands stood thru the two-hour program of speaking and demonstrations and then filed thru the exhibit cars. They felt the need of help in coping with the factors which caused them losses. Never has there been greater sentiment thru the big wheat belt for fly control, summer fallowing, better seed and prevention of smut. After the speaking program was over, specialists were stationed at designated places on the station platform or along the right-of-way where farmers gathered to gain specific information about their individual problems.

Jarrell, as manager of the railroad's agricultural development department, was in charge of the train. H. R. Sumner, crops specialist for the college and secretary of the Kansas Crop Improvement Association, directed the program for the college.

Wastes in Selling

Is salesmanship overplayed? President Lynch of the International Typographical Union produces rather startling figures to show that it has been overemphasized by all the publicity accorded it in the last dozen years and the consequent popularity of the "selling end" of business. As a result, according to Lynch, "the number of men and women engaged more or less successfully in selling in this country comes near to approximating the number actually engaged in production." This, if anywhere near the fact, lays a heavy load on production. Mr. Lynch thinks the salesmen could be reduced half "without any great loss to national wealth or service."

This is included among "wastes in industry." If they were cut out, says Mr. Lynch, hours of work could be reduced to 4 hours a day.

What would become of a country that worked only 4 out of the 24 hours is a question that does not trouble Mr. Lynch. "The cultural and recreational advantages thus gained," he says glib-

ly, "would greatly improve the race." They might, if well selected. People used to work 12 hours and now work 8, a gain in cultural and recreational time of 33 per cent. But whether this gain is employed in cultural ways to "improve the race" is open to considerable question. Are there any greater wastes than wastes of time?

100 Per Cent Breakfast

And now comes Carl Van Vechten, in the current American Mercury, with a long discussion of the breakfasts he has eaten. His repertoire, it seems, includes sausage, bacon and eggs, fried steak, Sally Lunn, sinkers, klippers, blotters, marmalade, honey, butter-cakes, chicken breast, hard boiled egg and beer. Very good, Mr. Van Vechten, but have you ever tried beans? If you have not, you have a most faulty understanding of breakfasts, to say nothing of history. Beans are the most notorious American breakfast there is. They were served to the American army in France every morning, rain, snow or shine, just after reveille. Sometimes they were plain, sometimes they went with bacon, sometimes they were embellished with a slice of pickle on the side. The ostensible theory underlying this breakfast was its caloric value. The real theory was that any soldier who had eaten such a breakfast would be mad enough to lick a whole platoon of Germans.

Well, it was hard while it lasted, but it worked. We won the war. Does anybody know of another 100-per-cent American breakfast?

Fewer Laborers on Farms

Analysis of a survey of farm population made by the Department of Agriculture shows that on January 1, 1925, there were approximately 100,000 fewer hired farm laborers on farms than on January 1, 1924.

This is a decrease of 3.4 per cent during 1924. There were 3,085,000 farm laborers on farms January 1, 1925, compared with 3,194,000 January 1, 1924. These figures apply only to hired farm laborers who resided on farms for at least 30 days. They do not take into account farm laborers who resided on farms less than 30 days during 1924, or laborers who regularly lodged off the farm. The movement of such farm laborers from farms to cities during 1924 is estimated at 461,000. The opposite movement back to farms was 352,000.

Time was when people tried to show that their ancestors came over in the Mayflower. Now the opposition is trying to show that the ancestors came over with the circus.

It must be pretty nearly time for the Prince of Wales to return home so he can plan another trip.

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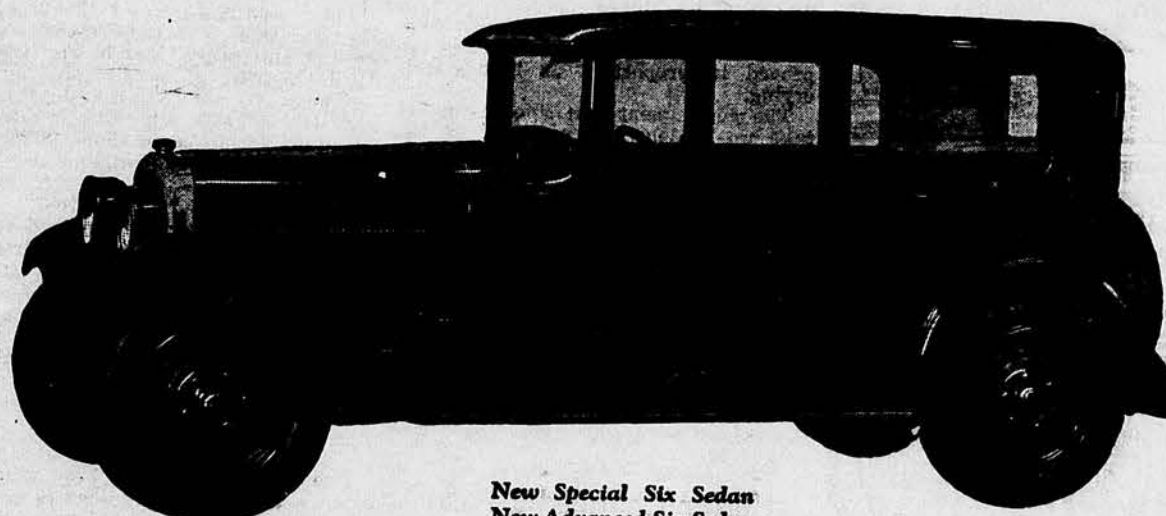
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If Germany Quits Crying

Currency results in Poland show that probably most of the trouble causing a depreciated mark in Germany was due to whining about the country's debt instead of going out to stabilize Germany's economic system.

For years German authorities taught the people to cry about what they owed instead of giving attention to the fundamentals of restoration, which are not so difficult after all, when tackled properly.

The Zloty, Poland's new standard of currency, (pronounced "zwoty") which celebrated its first birthday last February, altho a little newcomer in the family of coins stands up and takes its big brothers, the American dollar and the British pound sterling, by the hand. Since its creation this coin has not been "ill" a day; fluctuations are unknown to it, and it rates as one of the most stable units of value in Europe.

Eighteen months ago the paper Polish mark had sunk to a value of 8 million to the dollar. The year 1923 closed with a deficit of 547 million gold francs. The new republic was doomed, it seemed. Then Premier Grabski—who stands out above the sorry welter of European financial statesmen, put thru a measure which ranks among the greatest achievements of the reconstruction. He organized the Bank of Poland, and established a sound currency without a dollar of outside aid. Germany, with her Dawes plan and France with her continual demands for cancellation of debts, have nothing to show like the feat of Poland.

Grabski challenged the national spirit of Poland, which for centuries has been demanding independence. "You have it; now pay for it," he flung at the Poles; and they responded. National pride, kept alive during a hundred years of partition and serfdom, was kindled by the emergency; and gold, which had been hidden for years, was dug from its hiding place.

Germany hasn't made progress commensurate with Poland, but it has improved in proportion as it has quit crying.

The government had stood ready to take up at least 60 per cent of the stock, to save the bank. But it was found that the issue was oversubscribed, and the government had to cut down the allotment.

Under the bank charter, a 30 per cent gold reserve was stipulated. In an excess of conservatism, the bank has kept at all times a 65 per cent gold reserve on hand; far more than any other banking system in Europe or elsewhere. The result is that Little Brother Zloty puts to shame its continental brethren in its stability and the respect with which other countries regard it.

Heifer Changed a Farm

A new dwelling is going up on the Lower farm near Humboldt. A year ago an addition was built to the barn, with concrete floors, mangers and steel stanchions, and now a silo breaks the skyline back of the farmstead. Alfalfa has been planted and the whole farming program changed.

A Holstein calf started it all. Four years ago Horace Lower joined the Allen County Calf Club and brought the first dairy animal to the farm. In January, 1923, she dropped a heifer calf. That fall she went to the Iowa fair and won the championship of the open classes. But before that Horace's father had become interested in what dairy cattle would do, and together they went to Parsons and bought three or four purebred cows. Among them was a heifer called Korndyke, which the boy bought. Korndyke freshened

with a heifer calf last October, and during the next nine months produced 502 pounds of fat, according to cow testing association records. The Lowers are charter members of the Allen county association. Their herd has been the high herd of the organization, with an average of 44 pounds of fat.

In the spring of 1924 they bought a tried Holstein sire. Last fall Horace led the bull from Humboldt to Iowa and exhibited him at the fair. He was made grand champion.

Now the Lowers have a foundation of eight purebred Holsteins, and according to Roy E. Gwinn, county extension agent, not only the farmstead but the whole farm has undergone a change, from grain to dairy farming with all that goes with it.

Inspired Gestures

A new aid to good preaching has been discovered.

Recently a suburban church asked a church bureau to send a minister for a certain Sunday. The following Monday the clerk of session called to tell how much the congregation enjoyed the preacher of the day.

"That was a fine man you sent," said he; "the people all sat up and took notice. His gestures were great; he swung his arms and certainly sent it home. Can't you get him again for next Sunday?"

The minister was called on the 'phone and told that the congregation were so well pleased with him that they would like to have him return the following Sunday.

"Well, I'd like to," said he, "but I think I'll have to refuse. I liked the people and enjoyed the service, but there was one thing that did not appeal to me: There were too many mosquitoes."

Mixed Months

There was a grocer by the name of March. One day the butcher came around and said: "March, the first of April the price of meat's going up."

"That's all right," said March.

A day or two later the wholesale jobber's salesman came along. "March, the first of April the price of sugar is going up."

"That's all right," said March.

A few days later the landlord came around and said: "March, the first of April the rent's going up."

"All right," said March.

A few days later March put up a sign:

The first of April will be the end of March.

Printer's Error

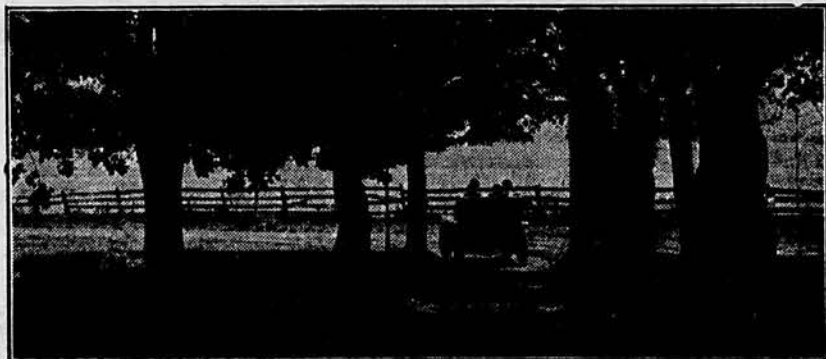
The flower show had been a great success, and a few evenings later Mr. Blank, who had performed the opening ceremony, was reading the local paper's report of it to his wife.

Presently he quit reading, his justifiable pride turning to anger. Snatching up his stick, he rushed from the room. Amazed, his wife picked up the newspaper to ascertain the reason of her spouse's fury.

She read: "As Mr. Blank mounted the platform, all eyes were on the large red 'nose' he displayed. Only years of patient cultivation could have produced an object of such brilliance. . ."

Now comes the vacation season, to be followed in its turn by the season when we rest after vacation activities.

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How to be Let Alone

Ever since the day George Washington, in his farewell message, advised against entangling alliances it has been the desire of the American people that they be let alone to work out their own destiny. They have not always been permitted to do this. In the first part of the Nineteenth Century Great Britain so mistreated our sailors and our ships at sea that we had to fight to protect them. A little more than a hundred years later the Imperial German government so violated the rights of American citizens and American property on the high seas that again we were compelled to go to war to defend American interests.

On each occasion we were attacked and maltreated because it was thought we could or would not defend ourselves. Great Britain in 1812 looked on our miniature navy with contempt. It took the exploits of our naval heroes of that period to correct this impression and to assure our being let alone to ply our business on the high seas. The German government had been led to believe by a false showing of American pacifist sentiment that we would endure anything rather than fight in 1917. Again it took a display of American fighting qualities to correct the impression and to assure our being let alone for another generation at least.

The point to be emphasized is that in each case we were mistreated because it was believed we could not defend ourselves. When we proved that we could and would we gained the respect of the entire world.

Now across the Pacific there is China, a big country which wants to be let alone too. But China has been abused and will continue to be abused because of this same belief that she cannot protect herself.

If China had a navy which could fight like the American navy did in 1812, or if she could equip an army capable of taking care of things as the American army did in 1918, then the rest of the world would decide that it might pay to let China alone to work out her own destiny.

Both America and China want to be let alone. Uncle Sam is let alone and treated with respect because he has proved that he knows how to defend himself and punish his enemies. China is not let alone and is not treated with respect because she cannot defend herself.

The mistaken pacifists in America would reduce us to the helplessness of China. They say that such an example would induce the rest of the world to follow our example. But China has not been able to induce anybody to disarm. Her helplessness is a pitiful but eloquent warning to the United States. If we want Europe to regulate our business and overrun our territory all we need to do is disarm until we have become as harmless as China. The American field for exploitation is even richer than the Chinese prospect.

The Jollying of Jessica

After Jessie had been at the boarding school a few weeks she began signing her letters home "Jessica." Brother Tom thought he would give her a little dig about it, so he wrote: "Dear Jessica, Dadica and Momica have gone to visit Aunt Lizzica. Uncle Samica is talking of buying a new machinica, but he doesn't know whether to get a Fordica or a Chevica. The old cowica has had a calfica. I was going to call it Nellica, but I changed it to Jimica because it was a bullica. Your affectionate brother, Tomica."

L. J. Tabor in Kansas

L. J. Tabor, master of the National Grange, has been in Kansas for the last 10 days, attending Grange picnics at Edgerton, Chanute, Fredonia, Kingman and Abilene. He has been active in Grange work for the last 25 years, and has been head of the national organization for two years.

160 Acres at \$23,500

The farm of the late P. J. Johnson, near Lindsborg, was sold recently to Joseph Nelson of McPherson for \$23,500.

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

BEAUTIFUL COLLIES, SHEPHERDS, Fox Terrier puppies. Maxmadow Kennels, Clay Center, Neb.

PURE BRED GREYHOUNDS AND GREY-hound-Stag pups, from good coyote dogs. Roy Bridges, Lewis, Kan.

GERMAN POLICE FEMALE PUPS THREE months old, no papers, sent on approval. Jesse Knapp, Chapman, Kan.

FOR SALE: REGISTERED GERMAN police puppies 12 weeks old. Make the most wonderful farm dogs. Priced to sell. P. V. Finnigan, Marysville, Kan.

ENGLISH POINTERS, PURE BRED liver-spotted, young and grown ones. Prices reasonable. Write K. C. McCollum, 719 S. Washington, Chanute, Kan.

KODAK SUPPLIES AND FINISHING

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

PRINTS THAT LAST A LIFETIME—clear and sharp; glossy Velox paper; trial roll of 6 prints, any size 25c. Runner Film Co., Northeast Station, Kansas City, Mo.

TRIAL OFFER: YOUR FIRST ROLL OF film developed, 6 High Gloss prints and an enlargement from the best negative, 25c (silver). Peerless Photo Co., Charles City, Iowa.

MAKE YOUR KODAK PICTURES BROWN with "Photo Brown." Easy as dyeing clothes. Prevents fading. Enough for 60 pictures, 49c postpaid. Guaranteed. Webb's Studio, Carthage, Mo.

FOR THE TABLE

15 MANGO PEPPER RECIPES FREE. 1,000 bushels fine mangoes cheap. Write today. Henry Jefferies, Ottawa, Kan.

HONEY

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

NEW HONEY: BULK COMB 2-5 GALLON cans \$17.00; White extracted \$15.00; Light amber extracted \$12.00. Bert W. Hopper, Rocky Ford, Colo.

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

MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE

FOR SALE: GOOD 20 INCH THRESHER that Fordson will handle. Will Hey, Baldwin, Kan.

FOR SALE: MOLINE TRACTOR AND plows with new engine, very cheap. Chas. Moizahn, Munden, Kan.

FOR SALE CHEAP: NEW TON AND quarter Samson truck and new Samson tractor. Ross & Waldo, Ellis, Kan.

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

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

ENGLISH BLUEGRASS SEED; NEW CROP, cleaned, 11c per lb. H. G. Mosher, Schell City, Mo.

ALFALFA SEED \$6.75 BUSHEL BAGS free. Send for samples. Solomon Seed Co., Solomon, Kan.

WANTED: SWEET CLOVER SEED, AL-falfa seed, Kentucky Blue grass and Meadow Fescue. J. G. Peppard Seed Co., Kansas City, Mo.

SEED WHEAT: CERTIFIED SEED wheat free of smut, rye and mixtures. Send for list of growers. Kansas Crop Improvement Association, Manhattan, Kan.

ALFALFA, \$7.50 BUSHEL; SWEET CLO-ver, scarified, \$6.50 bushel. Sacks free. Tests 95% pure. Write for samples and prices of other grades. Standard Seed Com-pany, 119 East Fifth Street, Kansas City, Mo.

STRAYED NOTICE

STRAYED FROM MY RANCH 13 MILES north of Holly, Colorado; horses all branded N on left shoulder, 1 sorrel horse unbranded, blazed face, fore top cut, weight 1400 lbs. Marjorie Neugebauer, Holly, Colo.

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 \$25.00. C. A. Young, County Clerk, Newton, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

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

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.

INSURANCE—SAVE 45% ON YOUR FIRE. Lightning-Tornado Insurance. Write for free gift, also further information. Farmers' Alliance Insurance Company, McPherson, Kansas. Kansas' largest and strongest company.

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.

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

POULTRY

Poultry Advertisers: Be sure to state on your order the heading under which you want your advertisement run. We cannot be responsible for correct classification of ads containing more than one product unless the classification is stated on order.

BABY CHICKS

CHICKS: TO UP 15 VARIETIES, POST-paid. Catalog free. Missouri Chickeries, Box 644, Clinton, Mo.

ACCREDITED CHICKS: LEGHORNS \$3; large breed, \$9.50. Jenkins Accredited Hatchery, Jewell, Kan.

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

QUALITY CHICKS. POSTPAID. 100 LEG-horns, large assorted, \$9. Rocks, Reds, Anconas, \$10. Orpingtons, Wyandottes, \$12. Light Brahmas \$15. Assorted, \$7. Catalogue. Missouri Poultry Farms, Columbia, Mo.

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.

BEST WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS, 228 TO 335 egg lines, 100-15.40. Rhode Island Reds, Barred Rocks, or Buff Orpingtons, 100-15.40. Assorted chicks 100-17.00. Guar-anteed live delivery postpaid. Catalog free. Shinn Farms, Box 106, Greentop, Mo.

Good Rains Help the Crops

And Farm Prices in Kansas Are up on Encouraging Levels These Days

RECENT rains and cooler weather have improved the crop situation greatly over much of the state in the last 10 days. This is especially true in Eastern Kansas. It seems likely that there will be a fairly good yield of corn, taking the state as a whole. The sorghums are doing well almost everywhere. Reporters mention the high prices—which are going to do much to make this a mighty profitable season—with great enthusiasm.

Allen—Showers have helped hold the corn, but a good rain is needed badly. Pastures are rather dry, and in some cases stock water is scarce. Wheat, oats and flax made about average crops. Corn, \$1; kafir, \$1; oats, 45c.—T. E. Whitelaw.

Barber—We had a fine 1 1/2-inch rain recently, which came a little too late for the corn, but has been of great benefit to cane and kafir. Work on wheat ground is being rushed. Pastures are greening up. Threshing is almost finished.—J. W. Bibb.

Barton—We have had rains recently, which are bringing corn along in good shape, altho it had been damaged by the dry weather. Kafir also was stunted, but it is doing fine now. Plowing and listing for wheat are nearly done. Threshing is nearly finished. Wheat, \$1.50; corn, \$2c; cream, 37c; eggs, 23c.—E. J. Bird.

Bourbon—A good general rain would be of great help to the crops here. Corn has been injured somewhat, but kafir and cane are standing the dry weather better. Threshing is mostly all done, and a great deal of prairie hay has been put up. Corn, \$1; hay, \$7; milk, \$2.05 a cwt.; eggs, 23c.—Robert Creamer.

Cherokee—We have had local showers but no general rain, and so naturally the condition of the crops is spotted over the county. Livestock is in good condition.—L. Smyres.

Cloud—Frequent and liberal rains keep the ground in good condition for plowing and are helping to make the corn crop. Much of the threshing has been done. Pastures are in good condition and stock is doing well, despite the flies. Hens are failing off in egg production, but the young chickens are doing well.—W. H. Plumly.

Cowley—The weather is hot and dry; corn will not make a very good crop, but kafir, cane and Sudan grass are standing it very well. Pastures are getting light and in some cases stock water is scarce. Quite a lot of plowing for wheat has been done. Threshing is about done. Hogs are high in price and in demand. Wheat, \$1.30; oats, 45c; corn, \$1; eggs, 21c.—E. A. Millard.

Crawford—Corn in the south half of the county has been cut short by dry weather; in the northern part it is much better. Threshing is almost finished; yields were rather light.—H. F. Painter.

Dickinson—We have had two good rains recently, and the weather is nice and cool. Some of the corn fields are in good condition; others were injured by the dry weather. Wheat plowing is about half done.—F. M. Lorson.

Ellis—The southern part of the county has had heavy rains; the northern part is dry. Eggs, 23c; butter, 40c; corn, \$1.15.—William Grabbe.

Finney—We had a fine rain recently. Farmers are working on wheat ground, and row crops are showing an improve-ment in their growth. Threshing is half

finished. Cattle are doing well. Eggs, 20c; butter, 35c; corn, \$2c; wheat, \$1.43.—Dan A. Ohmes.

Gray—We have had a fine rain here of from 1 to 2 inches. Prospects for corn and kafir are fine. Wheat yields are larger than were expected; not much grain is being sold—most of it is going into storage. Wheat, \$1.53; barley, 65c.—Forrest Luther.

Greenwood—Dry weather continues, the there are spots with enough moisture for present needs. But much of the county needs rain badly—in these dry communi-ties crops are at a standstill.—John H. Fox.

Hamilton—We had 3 inches of rain last week! This has been of great help to crops. Farm work is going along well. A good many cattle are going to market. Cream, 34c.—H. M. Hutchison.

Harvey—Local showers have helped the corn, especially that planted late. Wheat, \$1.45; corn, \$1.05; oats, 44c; bran, \$1.30; shorts, \$1.60; butter, 40c; eggs, 27c; hens, 18c; broilers, 20c; potatoes, \$1.60; peaches, \$3; apples, 2 lbs. for 25c.—H. W. Prouty.

Jefferson—Another good rain fell a few days ago, and corn is growing rapidly. Oats is threshing out very well, some fields as much as 60 bushels an acre. Wheat is making from 20 to 25.—Arthur Jones.

Labette—Some plowing is being done. Corn is in fairly good condition. Wheat here averaged from 5 to 20 bushels an acre; oats from 25 to 50. Gardens look green. Chinch bugs are becoming less num-berous. Wheat, \$1.40; corn, 87c; cream, 35c.—J. N. McLane.

Lane—We have had a good rain of 1 1/2 inches which has improved the feed outlook greatly. The preparation of the ground for wheat is well underway. Wheat is making from 1 to 20 bushels an acre, according to the way the ground was handled last fall.—A. R. Bentley.

Lincoln—The weather has been hot and dry. A good rain is needed. Pastures are not very good, but cattle are doing well for the amount of feed they are getting.—E. J. G. Wacker.

Linn—Threshing is pretty well along, and fairly good yields are reported. The weather has been excellent for this sort of work. Prairie hay is being harvested, but it is not in much demand. Corn is holding its own, but it needs a good rain. Some hogs and lambs have been sent to market. There are no public sales except the com-munity sale, which is a success. Hogs, \$13; flax, \$2; potatoes, \$2.—J. W. Cline-Smith.

Lyon—We had another good rain a few days ago, which will make thousands of bushels of corn. Farmers are plowing for wheat; the acreage will be as large as last year, and maybe larger. Kafir, cane and Sudan grass also are doing well. Wheat, \$1.46; corn, \$3c; eggs, 22c; hens, 14c; springs, 18c.—E. R. Griffith.

Norton—The weather has been cooler than it was, and we have had local show-ers amounting to 1/2 inch. Early corn was injured by the hot wave, but the late corn should come along all right if the weather is favorable from now on. Pastures are rather short. Butterfat, 34c; eggs, 21c.—Jesse J. Roeder.

Osage—We have ample moisture for the present, and corn that was not injured by the dry weather of some time ago is doing well. It is likely that many of the farmers, those who want immediate returns, will sell the corn this fall instead of feeding it. The price of poultry has declined, but I think it will go up again soon.—H. L. Ferrie.

Phillips—The weather for the last week has been fine; we have had showers, and the nights are cool. A good rain is needed. Corn has been injured very seriously, but there is a chance yet for the feed crop. Pastures are getting green, and we will have good grazing for stock this summer and fall. Cream, 34c; eggs, 22c.—J. B. Hicks.

Pottawatomie—Good rains over the coun-ty have made the corn come along fine. All other crops also are doing well; it has been a wonderful season so far. Threshing is almost finished, and some plowing is being done. Corn, \$1; oats, 50c; eggs, 24c; cream, 34.—W. E. Force.

Rooks—Hot and dry weather still con-tinues. Some farmers are cutting their corn. There is considerable excitement over finding oil in a test well on the Mine Ranch in the southern part of the county at a depth of 3,200 feet. Eggs, 25c; cream, 35c.—C. O. Thomas.

Sedgewick—The weather is hot and dry. While the ground is hard, farmers are nearly thru with their fall plowing. Most of the wheat is threshed, but very little is being sold. Everything brings good prices at public sales. Wheat, \$1.44; oats, 47c; eggs, 27c; hens, 18c; butterfat, 35c.—W. J. Roof.

Smith—The weather has been hot and dry, and early corn has been damaged. Late corn and feed crops have a chance yet if rain comes soon. Pastures are getting dry, and cattle are moving to market, at fair prices. Threshing is finished. Farm-ers are well up with their work, even to cutting weeds. Wheat, \$1.40; corn, 90c; cream, 35c; eggs, 25c.—Harry Saunders.

Sumner—We have had two good rains recently, which have put the soil in good condition for plowing. They also been in-great help to the crops. Corn had been injured somewhat, but kafir and cane are looking fine, and will make good crops. Wheat threshing is nearly all done. The north and east parts of the county had a very good wheat crop. Many sales have been held recently, and prices are good. Wheat, \$1.46; oats, 50c; corn, \$1; eggs, 24c; butterfat, 38c.—E. L. Stocking.

Trego—We have been having a few local rains, and farmers are plowing for wheat. Corn and feed crops were damaged by the dry winds. Threshing is almost completed; wheat will average about 8 bushels an acre, but it is of good quality. Wheat, \$1.47; barley, 55c; eggs, 21c; cream, 35c.—Charles N. Duncan.

Edison's path to success is paved with good inventions.

Livestock Goblins Get 'Em

Reducing the high death rate among infant livestock is one way of eliminating waste. The moment young stock come into the world they are subject to infectious organisms, changing temperature, storms, wind, snow, hail, rain, extreme heat, neglect, improper feeding, overfeeding, starvation and poisons. That a large number of them do not survive the ordeals of their first few weeks is a patent fact. Their death is accompanied not only by the loss of producing them but by the loss of possible profit from developing them into marketable products.

In the case of swine the system worked out for saving young pigs is simple. The farrowing pen should be cleaned and scrubbed to remove all worm eggs that may be present. The sow should then be thoroughly cleaned, especially the udders. Within 10 days after farrowing, the sow and pigs are removed to a field sown to forage crops and not pastured to swine since it was sown. The pigs are provided a good supply of water and shade and kept in this field for at least four months, after which they are reasonably safe from severe or injurious worm infestations. Experience shows that these measures also prevent bunnies, mange, dietary deficiencies, cholera and other ailments to a large extent, as might be expected from cleanliness, the separation of young animals from groups of older animals and their infected surroundings, and the provisions of safe and adequate food and water supplies and the necessary shelter and shade.

The case of grazing animals presents certain special difficulties. They habitually soil their table with manure, insuring the prompt return to the body of the bacteria worm eggs and larvae and other infectious agents passed in the manure. With sheep, experiments have shown that rotation of pastures or of different kinds of stock on the same pasture is only an aid in the control of stomach worms, but it is far from being the effective control measure hoped for. Control of parasite diseases would go a long way toward solving the problem of losses among lambs. So far as sanitation is concerned, lambs should be given special preference in the matter of pasture. They should be placed on dry hillside, away from wethers and all older sheep except the mothers, wherever possible, and the mothers should be treated for worms.

The problem of calves is more complicated. In addition to parasites, they are subject to tuberculosis, bacterial diseases of the digestive tract, and other diseases. Control of parasites, however, gives an animal more vitality and more resistance to other diseases.

In the case of horses the fact that in this country they usually are handled in large numbers only in parts of the West where conditions are not so favorable for parasites as they are in the Middle West, South and East may simplify the control of infant mortality among colts. With only a few horses on a farm, pasture rotation, safe quarters for colts and similar control measures would appear to be feasible. Specific measures for the control of infectious joint disease and related conditions will be necessary. Sanitation in the houses and runs aids in the control of certain diseases among poultry. Since only young chicks are subject to gapes, one of the most serious causes of infant mortality, and since turkeys of all ages may be carriers of this parasite, chicks should be kept away from turkeys and premises used by them.

Ten Bushels More Wheat

BY M. C. SEWELL

Wheat yields may vary as much as 10 bushels an acre with the time of tillage or breaking the seedbed, and rotation increases yields 5 bushels an acre in comparison with the same methods of seedbed preparation in continuous wheat culture. When fields are cropped continuously to wheat, even with the best known methods of seedbed preparation, the crop is subject to plant diseases which may cause partial or complete destruction of the crop. These are outstanding discoveries in the tillage investigations conducted by the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan.

When farm lands were cheap and low prices prevailed, costs of misdi-

rected tillage operations were not so important as in recent years. In the present era of higher prices for all commodities, a better understanding of the reason for tillage and its effect on crop yields is especially desirable. Tillage is the most expensive operation involved in crop production. In many instances modification of present tillage practices will no doubt lead to decreases in production costs and to increases in yield.

Highest wheat yields are produced by July seedbed preparation. Plowing is preferable to listing, but higher yields are produced by early listing than by late plowing. If plowing or listing cannot be done in July, disking in July and plowing before the middle of September will give almost as large yields.

Deep plowing is not an important factor in preparing land for winter wheat, particularly if rotation is practiced. Plowing deeper than 7 inches has not produced any increase in yields. If the land is plowed 7 inches deep once in three years, 3 to 4-inch plowing for wheat will be equally as effective as deeper plowing in producing yields.

Control of weed growth is one of the important effects of early summer tillage. Weeds sap the soil of moisture and use plant food the wheat needs. These absorbed elements are not available to fall planted wheat when the weeds are turned under because they must first decompose, and this occurs too late to benefit the wheat. Soils require some stirring or aeration for maximum plant production. Early summer tillage followed by occasional disking to keep down weeds affords sufficient soil aeration.

In a Mile of Concrete

While the cost of concrete roadways varies with the locality and the pavement design, an average of \$30,000 a mile is often given for an 18-foot pavement 7 inches thick. Several thousand dollars fluctuation either way in the price would not be unreasonable, depending on the locality in which paving is done.

For this sum the community gets nearly 2 1/4 acres of pavements containing 2,000 cubic yards of mixed concrete. This calls for 3,400 barrels of Portland cement or 17 carloads. It calls also for 1,100 cubic yards of sand, equalling 32 carloads. It calls likewise for 1,600 cubic yards of crushed stone, which is 48 carloads. In this mixture will have to be poured 300,000 gallons of water, which is 38 tank carloads. The weight of this concrete is 4,000 tons.

Before the cement could be delivered 400 pounds of dynamite would be required to blast the rock which went into it. The fuel necessary to burn the rock would total 340 tons of coal, or its equivalent in oil or gas. While cement requirements are commonly measured by the barrel, it usually is delivered in sacks holding a cubic foot each. And 13,600 such sacks would be required for the cement in the mile of road. Thirteen bales of cotton would be needed for these. In the cement would go 10 tons of gypsum, which is necessary to regulate its time of setting.

Except for the great improvements in methods of building concrete roads developed during the last 15 years, converting this great mass of materials into pavements at the rate needed would be impossible. Where once a 2-mile road job was considered big, contracts are now largely let in 10 and 20-mile stretches. During 1924, Illinois alone completed more than 1,200 miles of concrete highways.

Station WGY, Schenectady, is now broadcasting simultaneously on four different wave lengths—379.5, 38, 100, and 1660 meters. The last three are for experimental purposes.

The Department of Commerce at Washington wants all radio fans troubled with interference to write to them. It has already been successful in remedying many such cases.

Stephen Panarettoff, former Bulgarian minister to this country, has taken out American citizenship papers.

COLORADO

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

IMPROVED irrigated farms in San Luis Valley Colorado, \$50 per acre up, including water right. Auto trips every week. For reservation write Morris Land Co., Lawrence, Kas.

The Real Estate Market Page

There are 6 other Copper Publications that reach over 2,302,000 families which are also widely used for real estate advertising. Write for special Real Estate advertising rates on these papers. Special discount given when used in combination.

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Special Notice

All advertising copy, discontinuance or change of copy intended for the Real Estate Department must reach this office by 10 o'clock Saturday morning, one week in advance of publication.

REAL ESTATE

REASONABLY priced farms wanted from owners. Describe imp. water, crops, and give best cash price. E. Gross, North Topeka, Kan.

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

FREE BOOKS describing opportunities for home seekers in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Washington and Oregon. Low round trip homeseeker tickets. Write E. C. LEEDY, Dept. 200, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minnesota.

120 Acre Farm Only \$1150

Corn, hay, etc., included; estimated 2,000 cords stove-wood; only 2 miles busy village, markets at door; level loamy fields for money-making crops; spring-watered, wire fenced pasture, fruit, berries, nuts; almost new cottage house, large rooms, pleasant shaded porch, barn, poultry house. If you come quickly \$1,150 takes it, only \$600 needed. Details pg. 177 illus. 198 pg. Catalog farm bargains thruout 24 states. Free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 831-GP, New York Life Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

KANSAS

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

FOR SALE: N. E. Kansas bottom and upland farms. Melvin Ward, Holton, Kas., Rt. 1.

FOR SALE—170 ACRES. \$2,000 down, balance crop share plan. H. L. Vanderwork, Larkinsburg, Kan.

FOR SALE, 1680 Acres in Lane county. For prices write Thomas Mortgage Company, Emporia, Kan.

100 A. alfalfa, dairy farm on paved road. Improvements modern, 4 mi. Lawrence \$15,500. Easy terms. Mosford Inv. Co., Lawrence, Kas.

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

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

80 A. KAW VALLEY, no bldgs. Sure crop of potatoes, wheat, alfalfa or corn every year. 1 mi. town, all cultivable. On Golden Belt Highway. Terms. H. P. Betzer, Topeka, Kas.

120 ACRES, well improved, all in cultivation, 1/2 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.

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

80 ACRES: Coffey County, Kansas. Couldn't put the improvements on the place for \$5,000; 70 acres in cultivation, one mile to oil wells, no oil lease. Price \$6,000; \$1,000 will handle it. One of the greatest bargains in eastern Kansas. Send for views. The Allen County Investment Co., Iola, Kansas.

KANSAS FARM BARGAINS

Your chance to get a good farm for diversified farming, dairying and poultry. These farms must sell, immediate possession.

MORRIS COUNTY

YOUNG: 8 1/2 & 8 1/2 NW 1/4 14-17-7. 400 A. 10 mi. SW Council Grove; 6 rm. house, good California barn, 60x60. 150 A. cultivated; balance pasture. Plenty water and shade.

NEOSHO COUNTY

RINKER: NE 1/4 20-30-18, 160 A. 4 1/2 mi. S. E. Thayer; a real stock farm. 4 rm. house, good barn, 40x60; 100 A. level and practically all could be cultivated; 70 A. cultivated; 40 A. meadow, balance pasture. Plenty water and shade.

LINN COUNTY

KEATING: N 1/4 16-23-25, 319 1/2 A. 2 mi. S. E. Prescott. Good 6 rm. house, barn and other buildings, good repair. 200 A. tillable, balance pasture. Plenty of water and shade. Would make choice dairy farm.

ALLEN COUNTY

GEFFERT: Part of E 1/4 SW 1/4 lying S Owl Cr. and N 1/4 NW 1/4 12-26-17, 135 1/2 A. 3 mi. W. of Humboldt. Well improved, 6 rm. house, blue grass lawn, cedar trees, barn 20x20 with other small buildings. 30 A. meadow. 55 A. cultivated; plenty of water. We also have others in same and different localities. For terms, prices and information address

REAL ESTATE DEPARTMENT
The Farm Mortgage Trust Company
Topeka, Kansas

CALIFORNIA

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

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

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ARKANSAS

\$2000 all furniture, team, cattle, tools, chickens, hogs, 145 A. good soil, 1 1/2 mi. village, well imp. Orchard, need \$1050, Wilks, Mountain Home, Ark.

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

CANADA

FARMING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA on the lands adjacent to the Pacific Great Eastern Railway offers exceptional opportunity to prospective settlers. These areas are peculiarly adapted for mixed and dairy farming. Climatic conditions ideal. Crop failures unknown. Only a small portion of British Columbia is suitable for farming purposes, so a steady market is assured. Schools are established by the Department of Education where there is a minimum of ten children of school age. Transportation on the line at half rates to intending settlers. These Government lands are open for pre-emption or purchase on easy terms as low as \$250 per acre with sixteen years to pay. Full information from R. J. Wark, Dept. 143, Pacific Great Eastern Railway, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

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

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

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

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

NORTH MISSOURI LANDS. Corn, Wheat, Oats, Clover and Bluegrass. Best time within ten years to buy farm bargains. Our own farms for sale ranging from 40 to 700 acres; prices \$40.00 to \$100.00 per acre. Jameson & Atkinson, Fulton, Missouri.

BUSINESS PLACES AND BUSINESS

BLACKSMITH SHOP for sale, \$400. A cash payment of \$150 will handle. First National Bank, Tyrone, Okla.

HOTEL, furniture, in thriving south eastern Kansas town in center of oil and gas prospecting, producing oil and gas on three sides of town within 10 miles. Doing good business. Population 900, five churches, four-year Barnes High School, 22 rooms, electric lights, fans, gas stoves in rooms. Have own water works. Selling on account of sickness. Address P. S., care Kansas Farmer Mail & Breeze.

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 have you? Big list free. Bernie Agency, Eldorado, Kas.

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

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

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

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.

WOULD EXCHANGE ten acre improved, irrigated truck farm at Garden City, Kansas for land or town property on the east coast of Florida. C. R. Edwards, Lake Worth, Florida.

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

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 owner only. Describe well. Fuller, Wichita, Kas.

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

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

A Shorthorn Dispersion



Cedarvale, Kan.

Monday, August 17



43 head of registered Shorthorns. Consisting of cows, heifers, bull and heifer calves and the Imp. Bull **RAMSDEN ROYAL**. Practically the entire offering will be sired by or bred to this bull. Write for catalog.

John Ferguson, Cedarvale, Ks.

Auctioneers: **Boyd Newcom, Stephens & Christie.**
Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman.

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 families.

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.**

The Kansas Guernsey Breeders

Kansas Guernsey Cattle Club

President, **W. G. Ranson, Homewood.**

A. W. Knott, Secretary-treasurer

GUERNSEYS

The Quality-Quantity Breed

Profitable dairying means a combination of progressive methods and good grade or pure bred Guernseys. The pure bred Guernsey bull will help you to develop a profitable dairy herd.

For particulars write to

The American Guernsey Cattle Club
Box KF Peterboro, N. H.

Guernsey Bull Calves

By bulls of best blood. Out of high producing dams. Herd under federal supervision. E. M. Leach, 1421 North Lorraine St., Wichita, Kansas.

Bulls by Grand Champion

Dauntless of Edgemont, last chance. Six to pick from out of high producing dams. **RANSOM FARM, HOMEWOOD, KANSAS**

Brainard's Guernseys

Small herd of high quality animals. Best of blood lines. Bull calves for sale. **J. R. Brainard, Carlyle, Kansas.**

Yearling Bulls All Sold

We offer mature bull and bull calves. They have type and are backed by production. **Springdale Guernsey Farm, Ottawa, Kansas.**

Mature Guernsey Bull

fine individual, has sired nothing but heifers. Reasonable price. Also young bulls. **O. H. HURST, INDEPENDENCE, KAN.**

Cherub Bred Guernseys

one of the few herds of the breed here. There should be more. Stock for sale. Ask us about them. **H. J. REYNOLDS, HUTCHINSON, KANSAS.**

WEHRMANN'S GUERNSEY FARM

for sale my 3 yr. old herd bull, grandson of Murne Cowen, official record of 24008 lbs. milk and 1098.18 butter fat. Good individual. **Geo. Wehrmann, Wellington, Kansas.**

EDGEWOOD FARM GUERNSEYS

Individuality, production and breeding. A strong herd of Guernseys. Choice bull calves at moderate prices. **HENRY MURR, TONGANOXIE, KANSAS.**

MAY ROSE GUERNSEYS

Federal Accredited herd. Young males at reasonable prices. Visitors always welcome. **W. C. ENGLAND, Manager Overland Guernsey Farm, Overland Park, Kan.**

UPLAND GUERNSEY FARM

Our Guernsey herd is Federal accredited and a working herd. We offer at very reasonable prices excellent young registered bulls. Write us your needs. **Garlow & Edwards, R. F. D. 5, Concordia, Kan.**

WOODLAND PARK GUERNSEYS

A pioneer herd of registered and high grade Guernseys. Write me your wants and I will quote you prices with full descriptions. **Dr. E. G. L. Harbour, Lawrence, Kan.**

ELM LEDGE FARM

Daughters and granddaughters of May King's Vrangue of Ingleside 15480 (39 A. R. daughters) for sale. Also Lone Pine Adjutant 72801, whose 7 nearest dams average 764 lbs. fat. **Guy E. Wolcott, Linwood, Kan.**

Smith's Richly Bred Guernseys

stand the test, wherever they compete. Best of breeding and correct type. Visitors welcome. **Emmett Smith, Hutchinson, Kan.**

PARAMOUNT GUERNSEY FARM

Established ten years. 100 head in herd. Best of breeding. Few practically pure bred unregistered heifers for sale. **OTTO FEES, PARSONS, KANSAS.**

C. & L. Guernsey Farm

made 3383 lbs. butter from 12 head in one year. Mature bull and heifers for sale. **C. D. Gibson, Morehead (Neesho Co.), Ks.**

Herd Bull For Sale

best of breeding and good individual. Keeping his heifers only reason for selling. Also bull calves. **W. E. WELTY, CHERRYVALE, KANSAS.**

AXTELL'S GUERNSEYS

Choice young bulls and heifers for sale. Inspection invited. **DR. J. T. AXTELL, NEWTON, KANSAS.**

Neosho Breeze Guernseys

Major strain. **JOHN FERRENOUD, HUMBOLDT, KAN.**

Public Sales of Livestock

Shorthorn Cattle

Aug. 17—John Ferguson, Cedar Vale, Kan.
Oct. 10—E. C. Smith & Son, Pleasanton, Kan.
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.

Polled Shorthorn Cattle

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, Leavenworth, Kan.

Oct. 6—Percy E. Lill, Mount Hope, Kan.
Oct. 17—M. A. Tatlow, White City, Kan. B. C. Settles, Sale Manager.

Oct. 22—J. H. Lomax, Leona, Kan.
Nov. 4—Breeders Sale, Holton, Kan. R. A. Gilliland, Denison, Kan., Sale Mgr.

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.

Holstein Cattle

Aug. 25—Chas. W. Dibben, Wakefield, Kan.
Sept. 15—Guy McAllister, Lyons, Kan.

Oct. 14—J. H. Gregory, Woodstock, 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 Manager.

Poland China Hogs

Sept. 15—Guy McAllister, Lyons, Kan.
Oct. 15—H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, Kan.

Oct. 22—Miles Austin, Burrton, Kan.
Oct. 22—Fred Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.

Oct. 24—S. M. Knox, Humboldt, Kan.
Feb. 9—I. E. Knox, South Haven, Kan.

Feb. 25—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.

Duroc Hogs

Aug. 20—Fred L. Stunkel, Belle Plaine, Kan.
Aug. 21—J. F. Larimore & Sons, Grenola, Kan.

Aug. 22—E. G. Hoover, Wichita, Kan.
Aug. 26—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.

Oct. 7—Geo. Wreath, Manhattan, Kan.
Oct. 10—E. C. Smith & Son, Pleasanton, Kan.

Oct. 15—Woody & Crowl, Barnard, Kan.
Oct. 16—W. A. Gladfelter, Emporia, Kan.

Oct. 17—Homer Rule, Ottawa, Kan.
Oct. 20—T. M. Steinberger, Kingman, Kan.

Oct. 22—Fred Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.
Feb. 3—L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, Kan.

Feb. 6—E. G. Hoover, Wichita, Kan.
Feb. 15—Chas. P. Johnson, Macksville, Kan.

Feb. 18—E. E. Norman, Chapman, Kan.
March 10—A. F. Kiser, Geneseo, Kan.

March 10—Sherwood Bros., Concordia, Kan.

Spotted Poland China Hogs

Oct. 20—Crabill & Son, Cawker City, Kan.
Feb. 2—Lynch Bros., Jamestown, Kan.

Feb. 24—Breeders sale, Chapman, Kan.

Chester White Hogs

Oct. 5—Ray Gould, Rexford, Kan.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By **J. W. Johnson**
Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.

Chas. W. Dibben, Wakefield, has sold his farm near that place and will disperse his herd of 40 purebred and high grade Holsteins August 25.

Bred sows of all breeds that are for sale bred to farrow this fall are scarce. G. C. Clark of Overbrook is a breeder that has some for sale and I suppose there are others, but they are scarce and not for sale this year.

Heavy rains over most of eastern Colorado and the ground already full of moisture, practically insures a good crop of corn and beans so those familiar with eastern Colorado say. It is claimed crop conditions never were better in eastern Colorado at this time of the year than at present.

While corn has suffered considerably in Central and Western Kansas because of dry weather and the extreme heat of the middle part of July, Eastern Kansas is in fine shape and a big corn crop is assured. In the Central and Western part it promises a fair crop in many places and in others not very good.

R. W. Dole, Almora, was recently appointed by Governor Paulen a member of the state highway commission. Mr. Dole served as county commissioner in Norton county 12 years and that experience helps to qualify him as an efficient member of the Highway commission. Mr. Dole is one of the leading breeders of registered Shorthorns in Kansas and a successful farmer and stockman.

S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, who sustained a loss of around \$15,000 when a windstorm destroyed his three large barns in July is rebuilding them and because of the loss of his barns will not be out with his Shorthorn show herd at the fair this fall as he was planning to do but will go on with his annual sale October 21 as he had planned before the storm. Mr. Amcoats was fortunate in carrying sufficient insurance to cover a large part of his loss.

W. J. & O. B. Burtis, Manhattan, are Shorthorn breeders just west of Manhattan on the "Golden Belt" and their farm land is in what is known as Eureka Valley and their corn so far is certainly fine. They have several hundred acres of pasture on the hills north of the valley and about 75 registered Shorthorns. When I lived at Manhattan 35 years ago Ell Kincaid lived on the Burtis farm. W. J. Burtis and family live in the stone house and the son, O. B. and family live near them.

Chas. Morrison, Phillipsburg, breeds registered Red Polls and has for more than 25 years to my certain knowledge. I had a

nice visit with him at Phillipsburg last week, where he and Mrs. Morrison are living in town and the son is on the farm. He was leaving about the first of this week for the Pacific northwest for a three months' trip, he and Mrs. Morrison. Other Red Poll breeders I called on out northwest were Gates Bros. at Kensington. There are three of the brothers, all on the same farm of several hundred acres and they seem to be getting along fine. I also called on W. E. Ross and Son, Smith Center. They are old breeders of Red Polls and at one time bred Chester White hogs and always advertise in the Mail and Breeze.

A vacation is a good deal like a lottery. People put a lot more into it than they get out of it.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Polled Shorthorns ESTABLISHED 1907

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

J. C. SANBURY & SONS,
Phone 1002 Pratt, Kan.

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

MILKING SHORTHORNS

of VALUE and DISTINCTION
J. B. Benedict, WYDEMEERE FARMS,
Littleton, Colo.

JERSEY CATTLE

4 Choice Jersey Heifers

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

Jersey Cows for Sale

Heifers and Calves.
LAPTAD STOCK FARM, Lawrence, Kansas

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Holstein Springer Cows

40 high grade Holstein springer cows and heifers, well marked and heavy producers.
ED SHEETS, RT. 8, TOPEKA, KANSAS

HEREFORD CATTLE

Hereford Herd For Sale

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

DUROC HOGS

DUROC PIGS FOR SALE

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

WRITE FOR PRICES

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

CLOSING OUT DUROCS

Registered bred sows, spring boars and pigs. Good blood.
J. NEWTON MARTIN, LARNED, KANSAS

20 Big Sows and Gilts

bred to Uniques Top Col and Stills Major. Two real boars. Price right. Write me.
G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS.

DUROC BRED SOWS

for sale bred to and sired by prize winning boars. All spring boars. Write for full descriptions and prices.
G. C. CLARK, OVERBROOK, KANSAS.
Shawnee County—Mo. P. R. R.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

WHITEWAY HAMPSHIRE ON APPROVAL
One choice fall bar. Some real fall gilts bred for Sept. farrow. Bargain prices. Shipped by Junior champion and grand champion boars. **F. B. Wampe, Frankfort, Kansas**

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

Spotted Poland Gilts

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

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS

Big boned, big framed. Early Sept. fall gilts, grown, well bred, in service to **THE MILLIONAIRE** (1924 Grand Champ.) for early fall litters. Extra good sows, spring boars and gilts. Grand Champion breeding. Real hogs at reasonable prices. Write for terms.
Crabill & Son, Cawker City, Kansas.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

Bred Sows, Spring pigs, either sex, trios not related. Champion blood, heavy boned, large litters, one or a car load. Write for circular.
ALPHA WIEMERS, Box C, Diller, (Jefferson Co.) Neb.

AUCTIONEERS

Jas. T. McCulloch

Livestock Auctioneer, Clay Center, Kan.

Homer T. Rule

Livestock Auctioneer, Ottawa, Kan.

Arthur W. Thompson

Auctioneer.
2300 Harwood Street, Lincoln, Nebraska

LIVESTOCK NEWS

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

Geo. D. Merritt, proprietor of the Gatewood Farm, Haven, has a flock of 120 registered Shropshire sheep.

C. W. Bale, Spotted Poland China breeder, Chase, reports the sale of 35 spring pigs, boars and gilts, all to one Nebraska breeder.

H. C. Giffmore, Peabody, breeder and exhibitor of registered Shropshire sheep, is making ready for the leading state and county fairs.

Guy C. McAllister Lyons breeder of Percherons, Polands and Holsteins is getting ready to show the Percherons at the Kansas State Fair.

Rossau Smith, Lyons, learned to love Shorthorns as a boy on his father's farm in Kentucky. He has a good herd now and would be lonesome without them.

J. H. Goertzen, Hillsboro, has a herd of about 50 registered Polled Herefords. He has been breeding Hereford cattle for 25 years on his 500 acre farm. The last two bulls used were Polled Plato and Polled Dexter.

H. D. Sharp, Great Bend, is busy these days getting in touch with breeders of pure bred swine and urging them to exhibit at the Barton County fair to be held October 6-9. Mr. Sharp is superintendent of the swine department.

G. V. Denbo is the name of a young Poland China breeder at Larned. Mr. Denbo began breeding several years ago and is a great believer in good hogs. He has about 40 spring pigs, of Big Bob, Giant Buster and Pathfinder breeding.

E. T. Harper, Ayrshire breeder, Augusta, will hold a reduction sale October 2. The boys are in school which makes it necessary to reduce the owner's work. Mr. Harper has bred Ayrshires for more than 15 years and has one of the good herds of the state.

Fred Abildgaard, Shorthorn breeder of Winfield, writes that it has been very dry here his part of the state but recent rains have improved conditions greatly. Mr. Abildgaard and the boys always have a sample of their Shorthorns at leading county fairs.

Albert Zook, Larned, breeds Registered Poland Chinas. He has 65 spring pigs bred by a son of The Outpost. Mr. Zook likes the business and is making a success of it. He has a 480 acre farm and 50 acres of alfalfa. His hogs are of Liberator and Revelation breeding.

Lloyd Shea, Larned, breeds registered spotted Poland Chinas. He has nearly 100 pigs right now. His hogs are being well cared for and will be shown at the fair this fall. He has already sold nearly 40 pigs farrowed last spring. He has Big Type and English breeding.

P. W. Klepper, Ellinwood, has about the only boy of his kind in Kansas. Mr. Klepper has a good bunch of registered Herefords and some Holsteins. The boy urges his father to sell off the Herefords so they can handle more dairy cows. It would be a small but very choice herd of cattle and always make the local fairs.

E. C. Hoover, the big Duroc breeder of the Southwest, says the demand for breeding stock was never before so good at this season of the year. Now that he has sold Orin Sissors, says Mr. Hoover, the demand is mighty strong for his red crossed with Gold Master line. Mr. Hoover announces sale to be held August 22.

Mr. and Mrs. Verge Curtis, Larned, use a firm name of V. & E. Curtis. They own and operate Western Highland Pure Bred stock farm and specialize in registered northern cattle and Chester White hogs. Mr. and Mrs. Curtis are very much interested in good stock. They are close students of both pedigree and individuality. They have a small but very choice herd of cattle and always make the local fairs.

H. Oldenettel, Shorthorn breeder of Haven, calls his farm Myhoma Farm. The name was thought out and the big sign was put up a year or so ago while the family was quarantined for Scarlet fever. The farm comprises 400 acres and is in a high state of cultivation. In service in the herd the bull Rodney's Clipper, a son of Imp. Rodney. Several years ago the herd was established with stock from the Thompson herd.

Fifteen years ago Elmer Conard, Rush, bought his first registered Shorthorn. He has since that time bought many good breeders, culled out the herd and kept the best until now he has a herd of about 50 females, Scotch and Welch topped, among them some of the best and finest cows to be seen in any part of the Middle West. His senior herd is a grandson of Cumberland Type and weighs 2,400 pounds. Many good judges have seen him believe he would be in money at the Kansas State Fair if

shown, but Mr. Conard is busy AUG. 1, 1900 acre farm and will be content to show him at local fairs.

The North End Business Men's Association, Wichita, will hold its 10th annual fair August 4. At that time about 40 pure bred gilts, Durocs and Polands, will be given away to farm boys and girls of the county between the ages of 10 and 18. At the end of 90 days all pigs will be returned to the North End club and awards made. Winners at this show will be eligible to compete for the \$250.00 cash prizes at the Kansas National Livestock Show Wichita 9-14.

A. L. Sponsler at this time and for so many years secretary of the Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson, has moved out to the new office building on the fair grounds and as usual is giving everything connected with the preparations for the big fair his personal attention. The state fair slogan "The State Institution of Practical Education" always applies to this fair and this year plans are being made to make the fair bigger, more instructive and entertaining than ever before.

G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, more than most breeders of purebred stock mixes business with his operations. Mr. Shepherd always has time to write an interesting letter about the Durocs. In such a letter just received he very modestly mentions the fact that while still young he belongs to the old guard of Duroc breeders and comes to think of it the ranks have thinned considerably in recent years. Among other things the letter mentions the herd boar, Unique Top Col, the mature boar to be shown at leading fairs.

Belgium says that she will pay her debts. She is too small to be able to evade them.

Women learn to swim sooner than men because the men have to teach themselves.

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 5 cents a word. Count as a word each abbreviation, initial or number in advertisement and signature. No display type or illustrations permitted. Remittances must accompany orders. Minimum charge, ten words. No sale advertising carried in Live Stock classified columns.

CATTLE

HARDY, PROFITABLE JERSEYS, LARGE, old-established herd rich in blood of Pogue 99th, Sybil's Gamboe 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, \$60 each. It takes less feed, less labor and less cows when you have these good ones. Big heifer calves, some almost yearlings, that will quickly mature into valuable cows, \$30 each, four for \$100. Fred Chandler, R. 7, Charlton, 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. Quinello Farms, Thiensville, Wisconsin.

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

FOR PRACTICALLY PURE BRED HOLSTEIN or Guernsey dairy calves from heavy milkers, write Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wis.

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

TWO HOLSTEIN BULLS FROM A. R. O. cows. For particulars write A. H. Wendt, Inman, Kan.

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

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

SHEEP

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.

Kansas Holstein Breeders

Holstein-Friesian Association of Kansas

President, Ira Romig, Topeka Vice President, A. G. Van Horn, Sabetha
Secretary and sales manager, W. H. Mott, Herington

DIRECTORS: Geo. Appleman, Mulvane; Ira Romig, Topeka; C. L. Goodin, Derby; Walter McMurray, Darlow; Earnest Chestnut, Topeka; J. E. Fitch, Manhattan; C. W. McCoy, Valley Falls; Clem Davis, Manhattan; A. M. Davis, Hutchinson.

KING SEGIS PONTIAC

Holstein blood. All females have A. R. O. records or come direct from A. R. O. stock. Heifers for sale. Federal accredited. A. M. Davis, Hutchinson, Kan.

Holsteins That Make Good

Everything with Cow testing association records. Herd federal accredited. Inspection invited. Harold A. Pennington, Hutchinson, Kan.

Clover Leaf Holsteins

Best of blood lines, A. R. O. breeding. Homestead and Ormsby. Bull calves for sale. J. M. Leondertse, Oatville, (Sedgwick Co.) Kan.

Young Holstein Bulls

Out of high producing dams and sired by a Homestead bull of great merit. We keep only good ones. W. G. Linley & Son, Eldorado, Kansas

MEADVIEW FARM HOLSTEINS

Headed by Prospector Imperial Korndyke. Cows of King Segis breeding. Stock for sale. E. A. BROWN, PRATT, KANSAS.

Cannavale Holstein Farm

Heifer and bull calves out of dams of high production and good type. (Sire Iowa breeding). C. C. KAGARICE, Darlow, Kan.

BULL BARGAINS. From 3 months old to serviceable this fall. "King Segis" bred, excellent individuals, high production. Breeders quality at Farmers prices. Accredited herd. Write me now, the price will surprise you. Dr. C. A. Branch, Marion, Kan.

High Record Holsteins

A. R. O. cows up to 20,733 milk, 805 butter. Young herd bulls for sale. J. C. DULANEY, UDALL, KANSAS.

SNOOK'S HOLSTEINS

King Segis and Holstein breeding. Strong A. R. O. backing. Stock for sale. HARRY A. SNOOK, WINFIELD, KAN.

The Largest Holsteins

Bred in our herd. Developed from small foundation and use of high record bulls. Stock for sale. C. G. LOYD, VALLEY CENTER, KANSAS

HIGH PRODUCING HOLSTEINS

Herd bull close up in breeding to KING OF THE PONTIACS. Farm adjoining town. Inspection invited. R. C. GREEN, ELDORADO, KANSAS

STATE RECORD HOLSTEINS

Have bred reg. Holsteins longer than any man in Kansas. Have some high record young cows for sale, no better breeding to be found anywhere. H. N. Holdeman, Meade, Kansas.

MULVANE HOMESTEADS

The following breeders all in Mulvane territory, have herds strong in Homestead blood. Every herd federal accredited.

HEIFERS FOR SALE

Few high producing fresh heifers, out of A. R. O. dams. GEO. B. APPLEMAN, MULVANE, KAN.

YOUNG BULLS FOR SALE

Out of high producing cows, none better. Bred in every way fit to head good herds. B. R. GOSNEY, MULVANE, KANSAS.

COWS AND HEIFERS

for sale, bred to Canary Paul Anna Homestead. Good ones. GEORGE BRADFIELD, DERBY, KAN.

Bulls Ready For Service

Out of high record dams, sired by King Korndyke Homestead. Also females all ages. HIGH BROS., DERBY, KANSAS.

HOMESTEAD HOLSTEINS

combining quality, true type, large size and high production. MARK ABILDGAARD, MULVANE, KAN.

Goodin Holstein Farm

We feature the blood of King Korndyke Homestead. Few choice heifers for sale. GOODIN BROS., DERBY, KANSAS.

YUNGMEYER HOLSTEIN FARMS

Our Jr. Herd sire is bro. in blood to the 34 lb. Kan. butterfat champion. When around Mulvane see us. Yungmeyer Bros., Wichita, Kan., RFD 6.

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Best A. R. O. breeding, glad to show what we have any time. C. L. Somers, Wichita, Kansas, R. F. D. 6.

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Eight Springing Heifers

Two year olds, good size, light color, strong in Homestead breeding and priced to make room. Reynolds & Sons, Lawrence, Kan.

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for sale, grandson of the Kansas state record cow with 1189 pounds of butter in one year. Out of an A. R. O. dam. C. W. McCoy, Valley Falls, Kan.

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Three to ten months old and sired by a 26 pound bull and out of our good producing cows. Very reasonable prices. ROY H. JOHNSTON, Oskaloosa, Ks.

A SHOW BULL whose dam made as a 2 yr. old 758.4 pounds of butter in 365 days. Three nearest granddams averaged 1021.53 for 365 days. Priced very reasonable. Topeka, Kansas City buses stop at farm every half hour. Meyer Dairy Farm Co., Basehor, Kan.

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Write for information. The dam of our herd sire produced 1008 pounds of butter in one year. J. M. BARNETT, DENISON, KAN.

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Our farm and Dairy joins Topeka on the south. Young bulls and heifers sired by our herd bulls and out of high record dams for sale. Write or visit us. Ira Romig & Sons, Topeka, Kansas.

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sired by Canary Paul Fobes Homestead 6th. and out of a better than 20 pound dam. A very growthy, nicely marked calf priced right. D. L. Button & Son, Elmont, Kan.

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Young registered bulls for sale. Write for descriptions and prices. Crestlyne Farm, Topeka, Kan., Phone, Rural 185-N5.

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Write for descriptions and prices on young bulls by great sires and out of high record dams. W. H. MOTT, HERINGTON, KAN.

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year old in Aug. and ready for light service. Straight top line. His dam and sire's dam averaged yearly production 798 butter, 15250 milk. Priced during June \$100. ELMER G. ENGLE, ABILENE, KANSAS.

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Sons of this good sire out of cows heading the Dickinson county cow testing association for production. Farm on Blue line highway. J. A. Engle, Talmage, Kansas.

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Quality Holsteins. Let us quote you prices on bull calves and some old enough for service out of A. R. O. dams and sired by an outstanding bull. Collins Farm Co., Sabetha, Kansas

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is brother to my senior sire. No. 3 sire of Junior sire; No. 2 his uncle. For 30 years my herd bulls have been that near top. H. B. COWLES, Topeka, Ks.

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Homestead & Pontiac breeding. Young bulls, open heifers and cows for sale. F. W. BOONE, MURDOCK, KANSAS.

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Bulls ready for service, sired by a 28 lb. sire. Dams have heavy county cow testing records. W. A. MARSHALL, COLONY, KANSAS.

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Best strains of registered Holstein cattle. Stock for sale at all times. F. OLIVER JR., DANVILLE, KANSAS.

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