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Government By Deferred Payment

HORATIO W. CITIZEN is getting rimmed in this matter of government. Of that fact Horatio is fully aware. He is firmly convinced that he is not receiving a dollar's worth of service for a dollar's worth of taxes, despite the palliative palaverings of his regularly constituted electoral representatives. Horatio fully agrees with the statement of Ben S. Paulen, the man who is governor, made in the columns of this weekly visitor and fireside companion, a few months back to the effect that if he or anybody else ran his business as government is run, he or anybody would go broke.

Horatio is, or should be, somewhat astounded, befogged as his mind may or may not be, at the narrative of one Norton A. Turner, budget director for the state of Kansas, which likewise appeared in the columns of this more or less esteemed advocate of things as they should be. Conceive, if you can, the spectacle of the Capital City issuing \$12,000 worth of bonds, refunding the issue three times before it had sense enough to serialize the repayment and paying more than three times the amount of the original indebtedness in interest! Fifty years of interest payment! Fifty years of city officials! Fifty years of office holders who didn't have the business ability to get rid of the debt!

Maybe Horatio was to blame. Pseudo advocates of things as they may be would hang the responsibility on his stooped shoulders. Maybe the remedy is in his hands under our system of government, but who knows but that Horatio may have voted in gladsome hope and repented in impotent rage. Horatio has no means of discovering beforehand how his exercise of suffrage will miss-fire once it is fired. The process of un-electing is too intricate for practical purposes. No, Horatio cannot be blamed for the misconduct, inefficiency and inability of his duly elected representatives in public office. Nor can the responsibility for lack of business in government be shifted from the shoulders of office holders by charging disinterest on his part.

The system is wrong. Horatio commissions his representative to draw on his account for current public needs and goes about his business. At the end of the customary two terms Horatio discovers his bank account depleted and the bills unpaid. A man is responsible for the financial obligations of his wife. In that respect Horatio is married to his representatives in government, and he has just about as much control over them as a henpecked husband has over a spouse addicted to the new freedom. They contract the debts, their successors effect a settlement on the basis of a dollar down and a dollar the rest of your life.

Far be it from any kind-hearted individual to criticize the efforts of a well-meaning legislature. Maybe they have done the best they could. Maybe the members thereof individually have deplored the collective conduct, but the effect on Horatio has been the same as if they had lifted his wallet without a conscientious pang. For years and years that august body met in the State House in Topeka and enacted legislation related to floating indebtedness, deficiencies, warrants and what not. Some years ago they came right out in the open and called the thing what it is. Later they named it what it was not!

Government service by the installment plan of payment became the rule. Counties, cities, townships and school districts collected what taxes public temper would permit. Valuations were juggled somewhat to keep Horatio and his clan happy, but mostly collections were lowered as much as possible to keep folks quiet. Then when the political subdivision ran behind, the legislature, while it could not pass deficiency appropriations, did the next worst thing by enabling the mismanaged local governments to meet their deficiencies by bond issues. If the school district forgot to pay the coal man, if the court house janitor insisted on wages, if the county treasurer ran out of money before he got his stenographer paid, if a local contractor couldn't get cash for the road culvert he built, if the city administration got behind on the police department payroll, if the waterworks bonds became due, as everybody knew they would 30 years before, the obliging Kansas legislature pro-

vided a means for them to be paid from the public funds.

Imagine the spectacle of a local government not being able to pay current running expenses! Yet scores of them have had to resort to the 6 per cent warrant method to meet the payroll. Current tax collections have been blythe-fully spent without thought to the community mortgage that hovered near. Current tax collections were not spent for current running expenses. Every two years the legislature came by with its convenient refunding law. All the outstanding warrants, matured bonds, unsatisfied contracts, every debt of whatever nature was grouped and bonds enough issued to cover the whole. Everybody was paid, and the process of accumulating more debts was repeated. It is true the legislature threw a legal safeguard into the mill. Only debts contracted before April 1 or some other date of a certain year could be beneficiaries under this act, and the bonds had to be sold before the first day of September or some other date following. That last provision offered a wonderful opportunity to bond bargain hunters to trade cash for an eternal mortgage on the community.

Finally, in 1919, the Kansas legislature passed an act which required that all refunded bonds should be issued serially: that is, a portion should be paid back every year, until by the time the bonds matured the debt would be wiped out. That was fine, and Horatio beamed his satisfaction, but the law stood only a short time. Somebody had it wiped out. Eventually Horatio got it back on the statute books—but somebody slipped in a joker to take care of improvident communities. The legislature has quit referring to deficiencies in plain and understandable terms. It no longer is possible under the law to issue bonds to cover interest bearing warrants. The joker in the last act is in the form of judgments. Refunding bonds shall be issued serially to take up matured bonds "or judgments." The ink had hardly become dry on that document before a move was on foot to convert interest bearing warrants and other current indebtedness into "judgments." All the back bills are collected into a jack pot and taken before a district judge who says that the money is due and payable. That constitutes a judgment, and bonds are issuable on judgments, according to that particular bill of the legislature.

The legislature ought to be well pleased with that piece of legislation. It will save a lot of trouble and embarrassment. Heretofore when the local governments came before the legislature and admitted their failings it was necessary to haul out the old standby and put in the dates to cover those bills and to specify at what time the bonds should be issued. Of course re-enactment of that bill every legislative session for the convenience of the slipshod local governments made the safeguards as to dates a joke, but nobody except Horatio and his kind cared a toot about that.

Ask any railroad what its indebtedness is, ask any bank what its liabilities are, ask any manufacturing plant what obligations it must meet and you will get a definite answer in figures, even to odd pennies. But you, Horatio, try to find out what the public indebtedness of Kansas local government is. See if you can get anybody to state within 1 or 10 millions of the actual figures. Does anybody know? Is it anybody's business? Remember, Horatio, you and the other taxpayers are married, and your property, even down to your shoe strings, if they're worth anything, is mortgaged to this pay-as-you-enter and pay-as-you-go-out, deferred payment plan of conducting government business. If you'd be emancipated tomorrow from this antiquated method of buying governmental service, you would go on paying the rest of your natural lives for the hell that has been raised with your pocketbooks by the folks with whom you have entrusted your cash and your future property for a generation or two.

The robbery of Peter Future to pay Paul Present goes merrily on despite Horatio's intent and his abortive demands. Efforts at eradicating the debt canker that besets the heart of his government by applying a bond plaster merely delay the fatal day when a settlement must be made. Some bonds may be advisable. To abolish them would be silly, but when bond issuance becomes the principal purpose of government, it's time for Horatio to do something.



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And Then Came the Rains!

Fortunately 65 Acres of the Corn Still Will be Able to Produce Some Grain

BY HARLEY HATCH

As I write this the north wind is blowing in on me from a wide open window; the air is full of moisture from a good rain which fell last evening, and there are indications of more, a change indeed from conditions which prevailed 24 hours ago. There were four days last week in which the mercury went well above 100 degrees, and a drop of water could not have been wrung out of 100 square yards of atmosphere. It was the lack of "humility," as the old dorky called it, that made such intense heat bearable, but that lack, together with the heat, did more harm to the corn than did all the dry weather of the rest of the season combined. Most fields of corn are burned badly, in many instances being fired up to the ear—or where the ear should be. In the parts of the county where local showers fell during the last two weeks corn is in much better condition. I have just made a close examination of our corn, and find about 10 acres very badly burned, but there are 65 acres which this morning look to me like 20 bushels an acre.

Kafir Has Been Loafing

Most fields of kafir have been loafing for the last two weeks, waiting for just such a rain as fell last night. The heads were ready to pop out, but the good judgment with which kafir views extreme dry weather told the plant to postpone operations for a short time. It can now proceed to send out heads and make a crop. It is fortunate for this part of Kansas that so large an acreage was planted to kafir last spring. The Census figures for the year have just been published, and these show that 25 per cent of the cultivated area of Coffey county was planted to corn; the rest went into oats, wheat, kafir and flax, all of which made, or will make, good average crops. It is fortunate for this part of the state that it does not depend on any one crop, for in a year like the present if one fails another will make good. The upland corn, which has suffered most, will be put in the shock, and it should release some of the hay for sale. That is what we plan to do on this farm; cut up plenty of corn for all the farm animals and sell the hay, which we have baled and stored for a later market. Prairie haying is virtually completed here, and most dealers look for an advance in price just as soon as hay shipments have to be made from the barns instead of the fields.

Larger Acreage of Wheat

Despite the almost bone dry condition of the soil, a large amount of plowing has been done in Coffey county. A large acreage was sown to oats last spring, and this acreage has been plowed and probably will be put in wheat this fall. I think there will be a small increase in the area sown to wheat in this county this fall, due to the good yield this year. Farmers who have been plowing say that land which has been plowed within the year handles very well; there is no moisture in the soil, but it is loose and turns over very well. Land which has not been plowed for some time, such as where oats were disked into cornstalks last spring, plows up about like the main traveled road. On this farm we had 11 acres in that condition, and we had to run out the disk gang plow in order to turn it. I do not like the work of the disk plow as well as that of the mouldboard, but there are times when it is the disk plow or nothing. Our disk plow has three disks, and it weighs 1,600 pounds, so it sticks to the ground fairly well, and is not an overload for the little tractor.

Prairie Hay at \$10.50

A large number of inquiries for hay, both prairie and alfalfa, have come to me during the last week. Farmers

who have to buy hay have no money to waste, and they wish to buy as nearly from first hands as possible to escape unnecessary costs. With that object I am in entire sympathy. Prairie hay of as good a grade as was grown this year can be bought from hay men here today, baled and on the cars, for \$10.50 a ton. If any of my readers who have to buy prairie hay will write to me and enclose a self-addressed and stamped envelope I will send them the addresses of reliable men who have hay for sale here. Address me at Gridley, Kan. Folks living west and northwest of Coffey county can buy hay here at about \$4 a ton less than would be asked in Kansas City, and the freight rates should be no more. It is my best judgment that hay prices are due for a rise soon, and if hay must be bought, the sooner it is done the less it will cost. The price I have quoted is, of course, not guaranteed, as it may advance tomorrow, but at this time good hay can be bought at the figures given. There is no alfalfa hay for sale at Gridley, but I think it can be bought at Emporia, and those wishing it should write to the County Agent, Emporia, Kan., who will put them in touch with farmers having hay to sell.

Good Terminal Facilities!

The annual Grange picnic for Coffey county was held this week, and of course we attended. This picnic is better, much better, than the usual Fourth of July celebration. In this instance there were two ball games, plenty of races for the boys and girls, a big dinner at noon and some interesting talks from speakers who had what so many speakers lack—good terminal facilities. The Grange sits down hard on any mention of partisan politics at these picnics, but there are plenty of subjects to be discussed which have not yet been made party matters. The main address of the afternoon was by Senator Behrens of Osage county. Many folks who heard him would have been exceeding glad to have had a chance to vote for him for governor this fall, but the senator said he was a farmer who had to make his living with his own hands, and could not afford to make the race. He spoke of the necessity of farmers having to do their own work today, first because help cannot be secured and, second, the impossibility of paying the going wage for farm help and keeping the farm moving. I judge that the senator is not entirely satisfied with the present tax law, and would welcome the addition to it of a state income tax.

To the Land of Youth

Barring unlooked for events, our present plan is to start by the motor car route today for the old home in Nebraska. If we follow the route we have marked out, we will go by the way of Emporia, thence to Manhattan, then up the Blue to Beatrice, then to Lincoln and from there by way of Columbus and Norfolk to Pierce and Antelope counties. If nothing happens my next letter will come from Northern Nebraska. It has been 30 years since we left there, and I know there are but few left of the old friends and neighbors. The changes there have been greater than here; there is not in the whole township in which we formerly lived a single person who was living there when we left for Kansas. We are going to make this journey by easy stages and do not intend to see how many miles we can make in a day. Rather, we expect to note how many things of interest we can see every day, and I hope to be able to give you an account of our journey in the next two issues of the Kansas Farmer. Rains have fallen along our prospective way in the last three days, and the dust should be laid and the going made more enjoyable.

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KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

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How Safe is Your Money in the Bank?

HOW do you know your money is safe in the bank? Is there any possibility of your waking some morning to find your savings and working capital a partial or total loss? Not infrequently a "bank closed" sign goes up in a Kansas institution followed by reports of "frozen credits." Or perhaps you are among those unfortunate ones who lost money thru an "inside job."

"Strange to say," said C. B. Merriam, vice president of the Central Trust Company of Topeka, "there have been thousands and thousands of dollars lost thru dishonesty on the part of those holding a sacred trust, and more than 50 per cent of the bank failures are caused by dishonesty behind the counter, rather than by conditions of the country."

What have you done to make sure you are using a safe bank? How can you guard against crookedness and poor banking? According to Roy L. Bone, state bank commissioner, there is no infallible method of checking up on a bank. "The average depositor knows the general reputation of the banker for honesty, and with some little study he can determine whether the banker has a good knowledge of his business," he said. "In rural districts, especially, the banker's family connections are known and likewise those of all the officers and directors of the bank. Then a depositor has a right to know what kind of investments a bank seeks. From these things one can judge pretty well how safe his money is."

"The principal reason for bank failures," Mr. Bone added, "is too many banks and too few bankers." "So you think Kansas is over-banked?" his auditor wanted to know. "I certainly do," came the emphatic answer. "We have 1,000 state and 250 national banks, or one for every 1,440 of our population. That ratio holds, or rather one bank for every 1,440 to 3,000, for the states that have had the major portion of failures. In the New England states there is one bank for 7,300 persons, and failures are rare." Since January 1, 1919, according to Mr. Bone's figures, Kansas has had 116 bank failures. That is something more than 9 per cent of the present number of Kansas banks.

Certificate is Unnecessary

But will the number of banks increase—and will more than 9 per cent of them fail? Apparently there is nothing to prevent a growth in numbers. The bank commissioner's department has general supervision over the banks, examines every one twice a year and calls for a statement of a bank's condition more frequently—that is for protection of the depositors' money. But this department has no power to limit the number of private banks. True, it does grant certificates, but according to a recent ruling of the Supreme Court it isn't necessary to have a certificate in order to organize a private bank.

There will be failures in the future for the same reasons that have obtained in the past, according to J. R. Burrow, president of the Central National Bank of Topeka, but he doesn't believe there will be a grand rush to start banks. "When men understand banking laws better and realize their liability in opening private banks they are not going to be so eager to do it," he said. "One or two such bank failures would change ideas about banking considerably."

Mr. Burrow is rounding out 45 years in the banking business in Kansas. He is an expert in his line, and is regarded as such by fellow members of his profession. When he was asked for an opinion on banking safety from a depositor's viewpoint he was silent for a few minutes, thinking. Then with a shake of his head he began, "I wouldn't keep an account with my own brother if I had reason to believe he speculated. My money wouldn't be safe. Sooner or later he would get into trouble."

"Before I would consider my money safe I would wish to know the history of the bank and of the men connected with it. A banker must be a specialist in his line, and that takes years of experience. I tell young men starting in with banking today that if they want a get-rich-quick business they had better look for some other line. Safe and sound banking is a slow building up process."

"I wouldn't trust a banker who couldn't forget profit for safety." Here Mr. Burrow picked up a statement of the bank he represents and analyzed every item for his visitor. And it was noted that the largest item represented securities that could be liquidated within 24 hours if it became necessary. "There is considerable more money offered in other kinds of investments," Mr. Burrow explained, "but they are not so safe. You can tell

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

by a bank's statement whether the investments it has made are safe, and whether the bank considers safety as one of the first good banking principles.

"There is another banker I would watch. He is the one who has too many business irons in the fire. If his time is spread around pretty thin among several different lines of business he is bound to slip somewhere. A banker must stay right with his business and he must study it and study people. He must be able to judge whether folks who borrow from him are telling the truth. Lack of credit ability on the part of the banker is responsible for a large part of the bank failures. The bank that keeps its notes cleaned up and uses good judgment in making loans isn't going to fail—unless some crooked work creeps in."

"The best banker isn't always the most popular man, mind you," Mr. Burrow continued. "He can't be the good fellow and lend to all comers. He must know that the notes he accepts are good—so he is



But the Bank You "Know" is the Best Place for It

bound to hurt someone's feelings. I would a thousand times rather deal with an honest banker having limited capital than with a millionaire who was crooked, but the matter of sufficient money cannot be overlooked. That is one thing wrong with our present system. I believe we have too many small banks, but we are far from being over-banked with capital. Banks should be required to have a larger capital.

"But conditions are getting better," Mr. Burrow said as he glanced at his clock. "Generally financial conditions are improving. Not just for a normal next year," he assured, "but for a good long period in the future."

Who should know better the signs of banking safety than an examiner? R. O. Bishop singled out the integrity of the banker. "That comes first of all," he said. Then he went on to mention a satisfactory banking history and a careful study of the bank's statement. Mr. Bishop was in the banking business 12 years. Now he is deputy bank commissioner and spends his entire time making examinations of various banks.

"If the board of directors will function as they should, a bank isn't going to fail," he said. "Too many of them feel that it simply is an honor to be on the board. About all they do is sign the various statements prepared by the man who runs the bank, and they do this without investigating to see whether the statements are correct. That is how a good many honest directors have the wool pulled over their eyes. I never have known a bank to be in poor condition, either from crookedness or poor banking, where the board of directors took an active part. All the 'bad' banks have been 'one-man' affairs."

The banking public isn't entirely free from

blame when an "inside job" is pulled, according to Mr. Bishop. "Depositors leave too many loop holes that encourage a banker who might be inclined to be crooked to take a chance," he said. "A large percentage of depositors don't keep up the record of their accounts. They actually don't know how much money they have in the bank; they fail to take deposit slips and statements; and refuse their cancelled checks. Not more than 20 per cent of the depositors keep these things in proper condition."

"I know a number of cases where there have been over-drafts for as much as \$500," Bishop said. "In every instance when the depositor was informed about it he thought he still had that much money in the bank. And it wasn't a question of the depositor's honesty, either. He simply didn't know how his account stood. The public also has encouraged crookedness thru carelessness with securities. The folks have had a habit of leaving these with a banker for safe keeping, but they failed to take a receipt for them. Wherever I have found crookedness," Mr. Bishop explained, "it has been with the man in whom folks had placed the utmost confidence, disregarding such little formalities as receipts and deposit slips. They have not been fair with themselves—or the banker. I believe folks are being more careful now, however."

"Another thing that has induced crookedness is the fact that there are too many banks—at least a third too many. Competition has been keen, earnings have been cut and overhead has increased. An effort to keep up appearances has resulted in various degrees of crookedness. Consolidation would cut the number of banks," Mr. Bishop believes. "But the little community fights would have to be overlooked to bring this about," he added. "Usually where there are two banks in a small town they take opposite sides on all questions that arise. They want the city money or school board money. Neither bank will give in."

"But how does it come that a bank examiner is fooled into believing a bank is in good condition when it isn't?" Mr. Bishop was asked. "Haven't certain bank failures brought to light the fact that the banker had been practicing dishonesty over a period of years?"

What an Examiner Does

"The examiner isn't a detective," Mr. Bishop smiled. "He examines a bank from a solvency viewpoint and doesn't go in suspecting crookedness. He endeavors to see that all the assets of a bank are good. If a bank's record isn't clear I leave a requirement sheet and return in 30 to 90 days to see whether the requirements have been fulfilled."

"Of course, a bank may keep two sets of books—one set for the examiner. That has been done. In some cases, too, certificates of deposit have been issued but not recorded. Or perhaps a man would deposit \$2,300; the banker might pocket the \$2,000 and enter only \$300 on the books. Later he would juggle figures when an accounting became necessary. Notes have been forged on responsible persons without security, or with forged chattels attached—and the banker has appropriated the money. "Phoney" mortgages and stealing customers' bonds have been resorted to. But the most common way is not registering deposits on the bank books."

"If an examiner could take the time he might verify everything," Bishop explained. "But that would wreck every bank in the state. Not because the banks are in such poor condition, but about the time an examiner spent a few days visiting everyone having a note in the bank, folks would get mighty suspicious. Examiners do follow up anything that has the appearance of being irregular."

"Banks are limited to certain investments, and these must check up when the examiner comes. Anything outside of this is considered speculation. Then, too, a bank must keep 7 per cent of its demand deposits and 3 per cent of its time deposits in cash, or on deposit in other banks. I think this is far too low."

"For absolute banking safety ultra-conservatism must be the rule, and safety rather than dividends should be sought. When a loan is made it should be one, regardless of circumstances, on which the money can be collected. Suppose a loan is made without security, to a man who is absolutely honest. Just so long as that man is healthy and able to work the note is good. But suppose misfortune enters—then the note becomes one of a different character."

Maybe the customers a bank has are a guide to
(Continued on Page 11)

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 pretty good sports. A month ago Kansas had
 the prospect of a great corn crop. The stand
 was good generally, the fields were clean of weeds
 and the corn had a good growth. Today the pros-
 pect for a corn crop in Kansas is worse than at
 any time since 1913 when the average yield to
 the acre was less than 3 bushels. In that year
 almost 7 million acres were planted and in June
 and early July the prospect was fine; then came
 the prolonged drouth and long, burning, hot days.
 The corn that looked like a great crop on July 4,
 withered and died and with the exception of a
 few favored localities it was not worth harvest-
 ing. However, the farmers did not complain much.
 It was hard luck, but that was just one of the
 chances a farmer must take. Neither is much
 complaint heard this year. It must be a tremen-
 dous disappointment, but for the most part they
 are good sports.

What seemed to be a great calamity in 1913
 turned out to be a blessing. The long continued,
 fierce heat seemed to work some beneficial chem-
 ical process in the soil. When the rains finally
 came in September and the farmers began to plow
 their ground for wheat they found that it was in
 better condition than they had ever known it to
 be at that time of year. The farmers especially
 in the western part of the state, who had raised
 no feed during the summer, supposed that they
 would be compelled to sell their stock because
 they had nothing to winter either their cattle or
 hogs. But the remarkably fine condition of the
 soil tempted them to sow a great deal of wheat
 for pasture. There never was such fine fall and
 winter pasture. Tens of thousands of cattle, horses
 and hogs fed all fall and all winter on green
 wheat pasture and actually gained in flesh. And
 then came the great wheat year of 1914 when
 Kansas astonished the world with a wheat crop
 of 180 million bushels. Some of the wheat grow-
 ers sold too soon, but at that they made a good
 profit for they had had the benefit of the fall
 and winter pasture. Those who held realized the
 rapidly rising prices resulting from the World War.

It looks to me as if the present corn crop will
 be as near a failure as that of 1913 and in all
 probability the soil one month from now will be
 in as fine condition as it was in September of
 that year. So the hard, dry summer again may
 be a blessing in disguise.

Good Government May Evolve

I OFTEN am asked what I think of the Soviet
 government of Russia. Well, from what I
 have heard and read about it I do not have any
 admiration for it, but I am of the opinion that in
 course of time a pretty good government will be
 evolved over there. It will not be anything like
 the old rotten and tyrannical government of the
 Romanoffs, and neither will it greatly resemble
 the present tyrannical oligarchy of the Soviet. The
 people of Russia will learn by experience. Russia
 is a wonderful country of almost unlimited natu-
 ral resources which will sooner or later be devel-
 oped. The Russian people are, for the most part,
 poverty stricken, ignorant and superstitious, but I
 think they have, like the country, great possibili-
 ties of development. It may take half a century,
 or it may take longer than that to bring about
 this development, but it will come. There is not
 much use to try to crowd it now. Let the Rus-
 sian people work out their salvation.

Better Interest Rates

THE Federal Farm Loan Board announces
 that the Federal Farm Bank bonds have been
 sold on a 4 1/4 per cent basis and that ex-
 pense of conducting the banks has been cut to
 three-fourths of 1 per cent so that the rate on
 farm loans will be cut to 5 per cent. On the long
 time loans 1 per cent amortization fee will be
 added so that the total rate to be paid by the
 borrower will be 6 per cent. This will extinguish
 the loan in a little more than 34 years. In other
 words, suppose the farmer makes a loan of \$5,000,
 he will pay \$300 per annum, payments made semi-
 annually for something more than 34 years. At
 the end of that time his loan will be paid, both
 principal and interest. He can pay off the entire
 loan, however, at any time after five years. Money
 is the one thing which is likely to grow cheaper,
 especially if the Land Bank bonds continue to be
 tax-free. I have no doubt that the interest rate

Passing Comment

—By T. A. McNeal

on these bonds, which are just as safe an invest-
 ment as Government bonds, will be reduced to 4
 per cent or even less. It is possible also that the
 expenses of operating the banks may be reduced
 to 1/2 of 1 per cent; if so, this will make the rate
 to the borrower including amortization on long
 time loans 5 1/2 per cent, or for example, on a \$5,000
 loan \$275 per annum.

Bill Wilkins on Effect of Food

I HEV long maintained," said Bill Wilkins to
 Truthful James, "that you kin change a man's
 character by feedin' him persistent fur a long
 time a certain kind uv feed. It is my opinion that
 if a man would eat hog meat exclusive fur sev-
 eral years, takin' practically no other kind uv
 nourishment, he would finally git so that he would
 look like a hog and think like a hog and act like
 a hog. His eyes would git small and his jowls



would git fat and wide and he would grunt when
 he talked and hev a tendency to root around and
 lie down in a water puddle.

"Here is a letter from a man by the name uv
 Celler, who lives down near Agricola, Kan., that
 proves what I hev been contendin'. He says,
 speakin' uv hogs: 'I once owned an old sow. She
 was brick red and when standing on her hind
 feet, as she often did, leaning against the fence
 meanwhile, she stood about 7 feet 9 inches in her
 stocking feet. She was so breachy that I had to
 keep her shut up in a pen with a high board fence
 and a ball and chain fastened to each leg. But
 one winter when I had no corn, I was compelled
 to let her roam the pasture and feed lots and
 gather her own food; consequently she was con-
 tinually getting out and it was no use to go after
 her. No horse on the place could out-run her, so
 she came and went just as she pleased. One day
 I noticed that she was getting fat and was curious
 to know what she was eating. So I watched her
 and found that she was living on jackrabbits. She
 could catch a jackrabbit quicker than a greyhound.
 Sometimes she would eat a cottontail rabbit, but
 never when she could find enough jackrabbits,
 which were plentiful that winter.

"Along toward spring she became so fat she
 could not catch jackrabbits any more; too fat to
 run well. So I got my neighbors to help me and
 rounded her up and sold her. When I took her
 to town I had hard work to find a shipper who
 would buy her, she was so curious looking. They
 could not tell just what kind of an animal she

was. Her red hair had turned gray and was long
 and fuzzy; her ears stood straight up and were
 black on the back and she could throw one for-
 ward and the other back. Her tail was white and
 short and stood a little to one side. She was very
 wild and could still jump over an ordinary fence
 despite her weight. I got a man in the packing
 house to tag her hams and shoulders with my
 name and address.

"A few months after that I received a letter
 from a man in Connecticut saying that he had
 bought the hams; that the meat was nice and
 juicy, but that it had the most peculiar flavor of
 any meat he ever ate. Some of it tasted like veni-
 son and some like fried rabbit, but the most sur-
 prising thing about it was the effect it had on the
 family. They all wanted to get outdoors every
 day and run around the block, or over into Mass-
 achusetts, but were very much afraid of dogs and
 guns. He said he had no trouble catching street
 cars and frequently ran alongside of one for sev-
 eral blocks just for fun. He said the only draw-
 back to his pleasure was that whenever he heard
 an automobile tire blow out he wanted to run
 under a street car or dodge down an alley. Still
 on the whole he was delighted with the meat and
 wanted to engage a winter's supply, offering to
 pay a high price for it, but unfortunately I had
 become so disgusted with the old sow that I had
 sold all of her pigs and had none of the breed
 left. I lost a chance to make a lot of money."

"I don't know this here feller, W. B. Celler,
 James, but it is evident from the way he writes
 that he is well educated and a man uv truth, the
 same as myself. I knowed a family out in west-
 ern Kansas a good many years ago who for two
 or three years hed nuthin' to eat except rabbit
 meat, wild onions and bread root. The man shed
 his whiskers and commenced to grow "feelers"
 like a rabbit hes under his nose. The hull family
 finally got so that their legs bent backward at the
 knee instead uv forward. They could flop their
 ears just like a rabbit and when one uv them
 heard a sudden noise he would either light out,
 jumpin' stiff-legged across the prairie, or try to
 squat down under a tuft uv bunch grass. I don't
 doubt nuthin' this feller says about his sow that
 lived on jackrabbits."

First One Needed Praise

A KANSAS housewife had an unexpected guest.
 The only dessert in the house was a pie. The
 housewife knew it was a poor pie—one of
 her bad-luck pies. To her surprise the guest pro-
 fusely praised it. She was pleased but concluded
 the guest wasn't much of a judge of pies. A few
 weeks later he was her guest again. This time
 she had a bully good pie—crust just right, sea-
 soning just right and everything, but the guest
 never said a word about it. Finally she said: "I
 don't understand. The last time you were here I
 had a poor pie—I knew it was a poor pie, but
 you praised it to the skies. Now I know this is a
 good pie and you never said a word about it. Why
 is it?" The guest answered, "I'll tell you, sister.
 That other pie needed praising."

Keep Out!

IT IS safe to assume that President Coolidge
 is not going to get mixed up in the religious
 troubles of Mexico. There are two very good
 reasons for this policy. The first is that it is dif-
 ficult if not impossible to determine the facts in
 this controversy and the second is that it is Mex-
 ico's domestic problem, not ours. You may or may
 not be a supporter of Coolidge, but his hard
 Yankee sense can be relied upon to keep the Gov-
 ernment out of unnecessary troubles; we will have
 enough at best.

Folks Get Queer Ideas

PEOPLE do have some peculiar ideas. It is
 said that congressmen are receiving thousands
 of letters from constituents who have invested
 in the depreciated German marks. They seem to
 suppose that our Government can compel Ger-
 many to redeem these paper marks at par. Every
 once in a while I receive a letter from some sub-
 scriber who has an investment of this kind. Sev-
 eral months ago I received a circular from some
 concern in Texas which was proposing to sell a
 million or a billion, I have forgotten which, of
 German marks or old German bonds for \$10. The
 circular was cleverly worded. It did not promise

that these marks or bonds would be redeemed, in fact it was careful to say that no such guarantee was made, but it strongly intimated that they would be. Germany had always paid its debts, and so on. I have no doubt that concern caught a large number of suckers, people who imagined they really had a chance to clean up a million dollars on a \$10 investment. Of course, they have no more show of getting their money than one has of growing potatoes on the top of Mt. Everest, but they thought they had.

The people of the United States bought 750 million dollars worth of candy last year. One of the marvels of this age is how people do get the money to spend.

Scientists say that there is no danger of the people of the world starving to death. Science is going to make synthetic food out of elements taken from the air. Just the same I am glad that I will not have to live on that kind of provender.

It is estimated that American tourists spend half a billion dollars a year in France, several times what we are asking France to pay us annually on their debt to us. If the French papers continue to abuse us, our tourists may learn sense enough to pass around France when they go to Europe. I say may, but I do not think they will. The average tourist does not have much sense anyway.

Efficiency Has Increased

IT IS not the number of hours a worker puts in that necessarily counts but his efficiency. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the output to the man in the iron and steel industry has increased 50 per cent since 1914, notwithstanding the fact that in 1914 most of the men in the iron and steel industry worked 12 hours a day, while now they work only 8. During the same period efficiency in the boot and shoe making business has increased 17 per cent. In the making of automobiles the output to the man is three times what it was 12 years ago.

He Worked Day and Night

AN AUTOMOBILIST stalled in a deep mudhole on a road circling a lake. A small boy immediately appeared with a team of horses and asked whether he could be of assistance. He hauled out the car and collected \$3 for his work. "Do you pull many cars out of here?" asked the tourist.

"About 12 a day on the average," replied the boy.

"But you do not have to work at night I suppose?"

"Sure I do. That's when I haul water for the mud hole."

Law Doesn't Create Cowards

A READER wants to know whether prohibition does not make cowards. No. It may and probably does expose the cowardice that already exists in most of us. Few people know whether they are cowards until they are tempted; until danger of one kind or another confronts them. In many communities prohibition has very little popular support; to advocate the strict enforcement of the law in such a community probably means social and business ostracism and maybe danger of physical injury. Naturally most men will shrink from such consequences. They don't enjoy having their friends turn

against them. They dread the probability of having their business ruined and themselves and families reduced to poverty. They dread the possibility of being assaulted and maybe murdered if they step outside of their doors at night. Even if a man feels that he can take these chances himself it unnerves him to think of the danger and general consequences to his family. He does not want to have his children abused for no fault of their own but because they are his children. He does not want to have his wife insulted. And to make the matter worse he knows that he will get small credit for standing up for law enforcement. Even the better class are likely to criticize him rather than help him. They will tell him that he is too radical; that it is the business of the elected officers to see that the law is enforced and if they fail to do their sworn duty it is not his fault. All of which in a measure is true. The private citizen shouldn't have to take the law into his own hands; it is the business of the officers to do that but the courageous man knows that it also



is the duty of every citizen to help enforce the law if the officers fail to do their duty. When he excuses himself he knows that he is really a moral and probably a physical coward. However, I am not criticizing the cowards very much. I sort of feel that I am one of them. I never have felt the urge to martyrdom, probably because I am a coward. Every law develops some cowards and probably the prohibitory law more than any other, but the law does not create cowards.

Value of Knowing How

SPEAKING of the value of expert knowledge, the story is told that a machine on the Maine Central Railroad broke down. The operator, foreman and plant engineer fussed around for a good while but could not get it started. An expert was called in. He took a quick look over the machine, tapped it several times with a hammer and told the operator to start it. He presented a bill for \$250. The superintendent asked him to itemize it and he presented this statement:

Tapping with a hammer.....	\$ 1
Knowing where to tap.....	249
Total	\$250

More Malt Manufactured

ACCORDING to the Bureau of Census figures, manufacturers of malt increased their output 46.4 per cent during the last two years. The total value of malt manufactured during 1925 was \$24,053,000 as compared with \$16,341,000 in 1923.

Better Have an Agreement?

In the event of the widow marrying again, is her husband entitled to any of her property, either before or after her death?

Second. How should the wife protect her property so that her children would inherit it? Should legal papers be drawn up before her second marriage?

Third. Are the laws concerning this the same as in Colorado, Mexico and Texas?

Fourth. What are the usual charges in regard to appointing a guardian over a minor heir?

Unless there is a prenuptial contract entered into, the second husband would inherit one-half of whatever property this widow might die possessed of if he survived her.

Second. If the widow desires to protect her children's rights so that all her property may descend to them, she should enter into a prenuptial agreement by which the second husband waives his rights under the statute of Kansas and permits his wife to will or otherwise dispose of her property as she sees fit.

Third. The laws of inheritance in Colorado are very similar to those in Kansas. In Texas, unless there is a prenuptial agreement, the second husband, if he survives his wife, would inherit one-third of the personal estate and would be entitled to a life estate in one-third of the land of the deceased wife. Furthermore, under the laws of Texas, property which is known as community property, that is, property which has accumulated during the time of the marriage, cannot be willed away by the other party unless there is a written waiver of the right of either the surviving husband or wife to inherit.

According to the laws of New Mexico, unless there has been a prenuptial agreement, one-half of the community property would descend to the survivor and one-fourth of a separate property, that is, one-fourth of the property owned by this widow, would descend to her surviving husband and the rest of it would descend to her children.

Fourth. The law in regard to the appointment of guardians varies of course, in different states, but under the laws of Kansas, the maker of a will has the right to designate a guardian for any of the minor children to act during the minority. If a minor be more than 14 years old he may select his own guardian subject to the approval of the probate court. In cases where no will has been made and the father and mother are both dead and there are minors under 14 years old, the probate court would have the authority to appoint guardians to take charge of the property of these minor heirs and administer the same under the authority of the court and to otherwise act in the capacity of a parent of these minors until they arrive at the age of 21, unless at some time after they arrive at the age of 14 they select other guardians with the approval of the court.

Would Not Affect B's Rights

A sold B 20 acres of land adjoining A's land, giving deed with all water rights. Two ditches were made across A's land. One carries the water from B's land. The other B paid surveyors to lay out and made a ditch to keep the waste water out of the draw running thru B's land. These two ditches have been kept up and used by B since 1909. In the meantime A's land was mortgaged for water shares. A gave B a quit-claim deed to the two ditches. A sold the land to C and C paid the mortgage. Can C stop B from using water thru these ditches? Is a quit-claim deed any good? It was recorded by a county recorder.

I understand from your inquiry that the land and water rights were sold to B by A before the mortgage was placed upon A's land. If that is true, the foreclosing of this mortgage could not in any way affect B's rights.

A quit-claim deed is just what it purports to be. The maker of a quit-claim deed simply relinquishes whatever right of title he may have in the real estate to the grantee. He doesn't warrant the title. The deed is good however, as a conveyance to any title the maker of it may have.

Government By Checkbook

IF WE think that would be good for us, and if that is what we want, we probably can have it. It seems within the possibilities. When a Chicago traction magnate seated in his office, can control and win the primary election of a populous state by writing four or five checks—that does look like government by checkbook. And there have been other interesting if not alarming demonstrations of its feasibility recently.

When in two such states as Pennsylvania and Illinois, big-check contributions to the slush funds of candidates for senator and for other important offices, reach a combined total of more than 4 million dollars and decide the contest, it seems unnecessary to go to the bother and great expense of summoning hundreds of thousands of voters to the polls every few months. It could be done so much more simply, effectively and cheaply by letting a few very wealthy citizens, or deeply interested corporations, write a few checks. In time, possibly, we might find a way to do without our cumbersome election machinery entirely, a few neatly-written, well-placed checks sufficing.

Is this idea so monstrous; so grotesque an absurdity? If the electors of Pennsylvania and Illinois are content to abide by their recent primary elections—now that they know their most important public offices were openly knocked down to the highest bidder—it is not.

Approximately 3 million dollars was spent in the Pennsylvania primary and 1 million dollars or more in Illinois.

In Pennsylvania the greater part of the 3-mil-

lion-dollar slush fund was contributed by highly respectable big business interests to a single political party—the dominant one.

In Illinois, the testimony was that the politicians did not go to the magnate, Insull, but that Insull went to them, and in the case of one candidate, Brennan, wished to make his gift more than \$15,000, but Brennan refused.

I am not prepared to believe that the 8½ million people of Pennsylvania can swallow the Vare camel while straining at the question of a Sesqui-Centennial Exposition open on Sunday. Nor that the 6½ million people of Illinois will be satisfied to have a Chicago utility magnate nominate by checkbook a candidate to represent them in the United States Senate.

Three candidates for the same office, two running on different party tickets, were supported by Mr. Insull's potent and friendly checkbook. But Mr. Smith, the candidate who was the chief beneficiary, was the head of the Illinois Public Utility Commission and Mr. Insull is the executive of large traction interests. The inferences are that Mr. Insull had obtained or expected to obtain political favors from somebody and that his checks for \$200,000 were in reality an investment.

There will be much more of this kind of thing if only the candidate with a million, or one who can command a million or two from privilege-seeking interests, may aspire to the higher offices of public trust.

Can we say even now that we have a representative system in Illinois and Pennsylvania?

It is true that it is customary for citizens to contribute to party campaign funds, but the big checks come from corporations with an ax to grind at the expense of the public, to the corruption and injury of the Government itself. This is the very real menace of the checkbook to American institutions.

We also are told that an "infamous primary system" is to blame for Pennsylvania's infamous 3-million-dollar primary. Yet it would be much easier to buy a state convention.

This is a moral question even more than it is a political matter. Legislation alone cannot stamp out political corruption. I doubt whether either Vare or Smith will be seated in the Senate, if elected. The Senate is not likely to seat any person who has been nominated or elected by corrupt use of money.

There can be no question, it seems to me, of the duty the Republican organization of Pennsylvania and Illinois owes to the country and to the party. They should withdraw Vare and Smith.

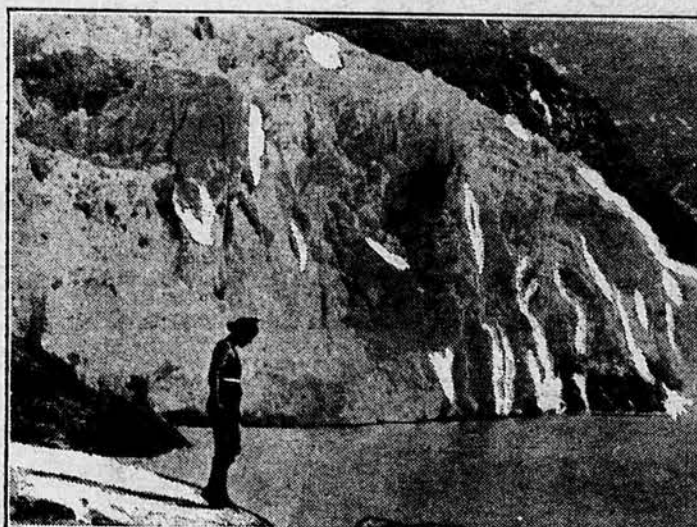
If their laws permit it, the people of Illinois and Pennsylvania are justified in demanding another primary where nominations may be made untainted by money. Such a proceeding would have a tremendously wholesome effect. It would be applauded over the entire United States.

Arthur Capper

World Events in Pictures



The Fall Sport Costume is Incomplete Without a "Stick." This White Flannel Frock, Trimmed in Red Cross-Stitch Embroidery with a Futuristic Design is Quite the Thing



Chasing Summer Heat Away. Berg Lake, at the Heel of Tumbling Glacier, Mount Robson, British Columbia, Was Selected by This Young Lady for a Cool Midsummer Dip. "Come in, the Water's Fine and Cold," She Declared. Berg Lake is Formed by the Melting of the Ice of the Great Glacier



Flo Kennedy Created a Near Riot When She Walked Down Broadway Wearing Dainty, Ruffled Pantalettes of White, Trimmed with Black Satin



Babes in the Woods, with Variations, Carving a Ghost Gray Tree in the Famous Silver Forest of Rainier National Park, Washington. Fifty Years Ago this Forest, the Only Stand of Alaska Cedar in U. S., Was Devastated by Fire. Afterwards a Blizzard Stripped the Bark from the Trees and They Weathered to a Wonderful Silver Color Without Rotting



Beauty Displays the Latest in Feminine Pajamas. They Are Called Oxford Bags. Photo Shows Kathryn Ray, Beauty Contest Winner of New York City, and Star in "A Night in Paris," Displaying the Latest of Milady's Nighties. They Are Made of Fuchsia Satin and Silk Crepe in Orchid Shade



During the Recent Indian Pow-wow at Banff, Canada, Four Stony Indian Chiefs Expressed a Desire to Take up the Game of Golf. Photo Shows Chief Green Hills Driving, While Chiefs Sitting Eagle, Yellow Eagle and Spotted Eagle Look On



Senorita Trini, Famous Spanish Dancer, Returning from Spain, Introduced a New Fad, the President Coolidge Fan and Huge Spanish Comb She is Wearing



One of the First Two-Thread Sewing Machines Manufactured by Elias Howe, Sewing Machine Inventor, is Owned by Mrs. F. H. Fournier, Long Beach, Calif. It is in Good Running Order Altho 74 Years Old. There Are Only Two in Existence



The Photo Shows a Texas Rattlesnake Hypnotizing His Prey, a Chaparral Bird, Just Before He Coiled to Strike and Clutch the Luckless Bird in His Fangs



Many Famous Beauties of the Pacific Coast Vied for Honor of First Place in the "Beautiful Back" Contest, Sponsored by the Pacific Coast Association of Chiropractors, and Held in Los Angeles. Part of the Judging Was Done by Noted Artists. Photo Shows Line-up When Judging in This Novel Contest Was in Progress

What's the Beef Outlook?

By R. M. Green

BY THIS time it seems clear that if "every dog has his day," 1926 has been a day for the man who raises cattle rather than for the one who finishes the animals. While no one can see ahead with infallibility, a majority of the known factors point to this situation being maintained thru the rest of 1926.

Cattlemen who are the most experienced are the first to get impatient with any talk of cattle shortage. Many are inclined to say "there ain't no such animal." Cattle supply certainly is a most shifty thing. This is due to several reasons. In the first place, at the very time supplies are being cut down on farms and ranges, the market supply may be increased by the sale of breeding stock. Then when it appears that there might be a shortage because of reduced herds, supplies are kept up by the marketing of younger cattle of lighter average weight. What appeared to be a shortage in the offing is kept from being one by a quicker turnover of young stuff. This marketing of young stuff frequently is encouraged by a relative scarcity of stockers and feeders, and a consequent high price for them, as in 1926. While this is going on, cows and heifers are being retained in herds to a greater extent than usual. This makes for a temporary shortage of this class of cattle, but is preparing the foundation for increased production of other classes a little later.

With weaker stocker-feeder prices there is an inclination to cease marketing so much young stuff and to hold the animals back to be sold later as 2-year olds or 3-year olds. It might seem that in between there would be a shortage of 2's and 3's, or of the cattle of heavier weights. In the meantime, however, demand for heavier weight carcasses has lessened so the smaller supply meeting a smaller demand is ample supply after all. And so it goes. Any shortage of cattle is likely to be a temporary one for some particular class of cattle. The effect on prices is much more gradual and less acute than in the case of hogs, wheat and a number of other farm commodities.

The cattlemen, for these reasons, is no doubt right in believing that the ordinary observer overestimates the effect of shortage in cattle supply.

While there are fewer cattle in the country than a year ago, the principal decrease is in the number of cattle produced the last year or two, and not in the number of cattle being fed. The low corn price of the last year has contributed to a bigger proportion of receipts than usual being corn-fed. Therefore any scarcity resulting from fewer cattle is likely to be in special classes of fed cattle, or in stockers and feeders and the common classes.

Favors the Range Producers

The supply situation this fall appears to favor the range producer of the common to medium classes of cattle rather than corn-fed cattle from feed lots of the Corn Belt.

Demand for beef is quite sensitive to trends in general business conditions. A decided turn in the general level of prices usually is reflected in a turn in cattle prices within three to six months.

While the volume of business this year has held up in many industries to that of last year, or has even surpassed last year's volume, it generally has been maintained only with price reductions. Fisher's index number of commodity prices now stands at 147.7, compared with 161.4 a year ago.

The previous decline from April, 1923, to July, 1924, reached the low point of 142.3 about the middle of July, 1924. With general business conditions, as favorable as they now are, a much lower drop in price level than that reached in 1924 is hardly to be expected. There is some reason for believing we are nearing the end of general price recessions for a time.

No immediate turn is indicated, however. This being the case, and the season of the year now approaching when cattle movement lends a seasonal weakness to the supply side of the market, there is little indication of improved demand of any consequence until after the first of the year.

For the first six months of the year receipts of cattle have been heavier than a year ago. A larger proportion than usual are fed cattle of choice grade.

Stocker and feeder movement during May was about the same as a year ago, and during June, 10 per cent heavier than a year ago. The total stocker and feeder movement from January to June inclusive was about 90 per cent of that of a year ago. The movement to seven principal Corn Belt states from 12 of the largest markets, during the same period, was 96 per cent of what it was a year ago. Movement to states furnishing a high percentage of finished cattle is within 3 per cent of what it was a year ago. There has been a larger percentage in the movement than a year ago of light weight stockers, 700 pounds and down, and the preference is still for this type.

The movement of Southwestern grass cattle and Western range cattle promises to be lighter than a year ago. Good pastures to date and unsatisfactory markets, however, have delayed the marketing of these cattle. Many of the Southwestern grass cattle are being caked and given a short round of feeding.

With dry weather in Montana and the Northwest, and in Kansas, Oklahoma and some other sections, a spurt in the delayed grass cattle movement in September or October is not unlikely.

The average price of all beef cattle at Chicago in January of this year was 106 per cent of the January, 1925, price. However, the July average for this year was only 78 per cent of the price in July a year ago. With such a liquidation of values in the fore part of the year, there should be an increased chance of price improvement later on.

There is about a 50-50 chance on the October or November market, depending on the way supplies move in the meantime. The thing, however, that throws the balance against the proposition this year is that demand, with an increase in price, is still on the down grade. Furthermore, this situation prevails at the very time when seasonal conditions lend further weakness to the market on the supply side.

Because of the later movement of grass cattle, many of which are in better condition than usual, and some of them grain fed more than usual, and still more because there is little in the demand situation to suggest substantial price improvement until after the first of the year, judgment based on the known facts seems to favor the earlier fall market for fed cattle in general. Any scarcity this year apparently will be in stockers and feeders and common cattle, as suggested previously.

Increasing Federal Revenues

PROSPERITY at high tide keeps on increasing federal revenues despite tax reduction. July revenues were 236 million dollars, against 195 millions last year, and expenses were 197 millions, against 235 millions last year. This is a reversal



of the balance, almost exactly. In fact, 41 million dollars not needed from July receipts was applied on the national debt.

Thanks to surpluses applied to debt payment, the interest charge this year is 2 1/2 million dollars a month less than last year, and now amounts to about 65 millions a month. Since the war, debt reduction has lowered interest charges by 25 million dollars a month.

The Democrats are demanding further tax reductions, fearing that Coolidge will come in and make reductions in taxes just before the 1928 election. But if interest is steadily reduced isn't that tax reduction, and of the best kind? In such prosperity as the present taxes are readily paid, and if applied to reducing the national interest-bearing debt, future taxation will be less. Debt payment seems the wisest policy under such conditions.

Our Road and Car Record

THE United States has more improved roads than all other nations of the world combined, as well as 81 per cent of all motor vehicles in the world, according to a statement by the American Road Builders' Association. The United States spent \$1,000,200,000 last year for highways, and registered 10,054,247 automobiles.

The comparative prosperity of the United States as shown by the progress in road building is impressive. Out of 2,000,000 miles of highways in the United States on June 1, approximately 1/2 million miles had been surfaced by federal, state and local agencies. Of this mileage, 35,000 was completed last year.

The United States registered one automobile

to every 5.7 persons, as compared with one car for 12 persons in Canada, the nearest competitor. In Afghanistan but one automobile was registered for every 63,306 population, and but one person in 40,000 in Abyssinia has a car. In Germany, but one person in every 1,935 owns an automobile.

The figures, altho interesting for their curious one-sidedness, also show conclusively that the United States needs improved highways to a far greater extent than at the present time, and much in excess of other nations.

Sherwood Eddy in Russia

A DISPATCH from Moscow by Junius B. Wood, the Chicago News Russian correspondent, quotes a former Kansan, Sherwood Eddy, in praise of soviet policies. "Our group," Mr. Eddy is quoted as saying of a party now traveling in Russia on a tour of investigation, "intends to study facts and report them to America on our return. We hope our group will be the forerunner of an official group and recognition of the present government of Russia."

A surprising feature of such a favorable attitude toward Russia is Mr. Eddy's standing as a religious leader, the prejudice against the soviet being largely religious. Nevertheless, Mr. Eddy is quoted as saying in Moscow: "Yours is a country where man no longer exploits man. In its great daring ideal it is the only nation that challenges the world. Many nations professed friendship for China, but I find this is the only nation that has actually made a stand for Chinese liberty and justice."

Usually when one nation stands for liberty and justice in behalf of any nation but itself, there is a bug under the chip, and this may be the case with Russia in China. But Russia, in Mr. Eddy's optimistic view, is "a challenge to the rest of the world, to nations ruled by swollen, selfish capitalism." Russia, it is true, does not exploit men under the form of capitalism, but it would be a mistake on that account to infer that there is freedom in Russia, or greater freedom than in capitalistic countries. Repression in Russia is greater rather than less than in the United States.

On the other hand, capitalism is not exactly like the Bourbons of France or the Hohenzollerns or Romanoffs—it learns as it goes along. Russia condemns the American Federation of Labor as a capitalistic organization, and generally condemns American labor, but American labor is getting along so well and progressively improving its relative status to such an extent that it prefers capitalism to communism. In fact, capitalism is in a fair way to becoming harnessed in this country by the masses or the public for the general good, which cannot as yet be said for communism in Russia. On the other hand, communism in Russia is young. As it challenges the rest of the world it can hardly obtain a fair hearing from the rest of the world. In this country minds are closed against any good out of Russia. Mr. Eddy's group will have a hard time getting a fair hearing, or any hearing at all.

Dangers of Paternalism

THE dangers of paternalism in the United States were called to the attention of the lawyers recently in a report submitted at their Denver convention by Fred Dumont-Smith of Hutchinson, who acted as chairman of the committee on American citizenship.

The report said in part:

"The Roman citizens bartered their ancient liberties for bread and circuses. The American citizen today freely barter his individual liberties and rights for government bounties and bonuses. He demands government interference in everything and surrenders freedom and his individuality for it."

"The old virile spirit is waning to extinction. The American citizen is being pauperized by government alms. If he supports the government he asks the government in return to support him. If prices are too high, instead of doing without, he wants the government to lower them; if they are too low, he wants the government to raise them."

"He wants the government to build his roads, educate his offspring, sanitize him, physic him, bring his children into the world, prescribe his diet, and tell him what to believe in matters of conscience."

"This tendency, constantly accelerated, is furthered by powerful groups, some of whom have selfish interests at stake, but by many whose leaders are impelled by the loftiest motives and seek them on the grounds of economic or social welfare."

The United States leads the world in social service, in charity and in other activities designed to raise the standard of citizenship. Nearly all this work has been done by our private citizens and by our smaller units of government. We are proud of this as a measure of our high civilization.

But here of late the tendency has grown to let the Federal Government do the bulk of the work. As a result bureaucracy has grown in a degree never dreamed of in the early days of the republic and there are many folks who seem to feel that the Government at Washington should regulate not only the economic but also the social activities of our life. There is a danger here which should not be lost sight of in our present day of prosperity. We will only remain free and happy if we continue to govern ourselves.

The Maid of the Mountain

By Jackson Gregory

(Copyrighted)

THEY'RE close by, Mr. Baron. So close, I expect we better talk low if we don't want 'em to hear everything we say. They're hang-dogs," and he suddenly lifted his voice mightily. Then, lowering it again, "They want to grab you all right, and make you all the trouble they can; but first they want to grab her!"

"Her?"

For answer, Sin-Badger leered knowingly at him. He leaned closer, whispering now, his eyes as bright as coals of fire.

"They're trying to grab her; then they'll get the goods on her by the old-fashioned way of framing her up. They're trying to make trouble for you; to run you out. Mart Willoughby's dead; so it's just you and Conroy now. Once he runs you out or slams you in the brig, he's got the game. . . the Big Game . . . by the tall! Things are coming along to a quick finish. You got her hid away all right this time. But you got to stick close, seeing as how this is a homestead you're taking up, and how if they get you out of the way before your title is clear, one of Conroy's men can come in and jump your claim! That's why you got to stick close. But while you do that, I can ramble wide and free! And I'll get things moving!"

Monte appeared mystified. Bill Badger snorted for any man to hear.

"When it comes to blowing off all you know, it's a fine thing to batten down your hatches, and I'm with you there, Mr. Baron! You don't have to open up a bit and I'm not the man to ask it, am I? But, now you're home, I'll hoist every foot of canvas and scoot with the wind."

"Sin-Badger, will you ever talk so a man can understand you? What do you mean?"

Badger stared at him and then laughed. And in his laugh, as in his look and every word, was unbounded admiration of the other's astuteness.

"I've held the fort while you took a look 'round," he said and lumbered to his feet. He caught up his rifle and turned to the door. He lifted a respectful forefinger to his forehead. "The course is laid out, sir; all we got to do is sail her straight ahead. And, good night, Mr. Baron."

Monte, wearied with his long walk and having matters enough to think upon, said an absent "Good night," and was glad of a door softly closed after the departing Badger. Thereafter he sat a long time, plunged into the profundities of thought.

"I promised to see her tomorrow . . . They'll be watching. Masters and his men Tom Cable and Jerry and all the rest. They'll watch every step I take. If I should lead them to her, it would be unforgivable. If I did not keep my word and go to her. . . I'd rather die than not keep my word to her; . . . I wonder. . ."

When a man, young like Monte Baron and with an eager heart, begins to "wonder" there are no boundaries set against his mental travelings. He sat on, pondering, groping, grappling with his own impulses. . .

He realized suddenly that it was three o'clock; that, if he was to be good for anything, come another day, he must have a little sleep. He locked his two doors, a rare thing with him; he set his windows like traps, so that if a man touched any one of them from the outside it would fall with a crash to awaken him; he placed his rifle across the foot of his bed and, fully dressed, threw himself down to sleep.

Where Youth Helps

The sun tipped the edge of the cabin windows with gay light and Monte awoke. And, tho he had slept so short a time, such is youth and vigor and the resurgent tide of well-being which floods in upon the two, he awoke refreshed. On the instant jumping up, with thoughts flocking back upon all that had happened, he was all burning ardor to be stirring. There was so much to be done; he had made a promise; Masters and his men were to be taken into consideration; daylight would soon flood thru the mountains.

Before he breakfasted he began tumbling his books about. There were

so few he had brought here with him! Nothing, he decided, for Bab. That would be his first gift to her: a book. Where would he find it? Crescent City was nearest. But there, like as not, he would encounter either Philip Conroy himself or one of his lieutenants, for he had many, and they would be on the lookout for him by now. In the opposite direction, if he crossed a barren ridge and thereafter traversed Dry Valley, he would come to Camp Custer. Camp Custer appealed to him; in the first place, he knew no one there, and no one there would be looking for him; in the final place there were good schools up and down the valley, and in the little town he would perforce find a store of some kind where books, school books if nothing else, were to be had. He made his coffee and ate the while, and was out-doors before he had been astir twenty minutes. And as, rifle in hand and knapsack on back, he turned down toward the camp where Bill Badger and his "crew" were, he wondered how many of Philip Conroy's hired eyes were upon him.

He found the entire crew about, Bill Badger restless and prompting them with seafaring curses.

"Sin-Badger, I'm off for the day. Come along with me a little way."

"Aye, aye, sir!" cried Badger, and snatched up his gun and followed. Over his shoulder he fired back a final: "Step lively, you gobs! Remember what I told you: We're getting ready!"

Once out of sight and sound of the camp Monte explained only far enough to say:

"I'm off to Camp Custer. . ."

He might have added something had not Bill Badger, wildly joyous, gripped him by the hand, shouting out:

"At last! And a great day it is! . . . Now, listen; you're marking your first run-in on them?"

Into Dry Valley

Monte, surprised at Badger's enthusiastic behavior, said:

"Yes. But. . ."

"You know the main trail; you'll not miss it. I'll follow along for a couple of miles, and make dead sure nobody sails along in your wake. Oh, you'll slip out of harbor clear and no doubt of that. All right; that you can trust to me. Now, when you get over High Crest and drop down into Dry Valley, you'll come first of all to the Henry

Anderson ranch. He's with us, Mr. Baron; with us eye, tooth and big toe nail. You ups and says to him who you are; and you'll just say where you're going. And he'll run like there was a fire, out to his barn and get you a horse saddled before you can step to the pump and swallow two cups of water. From there on, with that horse of Henry Anderson's under you, you'll cover the seventeen miles into Custer in about an hour and a half, which is going some over that trail! And which is saving you about eleven hours on the round trip. And . . ."

"I don't know Henry Anderson; I never heard of him!"

"That makes no what's-the-difference!" cried Badger warmly. "You just tell him who you are and the deal's turned."

"What I wanted to tell you, Sin-Badger. . ."

"I know, don't I? I'll watch 'em like a hawk. They'll never know from me or from any man in the crew, which way you went. And, as for her, . . . they won't get anything out of me, Mr. Baron. And not out of the crew, I'll go good for that. If she shows up, we're for her; we're ready to stand between her and all hell, if it breaks loose in a cyclone with an earthquake tied to its tail. You go on with the big game and we'll play out our string here! . . . Now I'll drop back and hide; if any man tries to step along in your trail I'll get him!"

There were times when Monte Baron was forced to judge his chief henchman half mad; at other times Sin-Badger seemed to him a degree more hopelessly insane than that. Now all that he could do was to strike out toward Camp Custer and allow the inexplicable to remain for the present beyond explanation. Incidentally he had no thought of turning in at the Henry Anderson ranch. . .

Yet, tho it was little after six o'clock in the morning when he saw the last of Sin-Badger, it was about half past six in the evening when he returned to Sin-Badger's camp. For the Anderson place lay athwart his way, and his good fortune led him to Anderson himself in one of his lower fields. Monte stopped to pass the time of day. He marked how the farmer, a stalwart, well-to-do, keen-edged fellow of forty or forty-five, eyed him queerly.

Within two minutes Anderson had

demanding bluntly: "You're Mr. Baron, ain't you?" And when Monte admitted he was, Anderson shook hands warmly, invited him up to the house and in the end insisted upon letting him have a saddle horse for the rest of the trip into Custer.

"We'd ought to be friends, being neighbors, Mr. Baron," he said. And then he grinned and, shaking hands again as Monte prepared to ride away: "I guess we will be, huh? . . . Give my respects to Bill Badger."

And so, at Anderson's insistence and because Monte saw the likelihood of a horse being a fortunate card to hold in his deck if he was to continue to have dealings with Ed Masters, Monte rode back into camp in the dusk. His knapsack was now bumping at his saddle-horn; and never had a knapsack been tighter packed with a more carefully selected freight. Monte was all eagerness to be away again; to hasten once more to a meeting with Bab.

"Hands Up"

After a dozen words with Bill Badger Monte was back in his cabin. As he flung open his door the deputy sheriff cried out in his unimaginative style: "Hands up!"

Monte stuck his hands in his pockets. "Now, what?" he asked.

There were two of Masters' pack at his heels. Tom Cable and the boy-man-wolf, Jerry. Jerry, having his orders struck a match and lighted a candle. Tom Cable, like Masters, all suspicion, held his rifle ready to snap to his shoulder. Monte, tired from his day's labor and disgusted, sat down.

"I hope you're having a good time," he said. And then, anger surging high within him, "What the devil do you want, any way?"

"Look in his kit, boys," snapped Masters, ignoring him. "Let's see what he went for and what he's brought home with him!"

Jerry, again acting the minor part, spilled forth the contents of Monte's knapsack. He sat back on his haunches, marveling.

"Books!" he muttered. "And damn-fool grub stuff. . ."

Masters, with an impatient boot kicked the assortment hither and yon across the floor, making his swift examination. He grunted.

"Look here, Baron. . ."

"I'm looking. And, everywhere I look, I find an interfering fool!"

Masters, grown boilingly angry, caught him by the shoulder.

"I'll put you under arrest. . ."

"Come on. Let's go!" Monte shook off the detaining grasp and stood up. "I'm getting tired of hearing about it. I'm ready and more than ready to see the inside of your jail. And then to see the best lawyer in your county and dig out the reason for all this. Let's hammer the trail to Crescent, Masters."

"Look for the girl!" commanded Masters. "All thru the shack; in the cellar; everywhere. You, too, Tom; go with Jerry. I'll watch this bird."

Monte Baron, sitting back comfortably, relaxed throat his tired body and thanked God he alone knew where Bab was and that she was a good dozen miles away. . . He was thinking: "I wish they'd get out of the way; I want to see her again, tonight; I can't start until they're gone. . ."

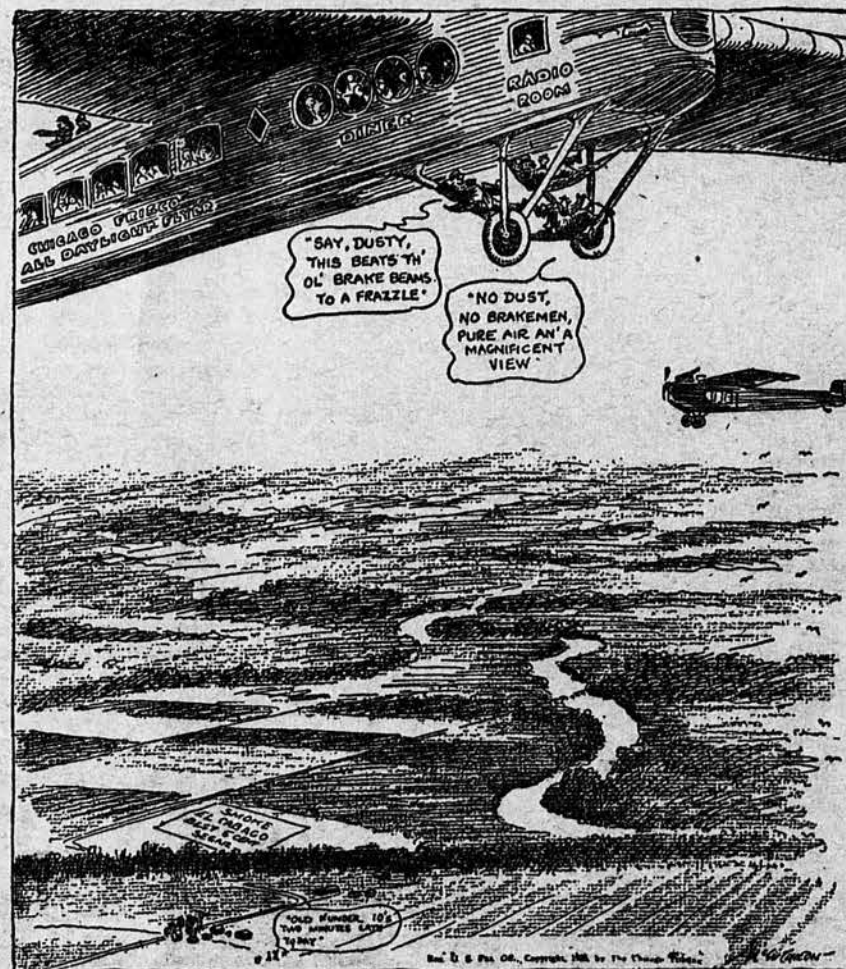
Tom Cable and Jerry rummaged high and low; they knocked things about, upset every article which they could knock over, did what small damage they found a ready way to do, and in the end came back with blank faces.

Monte was surprised when at length Masters withdrew, taking his men with him. Yet Bill Badger's words returned to him, those sly words of a sly individual: It was Bab they wanted first. And therefore, trusting to use him as bait to trap her, they were constrained to let Monte go free.

"If I try to go to her tonight they will try to follow. . ."

Too Many Trails!

He replaced in his knapsack all those articles which Masters had kicked about the floor; he found a crust of bread and some cheese and filled a cup



—From the Chicago Tribune
Hoboes on the Airways of the Future!

with water, making a hasty meal. When he looked at his watch it was after seven o'clock. He thought of Bab awaiting him. . . . Could they follow him in the dark? There were four or five or six of them; they would be on his trail the instant he shut the door after him. He filled his pipe; he struck a match; and then, before the little flame was lowered to pipe bowl he thought of the one prince of faithfulness in the wide world; old Sin-Badger. He slipped his arms thru his knapsack straps, caught up his rifle, blew out the candle and went hurrying down the wooded slope to Bill Badger's camp. Into Badger's attentive ear he whispered his desires. And Badger, asking no question, catching thru his alertly imaginative mind enough of an explanation to suffice him, called loudly to his "crew." And they, accustomed to snapping orders, came hurriedly.

"You see, Andy!" Those were his first words. "I told you; now's no time to desert ship! You stick and obey orders, and before the next full moon all hands pull down double rations and double pay. Come ahead, boys; every man with a gun in his hand, to use like a belaying pin at close quarters. Ready? For God's sake, Lingo, change your boots from your hands to your feet! Now. . . . Step!"

Mystified, they followed. And mystified half an hour later, deep in the woods, they obeyed his second command, a command whispered now. It was pitch dark here, and Bill Badger could tell one man from another only by feeling him over with his big hands and then asking him huskily who the devil he was.

"Sh! Now, when I say the word, we scatter. We all steer roundabout courses, keeping in the darkest places, figuring to lead anybody that follows all the way from one mile to two from here. Then you can circle back to camp and go to bed. That's all there is to it. Now. . . . Step!"

He had indicated roughly their general directions. Monte started out at right angles to the course he meant to take; the four others moved away in four other directions. If Ed Masters and his men followed this far, as they would have found no difficulty in doing, at this moment their one crowning difficulty would be presented them. For in this dark no man at ten paces could have told Monte Baron from Badger or Lingo or Andy or Smalley. Masters would be driven to split forces, and now Monte had met the least fear of being followed. If one man did seek to hang to his heels in this dark and thru these woods, where Monte alone knew what he was about and where he was going, it was a game which Monte was willing enough to play. He struck out rapidly.

"My only regret," he thought as he dwelt upon the loyal resourcefulness of Bill Badger, "is that the man is doomed to disappointment. When I fail to make all his fanciful dreams come true he'll never cease cursing me and thinking me a traitor to him."

A long, hard walk lay before him; a way among deep dark brushy tangles to penetrate and fight thru or to make a tedious way about; with steep mountains climbing to undertake, with rocks and logs lying unseen across his pathless way. And all the while impatience drove him; he remembered, as the last night were tonight, how Bab had looked at him when he would not stay longer.

Place Was Cheery

Bab was asleep. She had lived thru a day set apart from all other days and now, with traces of tears on her cheeks, she was smiling. For at last all that which had been denied her, waking, was hers to the uttermost in her clocking dreams. There was still a wan glow of light in her cavern since, just before giving Monte up, she had piled her fire high to have the place cheery and bright and warm for his coming.

It had been a day of hours which raced and hours which crawled like crippled things. Hers heretofore had been a life filled to overflowing with much that is glorious, but starved for human companionship and love and understanding. Last night she had slept little and she had risen early, early this morning. As her eyes had flown wide open she had started up, looking for Monte. All day long she

had given full free sweep to her thoughts that coursed after Monte. She had passed from certainty that he would come soon to certainty that he would never come again. He had left her last night because he did not like her; and the stricken hours crept by like a large segment of eternity. Then hope had flowed back into her eager heart; she gathered wood above and on the mountainside and tossed it down thru the crevices and prepared for him, singing and glowing and joyous thruout every fiber of her electrified being with certainty that he would come. . . . soon!

Now, tired out by emotional conflict and her labors, she was asleep. No sooner had she drifted into unconsciousness than were her hopeful fancies freed; she dreamed of Monte: of Monte taking her by the hand and leading her thru moon-glories to places so beautiful that their beauty was above all earthly loveliness: of little blue lakes under the stars where she and Monte wandered hand in hand, where they swam and laughed together: of spaces of tall grasses and flowers where Monte walked at her side and she stopped to pick the most heavenly fragrant of the red and blue blossoms, to brush his cheek with them and then fasten them in her hair. He repeated to her his songs out of books; she sang him her own little songs.

Now she was dreaming that Monte

was calling her. The smile to which her lips trembled softly, and the track of tears on her face told the story of the day. When not Joy's handmaiden she was Sorrow's slave. She stirred a little, still asleep; her lips parted to form the word which she whispered in her soul:

"Monte!"

"Little Running Water. . . . Bab. . . ."

And now Bab started up, sitting straight, her heart leaping, sleep shed from her eyes.

"Monte. . . . Oh, Monte! . . . You did come. . . . really!"

It was almost dark; her fire had burned very low. Yet Monte made out vaguely the slim form in white, a whitish blur against a midnight-black curtain. She came running to him, her hands outstretched, her hair down over her shoulders, her little white feet noiseless upon the rock floor.

"Monte!"

"Bab. . . ."

"You did come! I knew you'd come! But I got scared you mightn't! I waited a long, long time; then I cried because I thought you wouldn't come and I went to bed and cried some more and I guess I went to sleep. Oh, Monte. . . ."

Their hands met and clasped. There was a new passionate warmth in Monte Baron's grip; Bab's fingers clung desperately to his.

"Gee!" said Bab, not understanding that she was doing all the talking.

"I'm glad you're here. Wait a minute; I'll get the fire going; I've got the biggest bunch of wood I ever piled up."

For More Wood

She gave his hands a sudden, fleeting squeeze and ran for more wood. He dropped his knapsack and rifle and hurried after her. He tried to do everything, but Bab, knowing her way so much better and just where to seek, forestalled him. Her faggots were the first flung upon the coals. Hers was the truer knowledge in fire building; she cast on dry pine needles and cones and the blaze spurted up, stabbing mightily and gloriously at the dark. Monte, with an armful of wood, stopped dead in his tracks. Bab's slender self in a homemade nightgown of white flannel which covered her from throat to pink toes, stood revealed.

"Golly, it's good to see you, Monte. . . . Monte! What's the matter?"

Monte turned his back square upon her and marched to the fire to occupy himself exclusively with a deal of unnecessary poking and shifting of burning embers.

"I'll get the fire going good," he said, "while you run and dress."

"I'm not cold," said Bab.

"But. . . ."

"But, what?" said Bab.

"You see," said Monte, on his knees now, expending all of his ardor upon (Continued on Page 14)

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Arkansas City	Lawrence
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Concordia	Ottawa
Eldorado	Parsons
Emporia	Pittsburg
Fort Scott	Pratt
Great Bend	Salina
Herington	Topeka
Hutchinson	Wellington
Independence	Wichita
Iola	Winfield

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Aguilar	Grand Junction
Alamosa	Las Animas
Boulder	Longmont
Canon City	Loveland
Colorado Springs	Monte Vista
Delta	Montrose
Denver	Sterling
Durango	Trinidad
Fort Morgan	Walsenberg
Glenwood Springs	Wray

MISSOURI

Boonville	Kirkville
Brookfield	Macon
Cape Girardeau	Marshall
Carthage	Maryville
Chillicothe	Mexico
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Hamilton	Nevada
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Jefferson City	Sedalia
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Trenton

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Fun With Puzzles and Riddles



U—It is strange I am sure,
But I never have heard,
Not a single name
Of any U-Bird,

But a Hawk or a Buzzard
Might very well choose
Some pleasanter names
And spell them with U—s.

It's a Noun

English Teacher: Frank, what kind of a word is "clumsiness"?

Frank: A noun.

Teacher: No, it isn't. A noun is the name of something.

Frank: Well, they used to call me Clumsiness.

Dean Writes to Us

I am 9 years old this month. I will be in the fourth grade this fall. I live 1 1/4 miles from school on a 160-acre farm. I have one sister and no brothers. My sister's name is Nyla Del. For pets I have three cats, a dog named Pal and 12 chickens. I wish some little boys and girls would write to me.

Agenda, Kan. Dean Anderson.

Katherine Has Five Cats

I am 6 years old and in the first grade at school. I do not have far to go to school. For pets I have five cats. Their names are Stripe, Martha, Pinky, Tidy and Ship. I like to read the Young Folks' page.

Katherine Eloise Dull.

Morrowville, Kan.

Half Square Puzzle

1. — — — —
2. — — — —
3. — — — —
4. — — — —
5. — — — —

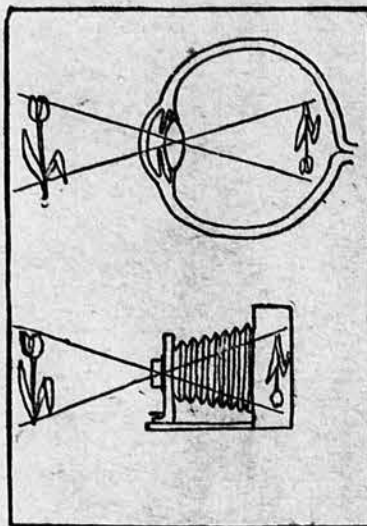
1. Utensil used in eating; 2. Outline; 3. Cereal; 4. Upon; 5. North (abbreviated.)

The problem is to fill the above

rows of dashes with words which will read the same across the columns as down the columns. The definitions of the words to be supplied are given below the dashes. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.

Living Inventions

by Gaylord Johnson



The Camera in the Eye

Few modern inventions have proved more valuable than the camera. It is used for thousands of purposes. In cheap box-form it enables even a child to preserve a record of happy vacation days. Constructed with elaborate scientific exactness, it enables the astronomer to pass on to others the awe-inspiring views seen thru giant telescopes. Attached to the microscope, the camera reveals the amazing perfection of structures totally invisible to the unaided eye. In especially constructed form it provides moving picture entertainment and instruction for the entire world.

It is only within the past century that the miracles of photography have appeared, yet the structure of every camera on earth was anticipated by Mother Nature in the first eye ever developed.

In the seeing organ of man and ani-

mals every part of the photographic camera is found in perfection. There is the double-convex, or "positive" lens, producing an inverted image upon the retina (the equivalent of the photographic plate.) There is the "iris", automatically opening and closing to regulate the amount of light entering the pupil. The "iris-diaphragm", found on nearly all cameras, is only a mechanical copy of the human iris. And there is the eye-lid, the equivalent of the "shutter" that makes the exposure. If you doubt that the eye is really capable of taking a permanent picture you can, with a little trouble, make a practical camera from the eye of a cow or sheep. Photographs have even been taken with the multiple eye of the bee. In this case a group of tiny photographs are produced, like a polka-dot pattern. Could any further evidence be needed that Nature was indeed the first camera manufacturer?

We Hear From Evelyn

I am 8 years old and in the third grade. I live 1 1/4 miles from school. I have one brother. His name is William. He is 13 years old. For pets I have a dog, a cat and a calf. My dog's name is Hoots, my cat's name is Tom and my calf's name is Tiny. We live on an 80-acre farm. I help my mamma raise chickens. I enjoy reading the children's page and wish that some of the girls my age would write to me.

Zenda, Kan. Evelyn Doolin.

To Keep You Guessing

Why is anything that is unsuitable like a dumb person? Because it won't answer.

Why does a tall man eat less than a short one? He makes a little go a long ways.

Why are hot rolls like caterpillars? Because they make the butterfly.

Which are the oldest knives and forks? Fingers and teeth.

What is the difference between a hungry man and a glutton? One longs to eat and the other eats too long.

What food represents a letter and the speaking of it? B-utter.

What table articles are chips from the old block? Tooth-picks.

What food is an unknown quantity? Hash.

What dessert represents visible pain? C-ake.

What food represents a carriage and a period of time? Cabb-age.

What man has a thousand hands?

The man who employs a thousand men.

What is the greatest terrifier? Fire. How do eggs show their anger on being called hegg? By becoming egg-sperated.

Has Plenty of Pets

I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade. We live 7 miles from school. I only missed two days last term. We drive a Ford car to school when the roads are good and when they are not good we drive a team hitched to a sleigh or wagon. For pets we have two cats, four pigs, a calf, a pony, two Bantam chickens and one Canary bird. I have one sister and six brothers. My papa has been sick for 6 or 7 years. We like to read the Young Folks' page. I would like to get letters from some girls my age.

Jewell Tombleson.
Springfield, Colo.



Almost everyone is familiar with the common cattail. Many of us know it by other names—such as candlewick, water torch, cat-bill flag, and cat-o-nine-tails, but whatever its name may be it makes a very attractive sketch in black and white. Won't you try making one? It is so easy to do.

All In One Day

"Do you like going to school, sonny?" the stranger inquired of seven-year-old Johnny.

"Oh, yes, sir," was the reply, "I like going well enough, and I like coming back, too. What I hate is staying cooped up there between times."



The Hoovers—A Lesson in Natural History

Danger in Animal T. B.

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

"Is it likely that butchering a cow said to have tuberculosis may produce the disease in the one who did the butchering?"

If the thing said about the cow was correct, my answer is yes. Butchers who have slaughtered tuberculous cattle frequently develop a warty, tuberculous growth on the hand which was in contact with the diseased flesh. Sometimes doctors who work with tuberculous tissue develop such growths. This is not likely to lead to tuberculosis of the lungs, however.

It must be remembered that consumption—the popular term for lung tuberculosis—is not the only form of the disease. Any tissue of the human body may be attacked. Tuberculosis of bones, joints, glands and intestines is quite common. The germ which causes tuberculosis in cattle is of a different type from the one which attacks human beings and causes lung disease. Very rarely does it attack the lung, but it does infect the glands and bones of human beings. Practically all of the tuberculosis human beings acquire from cattle by drinking infected milk is of the glandular and bone varieties, and usually children are the ones attacked. This accounts for 8 per cent of all human tuberculosis. You can see, therefore, how very important it is to be sure that the milk, which is so important a feature of the diet of all children, is free from the least taint of tuberculosis.

Strange to say, altho human beings are so readily infected by bovine tuberculosis, cattle have a strong immunity against human tuberculosis. Experiments made to see how the types interchanged have repeatedly failed to inoculate cattle with infection of the human type.

A new reason for making all cattle free of tuberculosis has been discovered recently in the alarming spread of tuberculosis among poultry coming in contact with tuberculous cows. The type of bacillus found in poultry is known as "avian tuberculosis." It seems to be contracted readily by fowls that forage around barnyards where cows with tuberculosis are kept. It is communicable to human beings, and we advise against the use of eggs from fowls having this disease unless thoroly cooked.

Better See a Doctor

Do you suppose that a case of piles could disable a man? That is all I know that is wrong with me, but I am "all in." J. J. D.

It is quite likely that the piles may be the cause of the trouble you are having. You do not tell me how bad the piles are, but since you are having so much trouble it is quite likely that you will have to have them removed by an operation. A good doctor can often manage this operation in his office without sending you to a hospital. He would inject each pile tumor with a local anesthetic, so there would not be much pain. Such an operation would not keep you long from your work. I recommend that you have it done.

Kansas Air is All Right

Where is the best climate for tuberculosis and what time of the year would be best to make the change? Do you really think changing climate would do any good?

Mrs. C. H. N.

There is some slight advantage to a person with tuberculosis in the climates of Arizona, New Mexico, and certain portions of Texas, California and Colorado where there are more days in the year that the patient can live outdoors. But unless one is wealthy enough to command the best attention and carry with him all the comforts of home and family, it does not pay to make the change. Kansas fresh air is as good as any. You can get well in Kansas.

Will Increase the Risk

Can a person that has a leakage of the heart take an anesthetic? Will look for answer in the Kansas Farmer. John B.

A leaky heart adds to the risk of general anesthesia, but a careful anesthesiologist can arrange it. If the condition is extreme it is well to know that almost any surgical operation can now be performed under regional anesthesia. The tissues upon which the surgeon works are deadened, but the patient

does not lose consciousness. Your other questions are perfectly sound, but not of a character to answer thru the paper. You must send a self-addressed, stamped envelope for a personal reply.

How Safe is Your Money

(Continued from Page 3)

able to borrow may be. Mr. Bishop re-its safety. Or at least the folks who are lates a case in which a man was afraid to trust his money to the bank—he preferred to bury it. One day a co-worker who didn't have the best kind of reputation, came back from the bank "cuss-in" it and everyone who had anything to do with it. Information soon leaked out that he had been refused a loan. Next day the bank-shy man dug up his money, took it to the bank and started an account. "I had the wrong idea,"

he said, "I didn't know you were so sensible about making loans."

If a bank has no favorites that, too, might indicate safety. A man of extra good standing asked his banker for a loan on his note one day, offering no further security. "Can't do it that way," the banker said. "We must treat every customer the same." The man of unquestionable character became angry, changed his account to another bank, and there obtained the loan on his personal note. Shortly before the second bank failed he changed back to the first. "I got to thinking things over," he apologized, "and wondered how many other fellows were getting money over there the same way I did. Seems to me that isn't good business."

"The condition of a bank is the same as the financial condition of its customers," Mr. Bishop resumed. "But the banker and his organization must

act as the governor on the financial engine of the community. Above all he must be able to say 'no'."

Canal Business is Better

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 5,926 commercial ships made the transit of the Panama Canal, and on these the Government collected \$22,931,762.23 in tolls. Had the 534 United States Government vessels that transited the canal paid tolls the revenue would have been increased \$926,863.04. As compared with the previous fiscal year, there was an increase of 524 in the number of commercial transits, and \$1,530,532.47 in the income from tolls.

"I am no Bolshevik," declares Mussolini. Or, as the stenographers would put it, "Dictator, but not Red."



TAKE A TRIP TODAY, any day, to Paramount's Land of Make Believe and Entertainment, land of drama, life and laughter, land where everything comes true for a couple of hours at least.

Before the day of better photoplays lots of people were all dressed up in their spare time and had no place to go.

Paramount has changed all that, because there's a Paramount Picture ready for you today at the nearest good theatre, or would be on your request.

There you enjoy great entertainment supplied by the foremost stars, directors and dramatists that Paramount's great resources and audience can attract.

You thrill to such Paramount Pictures as Gloria Swanson in the Untamed Lady, Adolphe Menjou in the King on Main Street, Jack Holt in Zane Grey's Light of Western Stars or Wild Horse Mesa.

There are plenty of people driving as far a necessary now to see Paramount Pictures regularly. Today's a good day to start.

PARAMOUNT WEEK, Sept. 5th to 11th.
Nation-wide demonstration of the quality of Paramount Pictures. See them all week at your favorite theatre.

You will enjoy these Paramount Pictures

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It's the Old Army Game
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Harold Lloyd in
For Heaven's Sake
The Runaway
The Vanishing American
Behind the Front
That's My Baby
A Social Celebrity
The New Klondike
The Blind Goddess
The Rainmaker
The Wanderer
Moana



Paramount Pictures

"If it's a Paramount Picture it's the best show in town!"

Substitute Sour Cream For Butter

By Ethel Whipple Crooks

THERE are so few recipes any more calling for sour cream that one almost forgets that there is any use for the half cup or more of sour cream that was left over from the breakfast cereal. But sour cream is hard to beat for shortening cakes, cookies and biscuits.

Cream can be substituted in any butter cake recipe, either wholly or in part. If you know the richness of your cream which you can, easily by watching the test if you sell cream, or by noticing how "deep" your separator is set, it is easy to figure out how much to use. Cream testing 40 per cent, for instance, will be 2-5 butterfat, that is, a cup of 40 per cent cream will replace 2-5 cup butter, while a cup of 30 per cent cream will just about replace $\frac{1}{2}$ cup butter, and a cup of 20 per cent cream, only 1-5 cup butter. A little more cream may be used, however, than milk, as it will not thin the batter so much. If your recipe calls for $\frac{1}{2}$ cup butter and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of 40 per cent cream will just about replace both.

In using sour cream, I like to use just enough soda to neutralize the acid, and a little baking powder. In cake baking I use $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon each of soda and baking powder to a cup of sour cream unless it is very sour. Here are some of my favorite sour cream recipes:

Sour Cream Cake

2 eggs
1 cup sugar
 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 cup sour cream, depending on the richness (fill up cup with water if only $\frac{1}{2}$ is used)
 $\frac{1}{4}$ cups flour
 $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt
 $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon soda
1 teaspoon baking powder
Nutmeg to taste, or a teaspoon vanilla or lemon flavoring

Beat eggs and sugar together, add cream. Sift salt, soda, nutmeg, and baking powder with flour into eggs and sugar. If the cream is quite thick a little more water may be needed. Sweet cream may be used in the same way, omitting the soda and using 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons baking powder. Sour cream and soda give a finer grained cake.

Sour Cream Cookies

2 eggs
1 cup sugar
1 cup thick sour cream
1 teaspoon salt
3 cups flour
 $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon soda
1 teaspoon baking powder
Nutmeg or a teaspoon vanilla

Beat eggs until light, add sugar gradually, then cream. Add flour mixed and sifted with baking powder, salt, and soda. Roll $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick on floured board. Sprinkle with sugar, roll $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick, and shape with a cutter dipped in flour. Bake in moderate oven. If made with sweet cream, instead of sour, use 3 teaspoons baking powder and omit the soda.

Cream Biscuits

Cream biscuits are easily made and delicious. Put into your flour sieve 2 cups flour, 1 teaspoon salt, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon soda, and 4 level teaspoons baking powder. Sift into a bowl and stir in $\frac{1}{2}$ cup thick sour cream and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup water. Toss on a floured board and roll lightly to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thickness. Shape with a biscuit cutter, place in buttered pan, and bake in hot oven 12 to 15 minutes until nicely browned.

Griddle Cakes

In winter a little sour cream improves the pancake batter. I use 1 or 2 eggs, 2 cups sour milk, or sour milk and cream, about 2 cups flour, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons soda, or 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons if the milk is very sour, and 1 teaspoon baking powder. This makes a very light batter. If no cream is used, 2 tablespoons melted butter or lard may be added, then it is not necessary to grease the griddle after the first time.

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.

Unionalls for Play Suits

I have always dressed my little girl in unionalls and rompers for home wear because it makes a single garment to launder and fold away each week in place of each two piece dress outfit, is easier for the child to dress herself, and gives her so much more freedom.

Any 2 year old can find his way into a romper suit, and needs only to be buttoned up. Unionalls save stockings and many a scuffed knee or shin.

Just recently I learned that I can make a big saving by making the suits myself. Everfast suiting or boil proof romper cloth may be used, and one can make two or three suits for the price of one well made "ready-made." It does not pay to buy cheaper ready made suits as they soon become flabby, do not take starch well and the buttonholes and buttons fray and tear out.

I make most of the rompers "peg top" with set-in sleeves. This pattern is both easily made and

easily altered. To lengthen the suit I rip the front seam across the waist and let it down as much as is needed. In the summer I make the sleeves rather long with a cuff, then cut it off at the elbow, finishing the upper part and saving the lower part to sew in when cool weather comes. These suits as I make them will give long wear and are full enough to conceal a flannel undershirt.

When I send my little girl to school the fall I am going to give her a cretonne washable folder containing pockets for comb, nail file, clean handkerchiefs, towel and soap box. I am sure this will solve the problem of grimy hands and tousled head as well as overcome the disgusting and unsanitary habit of borrowing and lending those articles, which is a common practice in country schools. Mrs. Truby Adamson.

Montgomery County.

An Improvised Corn Cutter

A small kraut cutter is fine for cutting green corn from the cob. Set it to slice thin and it will take off the tops of the grains and the pulp can be scraped out with a knife. E. F. Edgerton. Otero Co., Colorado.

Either Head or Heels Must Work

Maxene Lund

WHEN I was a child my mother sent me to a neighbor's home with a message. I became interested in other things and returned home without delivering it, so had to retrace my steps.

A Scandal

I never was a filly, I think.

And much it puzzles me

That in my quiet middle years

So strange a thing could be.

For as I go about the work

An honest housewife cannot shirk,

The door is opened suddenly,

And with a rush and bound,

Two arms are flung about my waist

That quickly whirl me 'round.

Then, as I turn in swift surprise,

I gaze into the fearless eyes

Of a brave fireman, or a "cop,"

Or dauntless engineer.

Sometimes it is an "airplane man"

Who's kept for me a seat,

And often just a hungry tramp,

Begging a bite to eat.

Again, a pleasant salesman, who

Would sell to me, with dollars few,

A railroad, or a racing car,

An airplane, or balloon,

A steam yacht, or a radio,

That's sure to get in tune.

And one and all think not amiss

To greet me with a hearty kiss

Or with a fond embrace.

But in the fierce policeman's glare

And in the friendly smile

Of salesman or of engineer,

I'm noting all the while

The strong resemblance I can see

To my two lads of five and three.

—Ethel Whipple Crooks.

When he found out what I had done my grandfather sighed hopelessly and said, "Well, if you haven't it in your head you must have it in your heels." That remark has always stayed with me, and a day seldom passes that I do not put it to some use.

Altho I am a farm woman with four small children, I find that by using routine and careful management I have considerable time for church work and above all to read extensively.

By routine I do not mean that I follow iron bound rules, because that is impossible, but I do mean that by doing my work systematically I form habits that lead to routine.

After breakfast I rinse and stack the dishes, doing them later as I get dinner. Then I prepare vegetables, kill and dress chicken, and do anything else toward dinner that can be done conveniently at this hour.

The children are up by now and dressed. I give them their breakfast and they entertain themselves with their sand box most of the morning. Next I clean the living and dining rooms, fold-

ing newspapers, replacing magazines, restoring furniture that has been moved and finally dust. The bed rooms then come in for their share of the cleaning. I never allow old shoes and clothing to accumulate in bedrooms and closets, and sweeping is not necessary in these rooms every day.

The porches receive as much attention every day as the rest of the house. Here again nothing is allowed to accumulate.

By nine o'clock my work is finished and I read, sew, or bake for an hour. I do most of my mending by machine. At 10 dinner is started and breakfast dishes and the separator washed.

I always prepare enough food while cooking dinner to suffice for supper. I find this a great labor saver, for then with only a few minutes' work after I have tended the evening chores, I can get supper and so have it promptly at 6:30. An extra hired man or unexpected company rarely interferes with this plan.

After dinner I have the dishes washed and kitchen cleaned by 1:30. The rest of the afternoon is free for myself or to devote to my children.

At haying and threshing time I begin not less than three days before the men are scheduled to arrive, to get all routine work out of the way. I wash, iron, clean house, gather vegetables, make salad dressing and bake all except the pies. I also dress chickens to be kept on ice, if chicken is to be served. I seldom need help at these times.

I never clean house twice a year by the old fashioned method. I calcimine a room, wash curtains, and clean rugs, whenever they are soiled, regardless of the season.

On wash days I begin the evening before, by cleaning the house thoroughly, then in the morning dusting and bed making are all the routine work necessary. I have a special menu for wash days that requires but a few minutes to prepare.

I firmly believe that we farm women should strive against being slaves to our work and I believe that attitude can be eliminated to a certain extent by properly managing our work, and having it in our heads instead of our heels."

Saving the Dessert

OCCASIONALLY come the unexpected supper guests, and the mad rush to transform the plain supper you had planned, into a company supper. Often a bit of whipped cream would transform that homely cottage pudding you had made after dinner so as not to have to build a fire for supper, into a first class dessert—if only the cream wasn't sour.

In such emergencies a can of evaporated milk will save the day. Scald a can of the milk in a double boiler for five minutes, cool and put on ice to chill. Stir milk both while scalding and chilling to prevent a crust from forming. When it is thoroughly cooled, whip it as you would fresh cream.

Little Things to Make Your Kitchen Cheery

IT IS really hard to believe how much dainty things about your kitchen, such as snowy embroidered tea towels, fluffy curtains and clever little hot pan holders, can dispel the sense of drudgery that often pervades kitchen duties. The homey teacettle-shaped holder



and the queer little faces on this group of lid lifters will help to add a cheery note to your kitchen. This group No. 5577 can be obtained stamped for embroidery and tinted, on unbleached material, with silence cloth padding and a bone ring for hanging, from the Fancywork Editor, for

65 cents. Floss for embroidering is included. Something new in the line of kitchen conveniences is this kitchen list holder which comes



ready made with pencil to match the orange colored binding, pad, bone ring for hanging and floss for embroidering. Just embroider the design in outline stitch and the list holder is ready from a convenient place on the kitchen wall or cabinet door to remind you of the groceries you need, or to pay the newspaper boy. The price of the list holder is 50 cents and it can be obtained from the Fancywork Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Fifteen hundred social welfare institutions around the world are now in charge of the Salvation Army.

For Women Especially

RECENT revival of rug weaving has so stimulated interest in this art that it now is one of the most popular fads of the moment. Women visitors to the Kansas Free Fair will have numerous opportunities to master it as demonstrations will be given daily by experts during fair week.

Textile displays also will be of particular interest to women. These will include all kinds of work with fabrics, both fancy and plain. No doubt many articles on exhibit will be duplicated when fair visitors return home.

New styles for fall and winter will be displayed by merchants down town, so that every visiting woman will have a good opportunity to window shop and "just look" to her heart's content. The women can shoo the men folks off to the livestock pavilions—or maybe they'll sneak off to watch the bathing beauties. Anyway the ladies can take their own sweet time.

Canning club demonstrations, exhibits of canned fruits and vegetables, display of cakes, bread and other foods,

THERE is an emanation from the heart in genuine hospitality which cannot be described—but which the stranger immediately feels and is put at ease.—Washington Irving.

sewing demonstrations, poultry exhibits, butter making demonstrations and the display of labor saving household equipment promise to hold something of unusual interest for women this year.

With the most up-to-the-minute in everything on display, it seems proper that the family health should get some attention. The Fitter Families contest will have its round on a much larger scale than usual. Any family entering this contest has an opportunity to take stock of its heredity, health and achievements. Each family is scored and the results are compared with national standards. Single young

adults may enter, as well as families. There is no fee, and the work is done by specialists. The contest really is a eugenic and health clinic for the diagnosis of strong and weak points in heredity, health and mentality.

All babies will be welcome over at the Baby Bunting Bungalow. Here they will be examined by experts. Information about this or other contests can be obtained from Phil Eastman, Secretary Kansas Free Fair, Topeka.

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.

Putting Down Cucumbers

I wish to put my cucumber pickles down in brine so that I can take them out and put them in vinegar as I use them this winter. What proportion of salt should I use?—Mrs. J. K.

A very good way to put down pickles in brine is to start with enough salt to cover the bottom of the jar well. Put in enough water to start the brine and cover the first layer of pickles. Add water as you add cucumbers so that there is always enough to cover. Keep adding salt so that there is always a layer of undissolved salt on the bottom of the jar when you will have a saturated salt solution at all times. You will not need to add a great amount of water as after the brine is started almost enough water will be drawn from the cucumbers.

Bow-legs and knock-knees come from lack of sunshine and proper food more often than from inheritance and walking too young.

Plenty of good air in the home is like having money in the bank, both give you that comfortable feeling.

Iodine may be better than kisses for baby's bruises. The wise mother distributes both judiciously.

To School Fresh and New

2804—For the young lady who is going away to school this design will make a delightful and serviceable dress. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust.

2633—A Typically Parisian Design. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, and 42 inches bust measure.

2457—Attractive Apron. Sizes small, medium and large.

2798—This design makes a charming outfit for the little miss who will need many dresses to keep her clean and dainty. Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10.

2644—The older girl will be pleased with a dress made after this model. Sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

2765—A Neat and Comfortable Blouse and Trousers Suit for the School Boy. Sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

2807—Fashion still decrees "slim tailored lines." Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

Any of the patterns described on this page may be ordered from the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price 15 cents each. Be sure to give size and numbers of patterns desired. Our fall catalog may be ordered also from the pattern department for 15 cents, or 25 cents for a pattern and catalog.



WHEN you want the best corn flakes, pick the original! Kellogg's—in the famous red-and-green package. They're the taste-treat supreme! The corn flakes with the wonderful flavor only Kellogg can give.

Don't let imitations disappoint you. Demand Kellogg's—and get the crispest, crunchiest corn flakes you ever tasted. Sold by all grocers. Served at all hotels and restaurants.

Kellogg's
CORN FLAKES

Imitations cannot bring you such wonder-flavor—such crisp, crunchy flakes. The genuine corn flakes have the signature of the originator, **H. K. Kellogg** on the package.

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KANSAS FREE FAIR
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A gigantic reproduction of revolution scenes, the early struggle of the nation, told by 500 costumed actors before a painting two blocks long and tons of fireworks and high explosives. The world's premier circus acts played all on a 30 acre stage before the new \$200,000 sheltered grand stand of concrete and steel.

1776 Celebrate the Sesqui-Centennial **1926**
IN TOPEKA

The Maid of the Mountain

(Continued from Page 9)

the fire, and incidentally making Bab wonder at the way he knocked burning brands about, "I want a good talk with you this time, a good long visit, if you'll let me stay; and I... we can talk better when... when you are dressed... I mean in your day clothes."

Bab, set wondering, glanced down at her gown. She felt only that in some way it displeased Monte. Perhaps he did not find her pretty thus; perhaps he found her prettier in her other clothes. She hastened away from him, back to the little recess where her pine branches were heaped and where she slept... She began a hasty dressing; and while she made her swift change she noted how Monte, still on his knees by the fire, kept his back toward her and did no end of foolish things to the fire itself. Once she called to him, in fear that he would put the fire out altogether:

"If you'll just leave it alone, Monte, it'll burn fine..."

At length Bab was properly clad, saving that she had not found time in her wild haste, to button the throat of her shirt or pull on the boots, which she brought in her hands as she came to join him at the fire.

"You came all this way, just to see me!" said Bab. "Monte, you're so good!"

Now he caught up her two hands again and Bab willingly enough dropped her boots.

"Little Running Water... Bab... I'd go a thousand miles to see you. And, if you weren't at the end of the first thousand miles, I'd just keep right on going!"

Bab, always ready for bright laughter, began laughing happily. She let her hands lie in his hands until at last Monte relinquished them slowly, regretfully.

"What you said," said Bab, "sounds like one of those booksongs you told me last night!"

Monte understood, remembering:

And fare thee well, my only Love,
And fare thee well a while!
And I will come again, my Love,
Tho' it were ten thousand mile.

"That song," Bab reminded him, far from certain that he remembered as she did, "about the red, red rose..."

"Look!" said Monte. "I've been to Camp Custer and I've brought you some books and some other things."

Half Dozen Books

He began opening his knapsack and tumbling out its contents; at this late moment he regretted that he hadn't bought all the poor little stores at Camp Custer held upon their scant shelves. He was like a fond father or mother playing Santa Claus for the first time to a wide-eyed firstborn.

There were, first of all, books, a half dozen of them. Bab looked with new eyes upon books, as one who sought hidden treasure might gaze upon the unearthed chest, double-locked, holding it. She opened them; she turned the leaves somewhat awesomely, holding more than one small volume upside down until a friendly

picture advised her of her error. And there were pictures aplenty, since Monte had not been unmindful of them; a book of fairy tales illustrated by Arthur Rackham; a book of Grimm, with the old line drawings familiar to everyone on earth... save Bab... an Aucassin and Nicolette, which one day Bab would press tight against her tumultuous bosom... and, chief among all, a couple of California state school readers; the primers used in the first grades for children six and seven years old...

"We are going to have the high time of our lives," Monte told her. "You are going to learn to read and... and I am going to learn to be a teacher! We'll learn together. Bab of mine!"

"Of yours! Oh, Monte!"

Monte wanted her in his arms. And yet there was that small voice which would not be silenced.

"Look," he said, as once already he had commanded.

He and Bab were sitting by the fire, Bab leaning against his shoulder and looking alternately up into his eyes, disconcertingly, and on the pages of the book, chance caught, wonderingly. Most of all into Monte's eyes.

"You're going to show me... everything! I know it!" said Bab.

Monte began hurriedly with the primer; the little book used in the first grade in the California public schools. There were the syllables:

"at-bat-cat-rat-mat."

When they delved further into this erudition there came:

"hat-sat-pat-fat."

This, said a footnote, was the "At Family." Monte read gropingly: Come right down to it, he began to realize that he knew precious little about this teaching business. Phonetics? They didn't teach phonetics when he was a youngster mastering the very beginnings... Bab was watching him curiously; she was giving ten times more attention to his facial expression than to the printed page. Monte cleared his throat...

"I'm going to show you, to begin with, what hat and rat and cat look like in print..."

Tho his words came to her as tho from afar, Bab, mystified, demanded:

"What do we care for them, Monte? Rat and cat...?"

Since she was leaning against his shoulder, since her hand was on his arm and slipping down toward the hand upon his book, since her being pervaded his being, Monte found his scholastic, self-imposed duties growing arduous. He stiffened, an expression of his will, and muttered:

"You can't read Browning until you've read the first reader! It's all in the game, Little Running Water. It's like... Well, you can't run and jump until you've learned to creep and walk, can you? It's like that."

"You're Good"

Bab sighed, and at last her hand, having traversed the length of his sleeve, closed tight upon his hand on the book. Then she sighed again and said dreamily, full of content:

"Show me how, Monte... Gee, you're good!"

"These are letters; this is an a and this is a b... Look here, Bab Gale; you're not stringing me along, making unholy fun of me? Swear it? Swear you don't know one letter from another?"

Bab made the ancient sign, known to boys and girls the world over whether they dwell in London slums or New York boweries or in the wilds of California's remotest backwoods, the sign of "Cross my heart and hope to die."

"Now," said Monte, a second time clearing his throat.

Bab laughed and squeezed his hand. "It's one of those times you ought to light your pipe, Monte!... But look here: Do this for me. If you're going to show me anything about reading and writing, there's one thing I want to learn first."

To Monte Baron, afloat in uncharted waters, this was at once a respite and a relief; another hand than his own was helping at the wheel.

"Yes? What is it, Running Water?"

"Show me," whispered Bab, "what Monte looks like in writing."

"If you'll put on your boots, Bab; you'll catch cold this way..."

(TO BE CONTINUED)

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Hortense

I took Hortense
To a basket ball game,
I know she was dense,
But dense is no name.
She said: "They're thick,
Or full of corn;
The ball can't stick,
For the basket's torn."

O. K. in Practice

"So you haven't proposed to your girl yet, eh?" asked a friend. "The trouble with you is you're self-conscious."

"Nonsense!" retorted the bashful suitor. "I'm conscious of her. You ought to hear my line when I'm alone!"

A Man of Parts

"Where's that dratted Simpkins?" roared the boss. "Some say he's in the credit department, some saw him in the salesroom, some claim he's in the warehouse."

"Well," replied the secretary, "you know he's an all-around man."

'Twas Ever Thus

Old Mother Hubbard went to the cupboard

To get herself some gin,
But when she got there, the cupboard was bare,

A policeman had been in.

Sherman Said It

A. E.: "Why doesn't a woman ever ask another woman's advice in choosing a dress?"

A. P.: "Why should she? You don't ask another country how to win a war."

Curious

The condemned man had once been an actor, and as he sat down in the electric chair a thought occurred to him.

"Say, warden," he demanded, "is this a rehearsal or the real thing?"

Timid Girl

"My gal saw a mouse yesterday," announced Cactus Joe. "She's powerful afeared on 'em."

"What's she do?" queried Alkali Ike. "Picked up a rattlesnake an' whipped it to death."

Endless Chain

"Willie," ordered father, "get out the mower and cut the grass."

"Aw, gee, what's the use?" expostulated the kid. "You'll just water it and make it grow again."

Dietary Note

"Could I see General Blank?"

"I'm sorry, but General Blank is ill today."

"What made him ill?"

"Oh, things in general."

Into Thin Air

"What happened to that chap who sold invisible hair nets?"

"Oh, he added vanishing cream to his line and then disappeared."

Any Girl's Choice

"Will you go for a walk?" asked the Sheik.

"Certainly not," replied the Sheba. "I'd rather ride part way, at least."

Useless

An ambulance driver, answering a hurry call for an auto accident, found nothing worse than an exasperated motorist and a car stalled in the mud.



"Say," said the driver. "I thought you said you wanted a pulmotor?"

"I did," returned the car owner, "but how in the deuce are you going to pull me out with that?"

The Boy Who Cried "Wolf!"

"This blankety-blank motor is on the bum!" snapped the sheik. "We're stalled!"

"Quit your kidding and drive up the next lane," cooed the sheba. "It's too public here."

"Don't get fresh. The blamed thing is really stalled."

Dangerous Ground

Mr. Rook was reading statistics in the newspaper.

"In New York a child is born every 2 minutes," he announced.

"Good Heavens!" exclaimed his wife in horror. "And we're planning to stay there two weeks!"

Good Material

"Say," exclaimed the movie magnate, "there's some swell stuff in that thing you dug out for me."

"Er—you mean that 'Hamlet'?" asked his right hand man.

"I guess so. I can make a swell little play putta that!"

But Just Wait!

Foreman: "What's up, Bill, 'urt yer-self?"

Bill: "No; gotta nail in me boot."

Foreman: "Why dontcher take it out, then?"

Bill: "Wot! In me dinner hour?"

Mild Disapproval

Dr. Henry Coward says that jazz is boisterous, blatant, grotesque, hideous, degrading, demoralizing, a sacrilege and a crime. We gather that there is something about jazz that Dr. Coward doesn't altogether like.

Florida's Fashionable Cows

Dr. E. L. Reed, of the Pensacola health department, spent a few days at Robertsdale and Silverhill inspecting milk cows that supply the creameries. The cattle were inspected for appendicitis.—Pensacola paper.

A Trifling Knock-out

J. T. Thompson, owner and driver of the car in which Montvano was riding was rendered unconscious for a few months, but escaped serious injury.—Jacksonville paper.

Exhausted

"What makes you so tired?" asked the motorist.

"Man," groaned the motorcycle cop. "I've been working all day trying to catch up!"

Misdirected Endearments

He—"I always kiss the stamps on your letters, because I know that your lips have touched them."

She—"Oh, dear! and to think that I dampen them on Fido's nose."

Musical Turpitude

7:30 P. M., Evening worship "An Evening with Hymns of Immorality."—Church Program in a Gloversville, N. Y.) paper.

The Price of Peace

Gibbs—"My wife and I agree on everything."

Dibbs—"Have you no opinions of your own?"

The Cupboard Was Bare

Cannibal Prince (rushing in)—"Is it too late for dinner?"

Cannibal King—"Yes, everybody's eaten."

A Dead Game Sport

Conductor—"Change for Marietta! Change for Marietta!"

Passenger—"Don't know who the girl is, but I'll chip in a dime."

So's Your Old Man

EVIDENCE IS GIVEN FOR BELIEF LAND EXISTS NORTH OF POLE—Headlines in a New Bedford paper.

Her Appetite for Matrimony SHOOTs MAN WHO WOULDN'T MARRY HER FIVE TIMES IN DUEL—Headlines in a Pittsburgh paper.

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TRADE MARK



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Prestic
Wadding

THE wadding in your shell imprisons a gas blast of several tons' power. Too fragile wadding lets this giant escape. The shots are scattered into patchy groups, velocity is low, range is poor. Yet if the wadding is too hard and loose fitting, it plows through the shot group and scatters the charge.

The famous WINCHESTER Prestic Wadding solves the problem. Cupped firmly into the shell, it tightly seals in the gas right up to the muzzle. Plastic, yet firm, it offers just the right resistance to deliver all that pent-up power squarely back of the shot charge—tremendous power, lightning velocity, utmost range.

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Smooth, even explosion—lessened recoil

Full power right to the muzzle—high velocity and extreme range

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

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

Beautiful 7-Piece Set

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE OF RATES			
Words	One time	Four times	One time
10.....	\$1.00	\$3.20	\$1.00
11.....	1.10	3.52	1.10
12.....	1.20	3.84	1.20
13.....	1.30	4.16	1.30
14.....	1.40	4.48	1.40
15.....	1.50	4.80	1.50
16.....	1.60	5.12	1.60
17.....	1.70	5.44	1.70
18.....	1.80	5.76	1.80
19.....	1.90	6.08	1.90
20.....	2.00	6.40	2.00
21.....	2.10	6.72	2.10
22.....	2.20	7.04	2.20
23.....	2.30	7.36	2.30
24.....	2.40	7.68	2.40
25.....	2.50	8.00	2.50

DISPLAY Headings

Display headings are set only in the size and style of type above. If set entirely in capital letters, count 15 letters as a line. With capitals and small letters, count 23 letters as a line. The rate is \$1.50 each insertion for the display heading. One line heading only. Figure the remainder of your advertisement on regular word basis and add the cost of the heading.

RELIABLE ADVERTISING

We believe that all classified advertisements in this paper are reliable and we exercise the utmost care in accepting this class of advertising. However, as practically everything advertised has no fixed market value and opinions as to worth vary, we cannot guarantee satisfaction, nor include classified advertisements within the guaranty on Display Advertisements. In cases of honest dispute we will endeavor to bring about a satisfactory adjustment between buyer and seller, but we will not attempt to settle disputes where the parties have vilified each other before appealing to us.

AGENTS—SALESMEN—WANTED

MEN WHO CAN SELL MERRY-GO-ROUNDS to school boards. See Miscellaneous, Playground Apparatus.

WE PAY \$48 A WEEK, FURNISH AUTO and expenses to introduce our Soap and Washing Powder. Buss-Beach Company, Dept. A59, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

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

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

WONDERFUL NEW BATTERY CHARGE Super-electrolyte. When simply poured into discharged batteries they become charged without aid of line. All garages prospective customers. Gallon free to agents. Mickman Co., St. Paul, Minn.

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

HONEY

WHITE EXTRACT HONEY; 120 POUNDS \$11.00; 60 pounds \$6.00. T. C. Veira, Olathe, Colo.

NEW HONEY, 2-5 GALLON CANS COMB \$16.00; Extracted \$12.00. Bert 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.

BUILDING MATERIAL

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

LUMBER, SHINGLES, MILLWORK, DIRECT from mill. Wholesale prices. Guaranteed grades. Quick shipment. Kenway Lumber Company, Tacoma, Wash.

RADIOS AND SUPPLIES

600-MILE RADIO—\$2.95. NEEDS NO tubes nor batteries. Simplest long distance radio made. 250,000 already have them. Sent postpaid. Order direct from this ad. Crystal Radio Co., Wichita, Kan.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

GOOD LAUNDRY WITH ELECTRIC equipment, for sale account sickness; write George Deines, Wakeeney, Kan.

FOR RENT: ONE BRICK BUILDING, new; wish man who can put in good stock of general merchandise. Only one small store in town of 150. Large territory and good location, and rent is right. Write J. E. Elliff, Otego, Kan.

PAINT

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

TOBACCO

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

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

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

DOGS

WANTED: WHITE SPITZ PUPPIES. Reagan's Kennel, Riley, Kan.

REGISTERED OORANG AIREDALE PUPS, \$10.00 each. Ed Evans, Cherokee, Okla.

WANTED: 100 WEEK; ALL YEAR; White Spitz-Eskimo puppies, Sunnyside Kennels, Havensville, Kan.

KODAK SUPPLIES AND FINISHING

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

RUG WEAVING

BEAUTIFUL RUGS CREATED FROM OLD carpet. Write for circular. Kansas City Rug Co., 1618 Virginia, Kansas City, Mo.

WOOL

WOOL WANTED: HIGHEST PRICES paid. J. S. Geiger Fur Co., 413 Delaware, Kansas City, Mo.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

PATENTS, BOOKLET AND ADVICE FREE Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, 44 G Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE

FOR SALE: ONE 4 CYLINDER 20-40 MIN-neapolis tractor, \$900.00. Consumers Sand Co., Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE: FAIRBANKS-MORSE ENGINE and dynamo complete with drive belt. In good condition, large enough for lighting small town. Otego Light Plant, Otego, Kan.

ROCK ISLAND 15-30 TRACTOR WITH TWO bottom No. 12 R. L. tractor plows, plowed less than 75 acres. Will sell for \$125 cash. Good bargain. Oursler Hdwe. Co., Leavenworth, Kan.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS: 1 TEN TON Holt rebuilt, 1 five ton Holt extra good, one 45-65 Avery, 1 new style 20-35 Rumely. Used and rebuilt machinery. Salina Tractor & Thresher Co., Salina, Kan.

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

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

PURE HARVEST QUEEN SEED WHEAT. Order now. Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

CHAMPION, EVERBEARING STRAW-berry plants, \$1.25-100. Mrs. Wm. Terras, Alma, Kan.

CERTIFIED ALFALFA SEED 22c PER pound. Kanrad seed wheat \$2.00 per bushel. Bruce S. Wilson, Keats, Kan.

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

WINTER BARLEY SEED, GROWN FOUR years successfully yielding 50 bushels per acre. \$1.25 bushel. Cunningham, Kansas, W. S. Grier.

FOR SALE: CERTIFIED SEED WHEAT; certified alfalfa seed in sealed bags, for sale by members of this association. Write for list of pure seed growers. Kansas Crop Improvement Association, Manhattan, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED: PURITY 96%, \$6.50 PER bushel; Scarified White Sweet Clover, purity 94%, \$4.25; bargain prices Red Clover, Alsike Timothy, etc. Bags free. Send for samples. Kansas Seed Co., Salina, Kan.

ALFALFA—SWEET CLOVER. New crop non-irrigated reclaimed white sweet clover seed 10c, partly hulled 8c, scarified 11c. Alfalfa seed 15c, 17c and 20c per pound. Seed rye \$1.25. Fultz and Harvest Queen seed wheat \$1.35 bushel. Jute bags 20c, seamless bags 40c each. The L. C. Adam Merc. Co., Cedar Vale, Kan.

FOR THE TABLE

FRESH YEAST FOR BREAD, POUND 35c. Lorena Wing, Marienthal, Kan.

CORN HARVESTER

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

MISCELLANEOUS

ALL WOOL YARN FOR SALE FROM manufacturer at bargain. Samples free. H. A. Bartlett, Harmony, Maine.

PLAYGROUND APPARATUS—KNOW THE joy of keeping your children at school happy every minute with a "Cheerio" Merry-Go-Round. Don't let them get hurt on devices not safe. Exhibition at the State Fairs, Topeka and Hutchinson. School Boards, please notice. Write today for description. Molby Mfg. Co., Baldwin, Kansas.

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: WYANDOTTES, ROCKS, REDS, \$9 hundred; Leghorns, \$8. Jenkins Hatchery, Jewell, Kan.

CO-OPERATIVE CHICKS—HIGHEST QUAL-ity. 7c up. Prepaid, live delivery. Write for prices. Co-operative Hatchery, Chinitoche, Mo.

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

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

FALL CHICKS FROM STOCK BLOOD-tested for Bacillary White Diarrhea, 8 cents up. Catalog. Mid-Western Poultry Farms & Hatchery, Burlingame, Kan.

BEST QUALITY CHICKS: AUGUST, SEP-tember delivery. Leghorns \$8; Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, \$9; Langshans \$10; Assorted \$7, postpaid. Ideal Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

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

QUALITY CHICKS. STATE ACCREDITED. Per 100: Leghorns \$9; Rocks, Reds, Anconas \$10; Orpingtons, Wyandottes \$11; Lt. Brahmas \$15; Assorted \$7; Large assorted \$9. Live delivery. Postpaid. Catalog. Missouri Poultry Farms, Columbia, Mo.

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

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

LEGHORNS

PURE ENGLISH AND TANCRED S. C. W. Leghorn cockerels. Andrea Poultry Farm, Holyrood, Kan.

APRIL COCKERELS; LARGE SINGLE Comb White Leghorns, \$1.00 each. Edgar Calkins, Morland, Kan.

TOM BARRON SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn cockerels from imported stock, \$1.00. Harry Baker, Louisville, Kan.

BEST TO BE FOUND, TANCRED WHITE Leghorns; cockerels 15 for \$12.00. April 1st hatch. Pure Park's Barred Rock hens for sale. R. B. Snell, Colby, Kan.

IMPORTED ENGLISH BARRON HIGH-est pedigreed blood lines. S. C. W. Leghorns, trapnested record 303 eggs, extra choice cockerels, bargain. Geo. Patterson, Richland, Kan.

MINORCAS

S. C. W. MINORCA COCKERELS, \$1.25; also pullets. Hugh Scott, Mankato, Kan.

MAMMOTH SINGLE COMB WHITE MIN-orca cockerels, \$1.25. John Molitor, Spivey, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE MINORCA COCK-erels, \$1.50. Taylor Sturgeon, Sterling, Kan.



The Activities of Al Acres—Will Someone Please Tell Al How the Game Came Out?

MINORCAS

LAST CALL ON COCKERELS, \$1.00. C. A. Detweiler, Halstead, Kan.

ORPINGTONS

CHOICE BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, half Byers blood, now \$2.50. Mrs. H. A. Dickinson, Manchester, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

"CLASSY" BARRED ROCKS, 121 PRIMUMS. Weaned chicks and adult stock. Mattie Agnes Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

MAUD SMITH 300-EGG STRAIN ROSE comb cockerels worth \$5, now \$2 and \$3. Pedigreed cocks \$3. Ernest Powell, Alden, Kan.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

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

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

POULTRY SUPPLIES

Lousy Hens and Chickens

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

LIVESTOCK

CATTLE

FOR SALE—HIGH GRADE HOLSTEIN springers and fall cows and heifers, at reasonable prices. T. B. Gledhill, Glarner & Brinkgold, West Concord, Minn.

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS, FEDERAL accredited, 6 young cows, 2 two-year heifers. All fresh soon. 2 bulls ready for service from 29 pound sire. Priced low. Geo. Downie, Lyndon, Kan.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID INDIVIDUAL 3 1/2 year old, purebred Holstein bull. Yearly record dam and sire's dam. Prize winner state fair, \$200. Guaranteed right. Adolph P. Lehner, Oconto Falls, Wis.

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

HOGS

100% O. I. C. PIGS. PETERSON & SON, Osage City, Kansas, Rt. 1.

SHEEP AND GOATS

FOR SALE—SHROPSHIRE SPRING RAMS, J. A. Lhke, Geneseo, Kan.

FOR SALE—HAMPSHIRE EWES AND Rams. W. C. Harris, Larned, Kan.

FOR SALE—40 REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE yearling and lamb rams. W. T. Hammond, Portia, Kan.

FOR SALE—TWO REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE rams. Young Scotch Shorthorn Bulls. Adam Andrew, Girard, Kan.

FOR SALE—SHROPSHIRE AND HAMPSHIRE ewes. All recorded. Cedar Row Stock Farm, Burlington, Kan., Route 2.

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

PURE BRED RAMBOULET YEARLING rams for sale. Heymann's breeding make an excellent cross with open wool breeds. Write for prices. Geo. A. Heymann, Burns, Kan.

REAL ESTATE

MISCELLANEOUS LAND

ATTENTION, Farm Buyers, anywhere. Deal direct with owners. List of farm bargains free. 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.

IMPROVED FARMS FOR RENT in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. Cheap round-trip tickets. FREE BOOKS. E. C. Leedy, Dept. 900, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minn.

THE SERVICE LAND OFFICE established for the purpose of putting the buyer and seller in direct communication. We charge but \$1 for putting a list of your property for sale on our mailing list for one year, and will send you a list of the land and property for sale of any county for \$1. The Service Land Office, Garden City, Kan.

KANSAS

FOR SALE—480 acres of choice wheat land. Samuel Andrews, Syracuse, Kan.

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

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

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

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

640 ACRES wheat land, 8 rm. modern house, 2 mi. town, high school, Logan Co. \$40 A. L. L. Teas, Inverness, Florida.

REAL ESTATE

KANSAS

A WICHITA COUNTY BARGAIN. 160 A. near county seat, 84 A. cultivation. Clifford T. Doggett, Delavan, Kan.

IMP. 800 A. Tel. R.F.D. Good wheat, corn land, \$25 A. Will divide. Want business or income. Owner Bx. 223, Garden City, Kan.

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

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

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

FOR SALE—A square level section of wheat land well improved. Located 3 mi. from good town and good school. 500 A. in cultivation of which 400 A. has been summer fallowed and is ready for wheat. Price \$27.50 on good terms. R. H. West, Oakley, Kan.

IMPROVED 65 acre farm near Ottawa. One-half bottom land. Family orchard. Well watered. Bargain price \$5,800. Terms on half at 5%. Mansfield Brothers, Ottawa, Kansas.

FOR SALE—One of the best level square sections of wheat land in Gove County, Kan., located in a Catholic neighborhood and only 1 mi. from the big Catholic Church at Buffalo Park, Kan. 600 acres in cultivation. Price \$37.50 per acre on good terms. R. H. West, Oakley, Kan.

SUBURBAN HOMES, houses, farms for sale. Free list.

T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas

GOING EAST

Wheat farms and choice tracts in the Big Southwest Kansas wheat belt. Baca county bargains. B. & B. Realty Co., Copeland, Kan.

80 ACRES improved, 32 acres improved, choice lands, good location, \$500 to \$800 will handle either one of them, balance on time. Send for descriptions. Allen County Investment Co., Iola, Kan.

FOR SALE—Ideal dairy or stock farm consisting of 100 A. first bottom cult. land and 362 A. of good blue stem pasture. Improvements consist of fine 8-rm. stone house, 2 barns and numerous outbuildings. Located 3 mi. south of Manhattan, population 10,000 seat of Kansas State Agricultural College with 5000 students. Price \$29,000. Undersigned will require only \$5000 cash and will carry purchaser with good farming references for balance at 6% interest. Wonderful opportunity to own your own farm and educate your children. No trades. Chauncey Dewey, Brewster, Kansas.

ARKANSAS

WOULD YOU BUY A HOME With our liberal terms? Fruit, truck and farming land for white people only at a price you will like. Good land, healthful country, mild climate, good schools and churches, crop failure unknown. Write for our book of bargains. Free. Mills Land Co., Booneville, Ark.

COLORADO

320 A. IMPROVED Colorado ranch \$980; 40 A. \$160; 80 A. \$320; 165 A. \$660. R. Brown, Florence, Colorado.

FOR SALE—Eastern Colorado irrigated farm. Sure crops. Bargain for quick sale. Write owner, Laura Ullom, Lamar, Colo.

640 A. improved Colorado ranch. \$2,400; 40, \$160; 80, \$1,200; 800, \$4,000. Bargains. R. Brown, Florence, Colo.

FLORIDA

NO MONEY DOWN—good land—grow vegetables, citrus fruit, year round. Close harbor, paved highways. Pearson, 215 N. Merington, Kansas City, Missouri.

GEORGIA

INVESTIGATE SOUTH GEORGIA FARMS. Write for book on opportunities. Truck, Corn, Fruit, Hogs, Cattle, Dairying. Chamber of Commerce, Thomasville, Georgia.

MISSOURI

OZARK FARM BARGAINS. Send for list. Baker Investment Co., Mtn. Grove, Mo.

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

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

THE HEART OF MISSOURI. Good soil, excellent locations. Rare bargains. Write to Fitzporter, 4648 Shenandoah, St. Louis, Mo.

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

WISCONSIN

FOR SALE—Fine 300 acre timberland with white pine and other hardwood timber. All in a square. All fenced with steel posts. A fine summer resort on account of the streams and scenery. Otto Mesenbring, Clayton, Wis.

WANTED TO RENT

WANTED TO RENT: A good bottom farm or ranch. Good references. Prigmore Bros., Leon, Kansas.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

TRADES EVERYWHERE—What have you? Big list free. Berle Agency, Eldorado, Kan.

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

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

FOR SALE OR LEASE

10 ROOM modern house, Center of Public school and K. U. Anna Fritz, Lawrence, Kansas, Telephone 1334.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY for Cash, no matter where located, particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 615 Brownell, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Large Turn Out at Picnic

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN

The Jewell County Capper Pig Club and about 250 friends of the club members motored to Superior, Neb., about noon on August 4. There is a fine park at Superior, and it served nicely as a picnic ground for the folks gathered for the club picnic. Some of the men brought horse shoes and pegs—and there were many "ringers."

County Leader Merle Crispin, was chairman at the business session of the meeting and during the program. He tackled the job like an old timer. There were recitations, songs and talks, and Harry Graham, Will Kirkpatrick, Bernice Burnam and Pearl Webber formed a quartet that made the music feature of true worth. A quartet of this kind is a boost for any community club.

After the program the Superior boys and the boys from Webber, Kan., played baseball. At the end of the ninth inning the teams were tied, and it took several innings after that to score. Finally Superior made a run, and the home team had the game. However, the winning team was made up of older and heavier boys than the team from Webber. The Webber boys had defeated the team at Superior in previous games.

Club members took the club manager to their homes so that he could see their pigs, and the progress each boy is making. There are Chester Whites, Poland Chinas and Durocs entered in Jewell and they are fine pigs which show the boys have given them good care.

Frankfort and Marysville Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs met in Marysville Park, August 5, with the 4-H Clubs of that community to hear an address by M. H. Coe, who is State Leader of 4-H Clubs. Mr. Coe's talk was explanatory of the 4-H club work. It was so arranged and so clearly given that folks learned much about club work that day.

The Capper club members wore uniforms of deep blue and white, and they will wear uniforms of the same color when they come to the big meeting in Topeka. You will be surprised to see how well a club looks when all are in uniforms. The members gave an illustration of the value of club training. This was done by contrasting the procedure of two club meetings, one of trained and the other untrained club members. Also the value of club training was shown by contrast at the meat market. These playlets were so convincing that it would be an excellent plan for other clubs to work them up.

Elmer and H. F. Hodges will exhibit some of their contest Durocs at the Kansas Free Fair, September 13 to 18. Mr. Hodges told the club manager he has a better herd this year than last, and that the hogs are in excellent condition. Other entries by club members will be made at the free fair, too.

"I will keep all my chickens for next year," said Katherine Monical, Cimarron, Kan. "I intend to take a pen to the Gray County Fair. My chickens are real nice this year." We encourage club members elsewhere to take their chickens and pigs to the fairs and livestock shows. It isn't so much a matter of earning money by winning prizes as it is to get experience and to get your stock before the eyes of folks who are going to buy. Good exhibiting often brings good sales.

Elva Ruppe had a club meeting of the Trego County Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs on July 26. Three guests have attended all the meetings and several others were present at most of them. In this way they have shown their interest in the work that the Trego county club is doing. Elva is helping folks in the community around Ellis, Kan., to learn about club work, and some of her friends will join with her next year.

Pep club rules were revised at the beginning of the contest for 1926 to encourage club members to write a bulletin review every week. As a result of this change club members have shown greater care in selecting bulletins and the work has improved. Virgil Clark, Jewell county, has completed 38 reviews. Now that is sufficient, and is the number for which points are counted in the pep contest. The Linn-Anderson club members have 16 reviews each to their credit, and

are sending them regularly. Other clubs also have good records for bulletin study.

One of the attractions of the Kansas Free Fair that will interest club folks is the boy who plays a harmonica. This boy is one of the best players in Kansas, when it comes to getting tunes out of a mouth organ, and he promises to teach boys and girls who are interested to play on the harp. There are other things for folks to enjoy, who come to the Capper club meeting in Topeka, September 13 to 15. All club members and their relatives and friends are invited to attend this meeting.

Help With the Hogs

The Government has just issued an excellent Farmers' Bulletin, No. 1,490, on Hog-Lot Equipment; it should be of value to every Kansas farmer who keeps the "mortgage lifters." The bulletin may be obtained free on application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

A Big Implement Show

The farm machinery show at the Kansas State Fair, September 18 to 25, will be the largest ever assembled in the state.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

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

Elmer Dovel, Auburn, breeds registered Jersey cattle and makes butter for his neighbors.

Col. Herman Ernst of Auburn has conducted more pure bred livestock sales than any other auctioneer in Eastern Neb.

Johnson & Auld of Red Cloud have the largest and best herd of registered Shorthorns in Nebraska.

George Burdett of Auburn, Duroc breeder who bred Ed. Hoover's boar Colonel Advancer, has one hundred mighty fine spring pigs, many of them by Advancer.

Elmer J. Lamb, old time livestock breeder and newspaper man who used to milk the champion Jersey cow Jacoba Irene now lives on a farm adjoining Tecumseh, his boyhood home.

Spohn & Son of Superior have bred Registered Durocs for several years and always have a fine lot on hand. They have recently sold a big batch to E. G. Hoover of Wichita, Kansas.

Coupe Bros., Falls City breed Registered Polled Shorthorns and Poland China hogs, they have over one hundred as fine spring pigs as the writer ever saw.

Henry Wyant of Falls City, Nebraska has bred registered Jerseys for twenty five years, most of his present herd are descended from two imported cows purchased many years ago.

F. W. Bock of Wichita is making a dispersion sale of Poland Chinas on Sept. 6. This sale is made necessary by bad local corn conditions. Sixty head will be sold.

C. C. McCandless, Duroc breeder of St. John announces a sale of spring hogs and open gilts to be held October 21. Mr. McCandless has one of the leading herds in his part of the state.

J. H. Hamilton & Sons of Guide Rock are the oldest breeders in Nebraska with probably one exception. They have been in the business continuously now for nearly thirty years. They have about one hundred spring pigs.

C. E. Hoglund & Sons, Poland China breeders of McPherson, are fitting the big boar, Golden Rainbow, for the Kansas State Fair. They will also show Standard Giant, their other mature boar. No Kansas herd has two better boars in service. This firm will hold a sale on October 6.

A. F. Russell of Crab Orchard has bred Registered Polled Shorthorns for twenty-eight years. The firm is now known as A. F. Russell & Co. The seventeen year old boy has full care of the cattle and is now fitting a show herd and the daughter keeps all records and handles the correspondence.

The official boys' and girls' club exhibits are always big attractions at the Kansas State fair. This year's exhibits, September 18-25, will be bigger and better than ever. It is estimated that four hundred boys and girls will have entries and attend the State Fair at Hutchinson this year.

A Jersey cow belonging to A. H. Knoepfel, Jersey breeder of Colony, headed the list in the Allen county cow testing association for the month of July, giving 81.7 lbs. of fat, 85.7 for August and 81.4 for June. Altho going down with milk fever in June she has been the high monthly record Jersey in the association.

With true Western courage Geo. Anspaugh, Duroc breeder of Ness City, is going ahead with his breeding arrangements, he has about one hundred spring pigs and farrows bred for fall are now beginning to farrow. He is now getting his third cutting of alfalfa and has some corn that will make thirty bushels to the acre. His pigs are mostly by Rainbow Jr. with a few by his new boar Crimson Stilt, a son of Big Stilt.

Nebraska probably leads every other central Western state in its attention to livestock breeding. The eastern third of the state and most of the territory north of the Platte river nearly always produce plenty of corn and other crops necessary for continued livestock breeding. But in the central and south part of the state they like

Kansas have an occasional drouth and this year they have had one of the worst in the history of that state.

T. M. Steinberger, Milking Shorthorn breeder located on the state line 9 miles south of Fairbury, Nebraska, writes that they have had a lot of fine rains recently and that pasture and all kinds of rough feed is doing well but corn will be short. Mr. Steinberger owns the great Register of Merit bull, Pine Valley Viscount. He is milking about twenty cows this summer and raising the best lot of calves ever seen on the farm.

Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Heaton, Kinsley have the strongest herd of milking Shorthorns in their part of the state and it is doubtful if there is another herd in the entire state that has so much strictly milk blood. The herd was founded some years ago with

Bates cows and a Bates bull. Since that time several bulls have been used in the herd carrying the largest per cent of Clay breeding possible. They are deeply bred Glenside families. Mrs. Heaton is a close student of pedigree and with her husband gives the business the best of attention.

Clover Cliff Ranch, Elmdale, Kansas, is being made the biggest show place in the Flint Hills. A fine dairy equipment has been installed including a milking machine, new homes are being erected for those doing the work on the farm and the big herd of registered Holsteins are being given special attention and representatives from the herd are being fitted for the fall fairs. Clover Cliff Ranch recently donated to the Chase County fair association ten silver loving cups for premiums in the dairy club work for the four dairy breeds.

On his well improved farm two miles west of Falls City, Neb., H. E. Wyatt has studied and bred registered Jersey cattle for over twenty-five years. Mr. Wyatt many years ago planned his faith to the great bull Sultan's Jersey Lad and has by intelligent line breeding built lots of size and heavy milking qualities in his herd. Sultan's Jersey Lad sired 19 females that made registry of merit records, among them Mermaid Lily May with 917 pounds and 13 ounces of butter in 365 days. He also had eight sons that sired R. M. cows.

Within a short time now we will again start our breed department advertising. We have not intentionally overlooked any breeder during the summer, the territory, however, is large and it has been possible to see only a small per cent of the breeders. The time is now limited and anyone desiring to help in promoting his favorite breed of cattle or hogs and at the same time buy cheap and effective advertising may write me a line at 463 West 9th and Wichita. If you live in the north half of the state write J. W. Johnson, care Kansas Farmer, Topeka, or see either of us at the Topeka or Hutchinson State Fairs.

The big rain that fell over Barton county and adjoining territory kept many farmers at home preparing wheat ground who would otherwise have attended the Breeden-Axtell sale at Great Bend August 20. It was at best something of a venture to sell purebred hogs out in Kansas where it gets hot and dry overnight. The small crowd, however, appreciated the offering which had been conditioned on alfalfa and buttermilk and took them at prices that resulted in a trifle below \$50.00 per head. One or two sales made privately after the sale brought the average up to \$50.00 per head with only one animal selling up to \$50.00 and none going below \$45, with two exceptions. Buyers were present from as far away as Garden City and Hill City.

E. E. Innis, Duroc breeder of Wichita, held his first summer sale of bred sows on Aug. 14th, the date was preceded by weeks of dry hot weather and altho rains had fallen just before the sale there was not the enthusiasm one would expect with so few hogs in the country with the fine prospect for fall pasture and different kinds of grain. But for a time at least it seems the farmers of the Southwest are carried away with wheat farming, the big yields have intoxicated them and they can see nothing now but larger acreages, with a wheat failure or two they will turn more to livestock. A few however, appreciated the offering and the very good average of \$56.50 was made on the offering of bred gilts. They would have brought almost twice as much in a winter sale.

E. G. Hoover, Duroc breeder of Wichita, set a new merit record for brood sow excellence when he drove fifty head of bred sows thru the sale ring out at Hoover Orchards on August 20th. It is certain no Kansas breeder ever sold a like bunch in any summer sale and probably no better offering was ever sold in any sale in this or any adjoining state. It really took considerable courage to take the chance with conditions as they are at this time and only the outstanding quality of the hogs selling made the sale at all possible. Not a single bred sow sold below \$50.00 and only a few below \$55.00. Only one sold above \$100.00. Leo Breeden of Great Bend bought the top sow, paying \$115.00 for No. 6 in catalog, bred to Colonel Advance. Tom Cooper of Ardmore, Okla., was a heavy buyer but with this exception all sales were made to Kansas farmers and breeders. The big sale pavilion was well filled and the crowd stayed all thru the sale and manifested keen interest in the different individuals as they were brought in and the high class arguments offered by Col. Newcom. The heat was intense but it ended happily and the events reflected much credit to Ed Hoover and helps to place him in the front ranks of the constructive breeders of America. The entire offering averaged well above \$60 per head.

Public Sales of Livestock

- Jersey Cattle**
Oct. 19—Geo. E. Mather, Corning, Kan.
Holstein Cattle
Nov. 8—Ira Romig & Sons, Topeka, Kan.
Ayrshire Cattle
Oct. 28—H. H. Hoffman, Abilene, Kan.
Shorthorn Cattle
Sept. 8—C. G. Cochran Estate, Princeton, Kan.
Oct. 9—E. C. Smith & Son, Pleasanton, Kan.
Oct. 19—Tomson Bros., Wakarusa and Dover, Kan.
Oct. 20—S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan.
Nov. 5—Allen Co. Shorthorn Breeders, Humboldt, Kan.
Hereford Cattle
Oct. 18, 19, 20—C. G. Cochran & Sons, Hays, Kan.
Duroc Hogs
Sept. 1—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.
Oct. 9—E. C. Smith & Son, Pleasanton, Kan.
Oct. 13—Long Duroc Farm, Ellsworth, Kan.
Oct. 15—W. A. Gladfelter, Emporia, Kan.
Oct. 15—M. R. Peterson, Troy, Kan.
Oct. 20—N. H. Angle & Son, Courtland, Kan.
Oct. 21—C. C. McCandless, St. John, Kan.
Oct. 21—Earl Means, Everest, Kan.
Oct. 27—C. G. Clark, Overbrook, Kan.
Dec. 15—E. G. Hoover, Wichita, Kan.
Jan. 19—L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, Kan.
Jan. 20—Woody & Crowl, Barnard, Kan.
Feb. 2—W. H. Hilbert, Corning, Kan.
Poland China Hogs
Sept. 6—F. H. Bock, Wichita, Kan.
Oct. 6—C. E. Hoglund & Sons, McPherson, Kan.
Oct. 12—John D. Henry, Lecompton, Kan.
Oct. 19—H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, Kan.
Feb. 15—H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, Kan.
Spotted Poland China Hogs
Feb. 3—Lynch Bros., Jamestown, Kan.

Annual Pure bred Offering of Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs

This Stock Is Guaranteed

SWINE AND POULTRY RAISING became opportunities for boys and girls when Senator Capper organized boys' and girls' club work 10 years ago. The business went into the hands of junior farm folks slowly at first, but about the third year there were hundreds of boys and girls raising hogs and chickens in Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs. They are doing that yet today, and are proving to be some of our most businesslike breeders.

It is required that only registered hogs and purebred chickens be used in Capper club work. Capper clubs have kept purebred stock in the club for 10 years, and no grade animals ever have been admitted. Neither will you find inferior birds in Capper Poultry Club flocks. All flocks are carefully culled and high standard for quality and laying is maintained.

Breeders use good judgment when they buy quality purebreds to head their herds and flocks. It is wise to use purebreds even if pigs are raised for market, or chickens for early fairs. Hogs and chickens make better when they carry blood of strong parent stock. There are disadvantages on every hand in breeding scrubs.

Listed here is stock owned by members of the Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs. The same ideal club folks held in early days of club work, that stock in the club should be the best in their communities, still holds good today. Club members are earnest in their efforts to win prizes in the Capper club contests and they realize that it takes the best stock to win. The contests are state wide, and no doubt, there are listings here by folks in your community.

Buying from Capper club members is a safe plan. Club members guarantee stock they list here, and make good any stock that proves faulty. Capper clubs have a reputation for square dealing thru 10 years, and they are satisfying their customers.

Write directly to club members, making inquiries or placing your orders with them. You will get prompt and courteous replies.

—Philip Ackerman, Manager Capper Clubs.

DUROC JERSEY

Clair B. Cantwell, Frankfort, 4 gilts, 2 boars.
M. Lowell Shepherd, Lyons, R. 3, 4 boars.
Elwin W. Shepherd, Lyons, R. 3, 1 boar.
Elmer Hodges, Ottawa, R. 4, 2 gilts, 4 boars.
H. F. Hodges, Ottawa, R. 4, 24 gilts, 20 boars.
Delton Holloway, Goodrich, 4 gilts, 4 boars.
William and Joe P. Sterbenz, Olpe, 10 gilts, 3 boars.
Joseph E. Musil, Frankfort, 4 boars.
George Musil, Frankfort, 6 boars.
Ramon Parsons, Bushong, 5 gilts, 1 boar.

POLAND CHINA

Roy Sanders, Kincaid, 5 gilts, 6 boars.
Virgil Clark, Montrose, 2 gilts, 3 boars.
Gerald Ackerman, Lincoln, 1 gilt, 5 boars.
Carroll Wright, Kiowa, 6 gilts, 1 boar.
Merle Wright, Kiowa, 2 gilts, 3 boars.
Boyd Shank, Superior, Neb., 3 boars.

CHESTER WHITE

Maurice Hall, Selden, 3 boars.
Loy N. Harrell, LeRoy, R. 2, 2 boars.
Merle Crispin, Webber, 4 gilts, 4 boars.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA

Gertrude Hartzell, Rossville, R. 13, 2 gilts, 4 boars.
Leonard Gillespie, Wellsville, 4 boars.
Loren Hinkle, Hope, 3 gilts, 2 boars.
Raymond Howell, Marietta, 4 gilts.

WHITE ROCK

Mrs. J. M. Nielson, Marysville, 12 cockerels.
Edna M. Roy, Wilsey, R. 2, 4 pullets, 10 cockerels.
Boyd Boone, Murdock, 2 cocks, 50 pullets, 100 cockerels.
Mary DeArmond, Liberty, 3 cocks, 50 pullets, 10 cockerels.
Estelle DeArmond, Liberty, 3 cocks, 50 pullets, 10 cockerels.
Carol Parsons, Bushong, 6 cockerels.
LoRee J. Helsel, Morland, 4 cockerels.

IMPERIAL RINGLET BARRED ROCK

Mable Lyons, Washington, 7 hens, 1 cock, 7 pullets, 8 cockerels.
Mrs. A. L. Holloway, Goodrich, 50 cockerels.

BARRED ROCK

Mrs. Geo. Hellmer, Olpe, 20 cockerels.

PARTIDGE ROCK

Mrs. Ora M. Cowan, Lucas, 6 cockerels.

BUFF ROCK

Mrs. Chas. Seal, Wakefield, 12 cockerels, 24 pullets.

R. C. RHODE ISLAND WHITE

Ethel Lovin, Hoxie, 2 cockerels.
Mrs. J. W. Henry, Hoxie, 1 cock, 12 cockerels.
Maxine Long, Hugoton, 2 pullets, 10 cockerels.
Dorothy Roy, Wilsey, 12 cockerels.

R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS

E. Faye Halley, Wilsey, 1 cock, 12 pullets.
Zelma Miller, Medicine Lodge, 9 cockerels.
Martha Hellmer, Olpe, 11 pullets, 8 cockerels.
Leo Hellmer, Olpe, 10 pullets, 10 cockerels.
Joe C. Adams, Burdick, 12 cockerels.
Elizabeth Adams, Burdick, 15 cockerels.
Mrs. Bertha Adams, Burdick, 8 cocks, 10 cockerels.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS

Gertrude Sterbenz, Olpe, 5 pullets, 3 cockerels.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE

Alleen Holloway, Goodrich, 12 pullets, 10 cockerels.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON

Sarah and Mrs. H. J. Sterling, Hope, 4 cocks, 37 cockerels.

WHITE ORPINGTON

Mrs. Ora M. Cowan, Lucas, 6 cockerels.

Mina Woodson, Chapman, 8 pullets, 6 cockerels.

WHITE WYANDOTTE

Mrs. Geo. Lyons, Washington, 40 pullets.

WHITE LANGSHAN

Mrs. O. E. Gould, Norton, R. 4, 2 cocks, cockerels and eggs for hatching.

BLACK LANGSHAN

Mrs. Lottie Parsons, Bushong, 12 cockerels.

ANCONA

Lula Phelps, Haddam, 15 cockerels.

LIGHT BRAHMA

Mrs. Ora M. Cowan, Lucas, 6 cockerels.

Esther Seal, Wakefield, 8 cockerels.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Mrs. Geo. Lyons, Washington, 20 hens.

Ralph Lyons, Washington, 6 hens, 1 cock, 8 pullets, 6 cockerels.

Fern Hewitt, Pleasanton, 12 cockerels.

Edgar Woodson, Chapman, 5 pullets, 8 cockerels.

Martha and Mrs. Joe Sterbenz, Olpe, 25 hens, 10 cocks, 30 pullets, 12 cockerels.

Bertha Moellman, Olpe, 13 pullets.

Vincent Moellman, Olpe, 7 pullets.

Anna Moellman, Olpe, 9 pullets.

Mrs. J. H. Moellman, Olpe, 50 hens.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

HOMESTEAD BREEDING

and individually predominates in the young bulls and heifers we offer for sale this fall. But Count College Cornucopia, Duke Johanna Deets and Valdesa blood is also strongly represented in their pedigree. See us and some of these Holsteins at Topeka Free Fair, Union Hill Stock Farm, D. L. Button & Son, R. 9, Elmont, Kan.

Registered Holstein Cows

Fresh October and November, also breed heifer coming two this fall. Herd sired King Marco Mead Alcatraz 256137 grand-son of Tilly Alcatraz. Some fine bull calves coming 1 year old this fall. For information about the above stock call or address:
L. F. Cory, Cor. K. & 27th St. Belleville, Ks.

HOLSTEIN SALE AUG. 31

One mile east of McCracken, Kan. 32 registered and high grades. One of the best Holstein herds in west central Kansas. A. W. Copeland, McCracken, Kansas.

Reg. Holstein Bulls

Choice individuals ready for service. From large, heavy producing stock of best blood lines. Also bull calves. Federal accredited. J. A. Reed & Sons, Lyons, Kansas

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

20 Polled Shorthorn Bulls
7 to 24 mos. old, \$75 to \$200.
Representing some of the very best blood lines of the breed. A beef, milk and butter breed. Dehorn your cattle with a Polled bull. Nearly 200 in herd. Price list ready soon.
J. C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Kansas.

POLLED SHORTHORNS

For Sale—20 head of one and two-year-old heifers. Also 35 head of big spring calves and 2 yr. bulls.
T. S. Shaw, Stockton, Kansas.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

INTRODUCING

The Elmdale Stock Farm

A choice collection of over 100 head of Shorthorn cattle. Some of the best blood and comparing well with the good herds of America. See our show herd at the following fairs: Coldwater, Ashland, Dodge City, Greensburg. Good bulls and females for sale. Visitors welcome.
A. E. Johnson, Owner, Greensburg, Kan.

Dispersion Sale

C. G. Cochran estate, 180 registered Shorthorns at auction, Princeton, Kan., September 8.
1600 registered Herefords at auction, Hays, Kan., October 18, 19 and 20.
For catalog and particulars, address J. O. Southard, Princeton, Kan.

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

MILKING SHORTHORNS

Young bulls for sale from high producing cows and sired by Pine Valley Viscount, whose dam has official record of 14,734 milk. Photos of calves upon request. Nothing less than \$100. 9 miles south town. Address T. M. S., BONNYGLEN FARM, Fairbury, Neb.

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE

Angus Herd for Sale

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

Ellen Dale and Walnut Grove Breeding Farms

2 1/2 miles south-east of Altoona on Capitol H. H.

Offers spring boars and gilts sired by Jack O'Boy 122717. He was sired by Jack O'Diamonds, world's grand Champion. Also will sell a few tried sows. The pigs are the easy feeding, big type with size and quality. Hogs guaranteed or no trade. Describe what you want.
R. C. WATSON & SONS, Altoona, Kan.

Meyer's Spotted Polands

Stretchy spring boars of good growth, good breeding, fine bred gilts, lots of pigs to select from. Will register free. Wm. Meyer, (Crawford Co.), Farlington, Ks.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

60 Big Type Polands!

Bred sows and gilts and a few choice young boars. Sale on farm 2 1/2 miles north of Thomas Orchards

Monday, Sept. 6

Armistice, Regulator, Liberator, Caldwell's Big Bob, The Ranger Latchnight and other great sires represented. Bred to such boars as Brown's Big Bob, Armistice Lad, and a son of Ranch Yankee. For further information write,

F. H. Bock, R. 9, Wichita, Ks.
Boyd Newcom, Auctioneer.

DUROC HOGS

Bred Sows, Bred Sows

For sale, sows sired by Golden Rainbow, the undisputed grand champion boar of Kansas 1925, and bred for Sept. and October farrow to Unique's Top Col., the champion sire of Kansas 1925. See Golden Rainbow at the National Swine Show and at Kansas State Fair.
LONG DUROC FARM, Ellsworth, Kan.

SHEPHERD'S DUROCS

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

BRED SOWS AND GILTS

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

SEE US at North Central Kansas Free Fair, Belleville. Select spring boars and gilts \$30 each. Also 2 boars by twice world's champion, Great Col. and A Golden Sensation dam.
SHERWOOD BROS., CONCORDIA, KAN.

BIG TYPE—PUREBRED DUROCS
Quick maturing. World's champion blood lines. Farm-raised. Bred sows and gilts. Spring boars and gilts.
THE THOMAS FARMS, Pleasanton, Kan.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

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

SHEEP AND GOATS

Sheep For Sale
32 pure bred Shropshire ewes and 17 rams mostly lambs and yearlings.
C. Walter Sander, Route 2, Stockton, Kan.

HORSES AND JACKS

Bargain in Jacks
Herd of twenty-five Jacks and Jennies. Sale or trade; or share proportion to right party.
F. S. WILLIAMS, SCOTT CITY, KS.

JERSEY CATTLE

DISPERSAL SALE
Forty-five head, well selected Hood Farm breeding second week of November. Accredited herd with C. T. A. records, Peace Creek Jersey Farm.
Chas. Fritzsche, Stafford, Kan.

YOUNG JERSEY BULLS
Two excellent yearlings left, sired by Fontaine's Red Chieftain, whose dam when fresh gave between 40 and 50 lbs. milk daily. Prices \$60 and \$75.
A. H. Knoepfel, Colony, Kansas

Getting the Top Dollar

BY W. M. JARDINE
Secretary of Agriculture

The most encouraging feature of the co-operative movement during the last year or two has not been its actual expansion, altho that has been large, but the evidences of stability and permanence that are now appearing. These factors are to be found in every field of co-operative activity.

In 1920, the Department of Agriculture received reports from 8,449 active co-operative associations; in 1925, 9,966 active organizations were heard from during the year, an increase of 1,515. Reports of failures during the same period ranged from 194, in 1923, 1.9 per cent of all co-operatives reporting that year, to 27, less than .3 per cent, in 1925. There are now approximately 12,000 co-operative marketing associations in the United States. We do not have a record of all active organizations, nor of all that have gone out of business, but our information regarding failures since 1920 is fully as complete as that regarding active organizations.

Consequently, the figures quoted give a true picture of the situation and show conclusively that co-operation is a permanent factor in American agriculture. During the same period, the co-operatives have increased greatly the volume of business which they handle. Conservative estimates, based on reports from 60 per cent of all the associations in the United States, place the total business of co-operatives at 1,600 million dollars in 1921, and 2½ billion dollars in 1925.

The record of co-operation since 1920 is proof that the members and officials of the associations are gaining in co-operative experience. But further than this, it is a demonstration of the inherent soundness of the movement, if such a demonstration was necessary to those who have followed co-operation thru the various stages of its development.

We see very definite progress in the attitude of the members toward their organizations. First of all, the producers who are members of co-operative associations are gaining a better understanding of their marketing problems and of the relationship which exists between marketing and production. They, as a class, are beginning to think of marketing as something more than the transfer of goods to a country buyer. They are beginning to follow the whole intricate process by which their products are placed in the hands of the consumers. Consequently, they are obtaining an appreciation of the consumers' needs, an understanding of price-factors, and are at least taking the first steps to produce the kinds and qualities of products which the market demands.

This advance in knowledge, of course, enables them to understand more clearly what their co-operative organizations can and cannot accomplish. They are better able to judge of the service rendered by their officials and employees, to understand in what part favorable returns are due to efficient service, or poor results to inefficiency. Consequently, they are better fitted to select the proper men as directors and managers of their associations.

Generally, the organization of co-operative associations has increased the farmers' knowledge of marketing processes and problems, and is stimulating the production of the kinds and qualities of products the markets demand. I believe that in this respect alone—as an educational force—co-operation has more than justified its existence.

Encouraging progress has been made in the management of co-operative associations. This has come from experience and from a more careful selection of the managerial personnel. The promoter and propagandist type of co-operative manager is passing out of the picture. In his place, there is developing a group of able business men, who are first of all co-operative business men, who understand the producers' problems and who are using every improvement of modern business in their attempt to meet these problems.

The associations are getting on a sound financial basis, and they are doing a better job every year of grading, processing and warehousing farm products. Especially are they making progress in the standardization of the products they handle, and as a result they are merchandising these products more efficiently and enlarging the

market area and marketing season.

There is every evidence, in brief, that the co-operative organizations are consolidating and strengthening the positions they have already gained. This is the present phase of co-operation. The next, I feel confident, will be an enlargement of the functions of the organizations, an increase in the volume of business and the outlining of a definite production and marketing program.

Best Use of Rainfall

Doesn't it behoove us to reconsider our plan of cropping? As practiced now it consists essentially of gambling with nature on the "short swings," such as rainfall and its seasonal distribution, price fluctuations due to overproduction or underproduction in certain crops—often accentuated by shortage of feeding stock such as hogs—and all kinds of natural phenomena which have a way of coming when least wanted.

I have felt strongly that we have been indulging in a vain pursuit, without ever once reflecting on our past record of blunders. In a general way we all know that crop yields here are limited by the available moisture. Instead of hoping every spring, or fall, that nature will send us an extra large supply of moisture, wouldn't it be more sensible to ask ourselves whether we are making the very best use of the limited moisture nature is giving us? To know that it is really limited we have only to consult the record of the years we have known, with their almost constant disappointments.

Most of us are aware, if somewhat vaguely, that in seasons when the subsoil moisture reserve at the start is large, we get a good crop; sometimes even with a scant seasonal rainfall.

Thru years of observation and painstaking study, I have become convinced that the accumulation of a subsoil reserve is the key to successful crop production in our climate; also that by far the best time to begin accumulating moisture in the subsoil is the fall and winter season. The forces of evaporation are at their lowest point then. When we learn that the snowfall which we get, even the not heavy, is, if rightly handled, the most valuable of all our rainfall, half the battle against drouth will be won. For storing the snow moisture in the subsoil, fall listing is the only way, except the production of a heavy small grain stubble the season before. The two means, if intelligently used, should put crop production on a profitable basis right here in our own country.

An occasional summer fallow, starting with fall listing, is the best way to insure a small grain stubble thick enough to keep down weed germination and growth, both before and after harvest. Such a stubble should always be left standing over winter, and, of course, sowed to wheat as a rule. It is rarely that a stand of wheat cannot be obtained and maintained in such a stubble.

Regarding summer fallow, there are some real problems in connection with the methods to use. Of one thing I am certain, however, and this is that we cannot afford to throw away the advantage of fall listing as the first operation of a fallow. As to the value of fall listing, preceding a rowed crop, this is the most outstanding result of the dry land agricultural project work at the Hays Experiment Station.

The next best result, I might add, is the demonstration that listing immediately after harvest will produce the highest annual wheat yields.

Stockton, Kan. I. N. Farr.

Lost \$1.50 a Barrel

State mill and elevator operation in North Dakota is proving an exceedingly expensive operation. For the first half of 1926 the state lost \$1.50 on each of the 190,223 barrels of flour made in the state mill at Grand Forks. This deficit from operation for the first six months of this year, added to the accumulated operating losses of earlier years, brings the cost of state mill operations to the taxpayers of the state up to \$1,110,000.

An operating deficit of this proportion probably explains in considerable measure the decline in the popularity of the Non-Partisan party in the Northwest, and the return to more conservative ideas about the relation of the state to industrial activities.



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