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KANSAS FARMER

AND
MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 63

August 22, 1925

Number 34





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Corn is Doing Much Better

Showers and Cooler Weather Have Been of Great Help in Coffey County

BY HARLEY HATCH

THE weather forecast for the week promised us "above normal temperature" for the last half, and we were dreading those days. Instead came clouds and light showers—a welcome surprise. The showers were not heavy enough in this locality to help the corn much, but they were better than hot, dry weather. As a result of the big rain 10 days ago, corn has made good progress, and the outlook for Coffey county is 70 per cent of a crop. In some localities there is promise of a full average crop; other localities, like the one in which we live, indicate no more than 70 per cent, but that is so much more than we expected two weeks ago that we feel well satisfied. While corn is not yet made, it is largely in the roasting ear stage; the soil is getting dry again but the last 10 days of clouds and cool weather have helped out wonderfully. Grass still provides plenty of feed, and the pastures of this neighborhood have grass in plenty to last until October 1, the end of the official pasture season.

Grass Yields Are Up

Haying has been the main job on this farm during the last week. The work was hindered by light showers and clouds during the last half of the week, but we were well satisfied to let it go that way because of the corn. It is more than a mile to the field where we are haying now, so we take up a small tank of water and a sack of oats and leave the horses there during the noon hour; it saves much time for us and is easier on the horses, as they do not have to tramp that hot, dusty mile at noon and then back again. The hay is making more than we expected; we are going down the home stretch and 5) tons from the 60-acre field seems in sight. A 30-acre field yet to cut will not do so well; that field has made a crop of hay every year for the last 30 years, and it is time to turn it out to pasture for two or three years. It helps the meadows here to pasture them lightly for awhile and then go back to mowing them again. When meadows are not burned off in the spring there is likely to be many a bee fight before the mowing and raking are done. The field we are now at work on was burned off last spring; so far we have uncovered but one nest of bees, and they did not show much fight.

Garden Makes a Record

The garden, as well as the corn, has been doing well since the rain of 10 days ago. Part of the garden had been irrigated just before the rain fell, and tomatoes, cabbages, beans, peanuts and all vine crops look well with the single exception of cucumbers. Enough of these have been grown to provide plenty for the table, and enough pickles have gone into the cans to last for another season, but the vines have almost stopped bearing. We have worked up the early garden and have sown it to rutabagas and turnips, which are up to a good stand. It is not too much to say that half of the living on this farm is raised right on this truck patch; there are vegetables in plenty all summer and enough left over to fill all the cans on the place. One of the hands in the grocery where we trade told me a few days ago that we bought less out of the store than most any other family in the county, both in summer and winter.

Depositors Consider Safety

While some bankers may not agree with what we had to say regarding the law guaranteeing deposits in this column two weeks ago, we find that the depositors are unanimously in favor of the law. Some bankers look solely to profits; the depositors are concerned solely with the safety of their money. Surety of return of money deposited should be the first concern of all; let depositors get a hint that

perhaps their money may not be safe and not even the Federal Reserve bank can prevent a run, and when this starts both national and state banks go down, banks that could easily be saved if more time were given them. This time is given by the guarantee law, and while that law did not prevent many failures in both Kansas and Nebraska it did save a great many which would have failed had it not been for that law. I do not believe a single depositor will lose money by any state bank failure in either of the states named; it may take a little time to pay out, but it will all be paid in the end. Of course, the money to pay must come out of the state banks, and this is what some bankers do not like, but I think the law will prove best for all in the end, for the banks as well as the depositors.

Kansas System is Best

Iowa is a very rich farming state, probably the richest in the country. That state never enacted a law guaranteeing bank deposits, the folks feeling with the sure crops and great reserves of capital that they did not need such a law. How they have weathered the storm is indicated by the following paragraph taken from notes written by a Nebraskan now in Iowa: "I haven't found out how many banks failed in Iowa last year. Several bankers have told me they don't know. One had asked at the capital and was told that the information was not to be had. What you can know is that enough banks failed to give Iowa the fright of its life. So many towns had their 'consolidations,' if not their failures, that the face of the financial landscape is much changed. Iowa staved off its reckoning longer than Nebraska, but the settlement, when it came, was more violent than in our own state. The deposit guarantee in Nebraska may account for the difference." Now which is better for the depositors, to lose their money under the Iowa system or save it under the Kansas-Nebraska way of doing business? No matter who pays, it is best for the depositors to feel sure they are to get their money back.

Feed is Going South

A large part of the hay and grain shipped from this locality of late has gone South. Texas has raised little; her grain and hay crops are both the shortest in years, and this part of Kansas is about the nearest point from which they can get corn, oats and hay. One elevator man told me that he had not consigned a car of any kind of grain to any commission house for a long time; all he has to sell is sold on bids which he receives direct. By so doing, he knows just what he can pay which, in most instances, is more than could be paid if he had to consign his grain and take what the commission man saw fit to give him. During the last week 14 cars of hay were shipped from Gridley to Texas points; by selling in this direction the Texas buyer gets his hay much cheaper than if he bought in the city market, and the local dealer receives more than if he consigned his hay to Kansas City. There will be less stock fed in this county this winter than usual if farmers stick to their present plans; certainly there will be fewer hogs fed, for the hogs are not here to feed. This, even if we do not have a full crop of corn, will mean that much corn will be sold and most of it probably will go South.

By handling its world monopoly of rubber right England may hope to stick its American debt on to American automobile owners. About all the taxes nowadays seem to be gravitating to the back of the car driver.

The United States Government has discovered a flealess dog. It now only remains necessary to discover a mosquitoless summer.

Fly Races Farmer for the Wheat Crop

By M. N. Beeler

HUH! Them things'll breed right here in this grass on the right of way," growled a Stafford county farmer as he left the Santa Fe wheat train in disgust. "Yes, or in the plum thickets," his wife, who was following him in contemptuous triumph, contributed.

The receiver of these bankrupt remarks happened to be a campfollower of the "Opportunity Special," and he believed explicitly in the soundness of George A. Dean's recommendation for the control of Hessian fly. But the farmer and his wife—well, they knew better. There was plenty of fly—no denying that, but what was the use of bothering about volunteer wheat and safe dates when those vociferous Hessian flies were perched among the wild plum branches biding their time to pounce upon the next wheat crop?

The farmer and his wife departed to spread, along the home town streets and the highways of their neighborhood, an effective antidote for the false counsel that had issued from the cow college at Manhattan. The "campfollower" turned toward the train. Fortunately for Kansas and her wheat the other 3,498 farmers and their wives who had come to the train were hearing the message thru.

Hessian fly sneaked in and took a heavy toll of Kansas wheat this year. If it hopped down out of the wild plum bushes as the farmer's wife contended or advanced from the sandbur sod as her erring husband insisted, then there is little hope for control, but if it developed in the stubble and carried over on the volunteer wheat that sprang up in the late summer and early fall, as Professor Dean observed, then the thousands of farmers who are making a race with the pest for their wheat crop in 1926 have some hope of succeeding.

Damage up to 60 Per Cent

"Never in the 20 years that I have been acquainted with Kansas conditions have I seen the wheat ground prepared so thoroly or so early for fly control as it is this year," remarked Professor Dean to the campfollower. "The damage was heavy thru the south central wheat belt this year. The percentage for different counties ran from 15 to 20 up to 60 per cent or more. Many of the farmers remember their experience in 1916, and they have taken prompt measures to stop the infestation this time."

The Barton County Farm Bureau estimated the county loss at 2 million bushels this year. That is about 60 per cent of the crop. Pawnee lost 35 per cent, but farmers from certain sections contended it was 50 per cent in their neighborhoods. Stafford lost 25 to 35 per cent. Southwestern Reno county had a heavy infestation. Rice county is reported to have lost 90 per cent of the crop. A large part of the failure in McPherson county was attributable to fly. In the southern portion damage reached 60 to 70 per cent.

Harvey county had one of the best wheat crops in its history this year, altho it was in the center of the infested area. Counties on all sides suffered heavy loss. Last fall the county under leadership of the farm bureau, conducted a control campaign. A. B. Kimball, who was then county agent, had

had some experience with fly before, and he knew what to expect. Farmers in the other counties had forgotten, and altho they were warned they did not heed. Harvey had an average yield of about 25 bushels. Sedgwick county had more loss than Harvey. Summer on the south conducted a control campaign last summer and fall and got a good crop, altho Cowley on the east and Harper on the west suffered heavy losses. These experiences, Harvey and Summer compared with surrounding counties, prove that control measures are practicable and effective.

Nearly every farm bureau county is organizing to fight fly this fall. In Stafford, where there is no county agent, the Farmer's Union has taken up the campaign. Practically all of the literature sent out by the college has been relayed to members. Blaine O'Connor, secretary of the county Hessian



fly committee, stated that the local had spent more than \$200 in sending out literature. Every member in the county has received two letters on the fly, and hand bills announcing the wheat train were posted in every community. The union effectively checked fly invasion in that county in 1916. This time they propose to do a better job. Other members of the committee are D. E. Johnson, Macks-ville; J. E. Guyer, Stafford; Ward Spencer, St. John; Ray Henry, Zenith. All locals in the county have discussed control measures at their meetings.

G. E. Gano, Hutchinson grain dealer, who sows 4,000 acres of wheat annually, expressed his faith in control measures. "Our wheat near Macks-ville," he said, "made about 8 bushels an acre. It was heavily infested. Naturally we will observe the fly free date and the other control measures in the infested area. We would be foolish not to do so."

"I believe the infestation was worst in the districts that were haled out the previous season. The hail beat the wheat down and there was not

any way of removing it from the ground. Consequently a large amount of volunteer wheat came up and kept coming up. Under circumstances like that it is practically impossible to control the volunteer wheat."

Senator J. E. Whitman of Pratt had a heavy loss from fly in 1915. "We kept the volunteer wheat down and observed the fly free date in sowing," he said, "and effected control. That's what farmers will have to do this year." Senator Whitman is president of the Pratt County Farm Bureau.

"Part of this county had a fly damage of 50 to 70 per cent," said W. E. Berg, Pratt, member of the last Kansas house of representatives. "Nearly all of our farmers have disked their land in preparation for controlling the pest. But in some cases it is impossible for us to get the co-operation of farmers because 70 per cent of the land is operated by tenants, and many land owners will not give their consent to late seeding."

Always there are sources of infestation. In every county are fly reservoirs. These gradually spread, and infest more and more land every year until a general damage results. Then farmers take drastic measures or unfavorable weather conditions occur and the fly population is reduced. The process starts all over again. About the time farmers forget their heavy losses the flies are numerous enough to strike and they do. That recurrence is what gives farmers the idea that fly outbreaks come in cycles.

Lasted Five Years That Time

"During the last outbreak a farmer remarked to me that fly damage never extended over more than three years in succession," said Professor Dean. "That was his reason for not undertaking control measures. The three years were up. Unfortunately for him that infestation lasted five years, and would have endured longer if farmers had not organized to fight it."

"The first big outbreak was in 1908, the next in 1915 and 1916 and the last one in 1924 and 1925. The damage was sufficiently great this year to compel control measures. After two or three years of control practices the farmers are likely to grow lax again. Then in two or three years more the fly will become numerous enough to become a menace. With a favorable year the damage is heavy. We have had three favorable years in succession."

The fly exists in wheat stubble in the flaxseed stage until from August 15 to September 1. Adults which emerge at that time lay eggs on any wheat plants available, usually volunteer wheat. Any sowed wheat which comes up in time will be infested. One fly larva in a stalk will kill it. In April another brood appears, and infestation of more plants occurs. Additional broods will appear in the spring and summer if weather conditions are favorable.

Sometimes a freeze at the right time will kill the maggots, but that cannot be depended upon. Freezes will not hurt the flaxseed stage. Dry weather this spring prevented a second spring brood. The big growth of volunteer wheat this year is a real danger point for the crop of '26.

"A Word That Means the World to Me"

By F. B. Nichols

M—is for the million things she gave me,
O—means only that she's growing old,
T—is for the tears she shed to save me,
H—is for her heart of purest gold,
E—is for her eyes with love-light shining,
R—means right and right she'll always be,
Put them all together, they spell Mother,
A word that means the world to me.
(From M-O-T-H-E-R, a popular song of World War days.)

A SHORT, heavy set man ambled into the office a few days ago, and up to my desk. I didn't notice him until he was almost there, as we were nearing the composing room deadline on Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, and I was looking over a bunch of page proofs in the last-minute rush.

"Hello, Nick," he said as I glanced up.

My mind did some rapid flip-flops back across the years.

"Howdy, Shorty," I replied heartily, as my eyes traveled unconsciously to a scar on his right cheek. He sat down.

"Your side is all right now?" I asked presently.

"Fine," he declared. "It hasn't bothered me for years."

"Good," I replied.

He rambled on about crops and prices and a new baby. Apparently he was happy, and well satisfied with life.

"Your mother is all right?" I soon remembered to ask.

A new light came into his eyes. "Yes, indeed, just the same as ever, only a little older."

"I'm mighty glad," I said.

"By the way, you've been over in France recently?" he asked after a while.

"Yes," I answered.

"What's it like around Dun-sur-Meuse?"

"Pretty well fixed up," I replied. "Got a new bridge, n'everything. And the church is still up there on the hill."

"I want to see it again. Want to go back when the American Legion meets in Paris."

"You have a clump of woods over on the hill to the north that you want to visit, I suppose," I suggested with a smile.

"Just so," he admitted.

After he was gone I looked at the page proofs for a long time with unseeing eyes, much to the wrath, as I learned later, of the composing room.

Back in those times when the major part of the combat forces of the United States Government was engaged in the "grand push" in the Argonne, one wet, gray morning, the company of which Shorty was a member entered a clump of woods in open formation, with light gleaming dully from sharpened and fixed bayonets. All thru a long and hideous night the men had lain in the mud, listening to the scream of hundreds of tons of American steel, fired from American guns, that were carrying destruction into the Land of the Hun just ahead. Now it was "up to the in-fant-tree" to salvage some of the blood and gas and steel soaked soil ahead.

Then the 75's Spoke

Suddenly there was a machine like "put-put-put" to the left of Shorty's platoon, and just ahead. Seven men went down, two shot squarely thru the heart. Three clawed the brown grass in agony. One evidently had a lesser wound—and one, still alive, lay still, with blood gushing from a terrible wound in his side.

The whole first wave sank flat on the ground—without command!

Then followed the usual delay while an effort was being made to connect with a battery of fussy and exceedingly active 75's in the rear. Presently

this was accomplished, and they began "searching" the woods with their shells. But as many a combat outfit has learned to its sorrow, this was a difficult task, as no one knew where the machine gun crew was "planted." It was found later, however, that a shell had killed one of the crew and a German Signal Corps man. In the meantime the Jerries "sprayed" the front with machine gun fire at irregular intervals.

The Yanks continued to hug the earth. Once in a while one of the officers or men, perhaps in a more protected position, would raise his head a little. Presently a captain and a "loole" figured out where they thought the gun was located, but repeated "searching" by the 75's failed to locate it.

Shorty kept his head down at first. This was not his first experience against machine guns, and he had developed some of the caution which comes in time to a veteran—slowly, as a rule, with an American! But before long he observed that the gun continued to pay the most attention to the platoons to the left. Slowly he raised his eyes, but his range of vision included nothing more exciting than a growth of underbrush ahead.

"Damn a machine gun," he observed to Bill, beside him, who still had his head down.

"Yea," replied Bill.

"Put-put-put," went the gun again.

"Hell," observed Bill, as a ricochet shot, probably glancing from a tree ahead and to the left, hit a tree trunk just behind him.

Again silence.

Shorty looked at Bill.

Bill looked at Shorty.

"Well?" asked Shorty.

"Yea," replied Bill.

Shorty wormed his body ahead a few inches, under a growth of vines. Bill followed.

With the dense growth as a cover, the men worked their way slowly forward and to the left.

(Continued on Page 18)

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Entered as second-class matter February 16, 1906,
at the postoffice at Topeka, Kansas, under act of
Congress of March 3, 1879.

ADVERTISING RATE

80c an agate line. Circulation 120,000
Advertising orders, changes in copy, or orders to
discontinue advertisements must reach us not later
than Saturday preceding date of publication when
all advertising forms close.

KANSAS FARMER

Published Weekly at Eighth and Jackson Sts., Topeka, Kan.

ARTHUR CAPPER, Publisher

F. B. NICHOLS, Managing Editor T. A. McNEAL, Editor
M. N. BEELER, Associate Editor
CHARLES E. SWEET, Advertising Manager

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: One dollar a year in Kansas and Colorado.
All other states \$2 a year

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

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date of this issue; that we are notified promptly and
that in writing the advertiser you state: "I saw
your advertisement in Kansas Farmer."

THE report of the Postoffice Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925, shows a deficit of more than 37 million dollars despite the fact that postal rates are higher than they have been for a long time. However, this large deficit is partly, in fact mostly, explained by the fact that the raise in wages and salaries of 350,000 employees dated back to January while the increased postal rate did not take effect until April 15, so that the expenses of operation were increased greatly for six months while the increased revenue only operated for two months and a half.

Sometimes it seems to be a good thing for the producer to have a small crop; the Kaw Valley potato yields this year were not much more than half a normal crop, but the growers received more money for it than they usually do for a bumper crop. And it cost less to harvest the small crop.

Mobs Are Always Cruel

OVER at Excelsior Springs, Mo., a few days ago a negro was accused of attempted rape. He was charged with having attacked a young fellow and his girl, knocked the young fellow partly senseless and then attacked the girl. His purpose, however, was not accomplished. While there was no doubt that the negro if permitted to be tried would have been convicted and given the punishment provided by law for such offenses, and that regardless of whether he was really guilty, a mob gathered and hung him.

As is usual in such cases the mob was not satisfied with punishing the supposed criminal, but wanted to raise the race question and punish all the inhabitants who happened to have black skins. Perhaps it is not fair to say that all the people participating in the mob wanted to wreak vengeance on the blacks who had no part in the crime, but a large percentage no doubt did.

Altho every member of the Excelsior Springs mob is guilty under Missouri law of crime, nothing will be done about it. No member of the mob will be arrested, and if arrested would not stand the slightest chance of being convicted. Perhaps it is just as well not to go thru the farce of a trial. A man has been denied his constitutional right to a fair trial, but those who participated in depriving him of his rights will suffer no punishment, but on the contrary will be honored.

Working For Peace

I AM in receipt of a letter from Lydia G. Wentworth of Brookline, Mass., which reads in part as follows:

The elimination of war continues to hold the foremost place among affairs of men. Yet governments move so slowly toward that end that peace societies multiply, and individual citizens are taking the initiative and suggesting methods of procedure for its accomplishment.

In England a pledge against war has been highly commended and has received the support of thousands. It should be brought to the attention of every thoughtful American, for it is approved by such leaders of thought as H. G. Wells, John Galsworthy, Norman Angell and the Bishop of London, and was adopted at the Conference of the C. O. E. C. at Birmingham in August, 1924. It reads as follows:

ARBITRATE FIRST

Believing that Law must take the place of war in the settlement of international disputes, we, the undersigned, desiring to uphold our country in all that makes for righteous strength, solemnly pledge ourselves to withhold service from any Government which refuses to submit the cause of the dispute to an international court or which refuses the arbitral decision so given.

It seems rather strange that this pledge has not received more notice from peace workers in this country and been given more publicity. Would it not be a good idea for members of peace societies, for all workers for peace, members of the Society of Friends, conscientious objectors, and, in short, for every one who sincerely and honestly desires permanent peace and believes that the world would be more civilized under a regime of peace than subject to intermittent periods of collective homicide, to copy and sign this pledge and forward it to Washington, so the President might know without question the mind of the people on this subject?

Nothing can be said condemning the folly and wickedness of war that will not meet with my approval, but I do not care to sign a pledge that I might be forced to retract or else be placed in the attitude of rebellion against my Government. Take this pledge and analyze it. Just what does the signer agree to do?

"We, the undersigned solemnly pledge ourselves to withhold service from any government which refuses to submit the cause of the dispute to an international court or which re-

Passing Comment

—By T. A. McNeal

fuses the arbitral decision so given." It is of course difficult to imagine any dispute between the United States and any other nation which our Government would refuse to submit to arbitration or to the decision of a World Court if such a court is in existence when the dispute arises. But suppose our Government does decline to submit the cause of the dispute to the World Court. We must assume that such a decision on the part of our Government would not be reached without very good reason, such for example as the conviction that the World Court was packed against us so that it would be impossible for us to get justice in that tribunal.

And suppose as a result of our refusal war resulted, what would the signers of this pledge do in that event?

The Government would have the power to call them into service and to impose any penalty decided on by Congress on those who refused to



serve; would the signers of this pledge be expected to go to prison or possibly be stood up before a firing squad?

Or suppose as a result of our refusal to submit the matter in controversy to the World Court, we were attacked by the armies and navies of some foreign nation or nations, would the signers of this petition be willing to stand quietly by and see our country overrun, our cities bombed, and our land laid waste without coming to the defense of our Government? It is not probable that such a contingency will arise, but I am not willing to sign a pledge or ask others to sign one that carries with it even the possibility of such a contingency. I am for a World Court. I hope our Government will give such a court official sanction and send a representative to sit in it. I am strongly in favor of a world-wide propaganda in favor of the peaceful settlement of all disputes between nations, but I am not willing to bind myself with an unconditional pledge that under no circumstances will I support my Government in case it refuses for any reason to submit a controversy with any other nation to the World Court.

How Wars Are Made

THE Paris Peace Conference established the Republic of Poland, which materially changed the boundaries of Germany. On the border between the two countries was a strip claimed by both. This is known as German Silesia, inhabited

in part by Germans but with a majority of Poles. The Conference provided for plebiscite to determine whether Silesia should remain as a German province or become a self-governing state adhering to Poland. The result of the plebiscite was an overwhelming victory for those favoring a self-growing state.

It also was arranged that those desiring to remain German citizens might do so, but in that event they must get out within three years.

Several thousand remained until the limit of the three-year period, and now are compelled to leave. As a result some 30,000 miserable refugees are lodged in wretched barracks along the German border waiting for some arrangement to be made for them in Germany.

Poland is strictly within her rights under the terms of the plebiscite in driving these people out, but after all it is the land of their birth and they will never be convinced of the justice of the removal. Germany, however, has no particular reason to criticize Poland, as the Polish residents in the territory who went to Germany also have been compelled to leave the place of their birth. The difference is that more Germans are driven out than Poles. Right or wrong this is certain to be a source of bitterness between the two countries for a generation.

It has been nearly 200 years since the French residents of Acadia, now Nova Scotia, were deported by the British government. There was as much reason for deporting these French settlers as there is for deporting the German residents of Poland or the Polish residents of Germany, but the bitterness caused by that deportation has continued thru two centuries as an alleged act of tyranny exercised by a powerful government toward a helpless and innocent people.

Miami is a Boom Town

I SUPPOSE that if any newspaper man were asked what paper in the United States carries the greatest number of lines of advertising, unless he happened to have looked the matter up, he would name some paper either in New York or Chicago. If so his guess would be wrong; the paper carrying the greatest number of lines of advertising is the Miami Herald, which during the first six months of 1925 carried 18,024,585 agate lines. The paper coming nearest that record was the Detroit News, which during the same period carried 16,414,678 lines, almost 2 million less than the paper in the Florida boom town. Of course a large percentage of the Miami advertising was of real estate. Just now Miami is the wildest boom town in the United States. Sooner or later the boom will burst, just as booms of like kind have invariably done. Then there will be a large number of ex-millionaires.

Education Might Help

THE government of Italy is opposed to our immigration law, which rigidly limits Italian emigration to the United States. The spokesman for the Italian government, Count Cippico, argues that the United States immigration law is unjust and inhuman because it does not permit the excess population of Italy an outlet. He is opposed to all laws of any country limiting immigration for the same reason, but his principal grievance is against the United States because it is to this country that the Italians for the most part want to come.

Edward M. East, professor of economics in Harvard University, argued the question with Count Cippico and took the position that Italy should undertake to limit the growth of her population by some sort of birth control.

With the advancement of science and better knowledge of the rules of health, mortality, especially among infants, has been greatly decreased in all civilized countries, but especially here in the United States, where the average duration of life within a single generation has been increased some 15 years. That does not mean that those who survive to middle life live 15 years longer on the average than people lived a generation ago, but it does mean that fewer babies die.

Even before there were any health laws worth mentioning and at a time when a large percentage of the people born into the world died before they were a year old, the population of the world was steadily increasing according to the Malthusian law in a geometrical ratio, while food production was increasing, as Malthus showed, in an arithmetical ratio, with the inevitable result that eventually the population of the world would

overtake the possibilities of production and starvation must result.

If this was true in the time of Malthus it is true now, for while more intelligent methods of production have increased the amount of food the world can produce, the population is increasing faster than before, and the time will come, unless the growth of population is checked, when the world will be greatly over-populated and the starvation of multitudes will be inevitable. Population cannot be controlled by law, but it can be controlled by education. It is a notable fact that the families of educated people generally are much smaller than those of uneducated folks.

Story of a Bank Failure

SOME three years ago a Leavenworth bank, operating under the State Guaranty law, failed with paper assets totaling \$1,143,820 and deposits of something less than 1 million dollars.

If the bank had been honestly and efficiently managed it should not have failed.

Less than 50 per cent of the supposed assets have been collected, and probably not more than 10 per cent more will be collected. This will leave a burden on the Bank Guaranty fund of \$450,000.

The receivership in the case of this bank has cost over \$80,000, of which \$22,940.25 has been paid to attorneys. What these attorneys have done to earn this large sum is not clear. Apparently they have not protected the interests of the depositors. So far as the record discloses the bank could have been wound up just as well without them, and the depositors would have been better off to the amount saved on their fees.

A former president of the defunct bank is the organizer of what purports to be a Bankers' Investment Company, organized to buy the supposed assets of the bank. This Investment Company purchased assets nominally worth \$180,000 for \$15,000, or less than 9 cents on the dollar. Among these assets it seems were the notes of the president of the Bankers' Investment Company; in

other words he seems to have settled his own obligations to the bank he had wrecked, or which at any rate had been wrecked while under his control, for less than 9 cents on the dollar. Other assets listed at \$272,189.20 were sold for \$48,000. I am not prepared to say that more could have been realized from these assets, and so far as the purchaser is concerned there is nothing to show that it was not a legitimate buy on his part, but the fact that only \$48,000 could be realized on \$272,000, in assets shows how recklessly the bank was managed.

Receiverships have always been considered rich picking, and for this the courts have been largely to blame. The fees allowed receivers often have been outrageous, and too often receiverships have been given as political favors rather than because of the fitness of the men appointed.

The manner in which the affairs of defunct corporations, and especially banks, have been handled has tended to destroy confidence in banks, courts and government.

I am not a banker and know nothing about the banking business except in a general way, but my opinion is that in a state like Kansas no bank that is honestly and competently managed should fail. It will have periods of good business and periods of poor business; it will get some bad paper despite the best judgment that can be exercised by the officers in charge. But these bad loans never should be of sufficient amount to wreck the bank.

That this opinion is well founded is proved, I think, by the fact that in all parts of the country there are banks which have weathered all kinds of financial storms and stood firm for more than half a century; some banks have been in existence for a century and are as sound as ever. In that time they have passed thru dozens of financial panics of greater or lesser severity, some of them so severe that they almost paralyzed the entire business of the country.

Bank failures in Kansas at any rate can be at-

tributed always to one of two causes, rank dishonesty or rank incompetency. It is perhaps impossible to fully protect banks and depositors from either dishonesty or incompetency, but the situation can be improved greatly by thorough and frequent examinations and rigid requirements in regard to the management of the banks. One evil responsible for many bank failures, excess loans, can be prevented. Where a bank is wrecked by dishonesty of the man or men in charge the punishment should be prompt and severe. The man who betrays a trust should be held to a greater accountability than the ordinary criminal. The man who holds you up and robs you injures you alone, perhaps, but the man who betrays a trust injures many persons and is a traitor to his government.

There is no excuse for what may be termed the legal looting of the assets of a failed bank. Discretion must of course be exercised in disposing of the assets of the defunct bank. Compromises must be made, and more or less losses sustained, but exorbitant receivership costs, huge attorney fees and things of that kind ought never to be allowed.

To Deliver a Deed Later

A and B are husband and wife. Because of sickness and age A is not capable of doing any business. A son is caring for them. B owns a house and lot in town. Can B deed this property to this son, the deed to be delivered to him at her death? 2. After making such a deed if conditions change could she sell it to another party or could she mortgage it? 3. Would such a deed be valid without A's signature? C. C.

There is nothing illegal about executing a deed and placing the same in escrow to be delivered at a certain time and on the fulfillment of certain conditions. So long as the deed is held in escrow in this manner it has not become a complete transfer, and the maker might rescind the action before the delivery. Under the Kansas law a deed to property signed by the wife alone while the husband is living would not transfer complete title.

Europe is on the Road to Normal

IN OTHER words, Europe is on the road to peace and normal business conditions. I had this assurance from Lloyd George and from others. Lloyd George told me the nations in their dealings with one another are showing a greater degree of good faith, and that this can only make for peace and reconstruction.

In my conversations with eminent Britons—such men of outstanding consequence as Stanley Baldwin, the Prime Minister, Lloyd George, President Robbins of the National Farmers' Union, Ramsay MacDonald, Lord Robert Cecil, and Geoffrey Dawson, editor of the London Times—I find all are agreed that Great Britain, particularly in its domestic affairs, is facing the most serious difficulties of half a century.

Mr. Baldwin lays the present plight of British trade largely to over-taxation, and no doubt he is correct. Lloyd George frankly said to me that Britain is passing thru one of the worst depressions within memory.

Everywhere in England I find evidence of hard times. With a population little short of 50 millions there are more than 1,250,000 unemployed; and in no direction is unemployment more acute than in the mining industry, where fully 200,000 men are workless. Curtailment of markets, high cost of production and a 7-hour work day seem to be responsible for this desperate state of the mining industry. For the first time the trade balance is against Great Britain. She is buying more than she is selling.

Politicians and industrial captains alike trace this menacing trade situation to the World War, or to the effects of that cataclysm.

The Dawes scheme of reparations payments has been the one gleam of light in Europe's quest for economic normalcy. But that some such plan was long in hatching and translation into operation laid a heavy hand on the recovery by Britain of her European markets, on which so many of her workers are dependent.

The situation has been made worse by the troubles in China, for Lancashire's textile trade with China has been one of its great sources of revenue.

I found Mr. Baldwin convinced, however, that the planned ameliorations of taxation would markedly ease the pressure on big business in Britain. Lloyd George, too, had something very hopeful to say about the general political situation in Europe.

Enormous changes have taken place in Britain since the war.

It is estimated, for instance, that at least a quarter of the land has changed hands. Before the war fewer than 50,000 persons owned most of the land. Now there are hundreds of thousands of landowners. Many of the great land barons have sold privately, or at auction, estates which have been in the possession or control of their families for centuries. I learn that many of these land barons have put their money in stocks and bonds, where financial returns are more dependable and where the burden of taxation will be less.

In keeping with this great dispersal of land has come also a wide dispersal of art and literary treasures, much of which has gone to America after being put under the hammer.

The great middle-class is the most hard-pressed

of all. Some men can only just afford to educate their children, and have little or nothing left over for amusement or recreation. Nevertheless, the standard of living of the masses is much above that of pre-war years.

Outwardly Britain presents pictures of wide contrast. I have seen magnificent automobiles sandwiched in between the most obsolete and ramshackly sort in the great thoroughfares of London.

There is a continuous appeal for houses for the artisan and for the professional classes. Entire blocks of houses in London go empty because people are not able to pay for their upkeep or for the high rents which are levied.

The clerk, mechanic, or farmer, in England, who is earning \$3,000 a year, pays the Government nearly \$600 in taxes. The same man in the United States pays no tax to the Government. Americans are infinitely better off than Britons in the matter of taxes. Britons also have heavier indirect taxation.

Britons spend more than a billion dollars a year on alcoholic beverages. It constitutes one of the chief sources of revenue of the State. Still, I am told by temperance advocates that the general situation is better; that there is a growing aversion to drunkenness. Beer and whisky do not have a pre-war strength.

The liquor interests are lamenting that in 1908-1909 a total of 32 million gallons was consumed, but that this has dropped approximately to 13 million today. The high cost of alcoholic beverages is said by liquor sellers to be responsible for the decreased consumption.

Temperance reformers are certain that even the prohibition is a long way off in Britain, there has nevertheless been a vast improvement over conditions prevailing before the war.

No far-sighted Briton is more concerned over anything than over the so-called "dole evil."

Immediately after the war some measure had to be taken to relieve distress. The "dole" became the chief means of meeting the emergency. But there has now grown up a class of persons who will not accept employment, or will evade it at every possible opportunity, because they can obtain almost as much from the "dole."

This has put a premium on idleness, especially among youths and young girls. The English housewife often looks in vain for a domestic servant because few of the unemployed will take up such a form of livelihood while they can obtain this weekly "dole."

The "dole," or to give it the official name "unemployment insurance," was first resorted to during the war. In the beginning it was applicable only to workers in the munitions shops, and provided possible out-of-work pay for the time when the shops should shut down.

The operatives contributed a part of this fund. For every seven payments by the operative, he or she would be permitted to draw one week's dole, but not more than 26 weekly payments in any one year. To prevent abuse a committee of employers and workmen was set up in each district to inves-

tigate complaints and to rule out as far as possible the "workshy."

Later this insurance was extended to all persons earning less than \$1,250 a year, workers or employers, and to all mechanics irrespective of their earnings. The payments were increased from the original amounts to \$3.75 for men and \$3 for women.

These payments covered a period of 26 weeks during one year. One appeal could be made to the committee to obtain an extension for another four weeks in extreme cases.

Still later the committee was given power to extend the period of "compassionate allowance" for an additional 11 weeks, making the total period 41 weeks in all. Another provision provided the compassionate allowance could not be started until the unemployed person had been "off the funds" for three weeks. This gap was struck out by the recent labor government.

The extension of the benefits beyond the 26-week period was due mainly to the demands of the Poor Law authorities. Exceptional distress led the unemployed, contrary to previous custom, to appeal to the Poor Law for assistance.

This new phase of distress began to prevent the local authorities from balancing their budgets, and in a number of working-class districts the municipal officers had to ask the Government for loans to cover the increased cost of administration of the Poor Law. Time after time the Government had to advance large sums to save the local authorities from bankruptcy.

As the dole period was extended from time to time the Exchequer (or treasury) had to come to the rescue of the insurance fund. The original fund became exhausted in 1921. Exchequer loans by March, 1923, had reached the total of \$85,300,000. This has since been reduced to \$36,971,980, and in time should automatically be extinguished.

Contributions to the fund at present work out to about these proportions: From employers 38.16 per cent; from workers 34.98 per cent; and from the State 26.85 per cent.

The income of the fund is \$251,122,200 per annum. Of this amount \$183,189,115 comes from the contributions of employers and employed, and \$75,923,915 from the State. The cost of administration amounts to \$20,431,300.

The unemployed benefit expended in 1918-19, the first year it was instituted, totaled \$763,605. In 1921-22 this had risen to \$264,241,070. It has declined since until in 1923-24, the last figure available, it stood at \$179,857,055.

Everywhere I have found evidence of good will and friendly feeling on the part of Britishers toward the United States. They freely express the belief that our Government all along has been acting in entire good faith in its relations with other governments, and is pursuing an open and above-board policy in working out after-war problems.

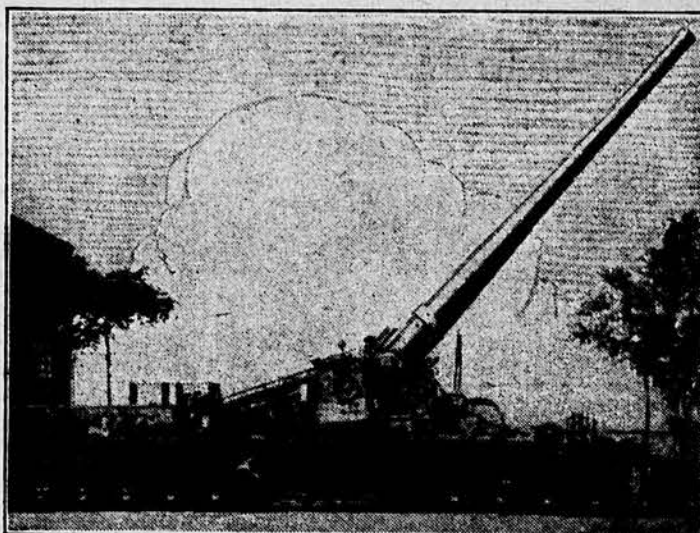
Arthur Capper

Paris, August 2, 1925.

World Events in Pictures



Chief Two Guns White Calf, of Glacier National Park Indian Reservation, Whose Head Adorns the Buffalo Nickel. He Always is on Hand to Welcome Visitors



First of New 14-Inch Rifles to be Used for Defense on Pacific Coast Near San Pedro. This Rifle is on a Mobile Railway Carriage, and Carries Electrical Equipment for Raising and Lowering the Elevation. It Can Hurl a 1,500-Pound Shell 23 Miles. Weight of Gun and Carriage is 700,000 Pounds



Frank W. Mondell, Former Representative from Wyoming and Republican Leader in the House, Mentioned as Possible New American Ambassador to Japan.



During the Visit of the Prince of Wales to Rhodesia, South Africa, He Made the 27-Mile Journey from Bulawayo—the Place of the Killing—to the Matopos Hills, Where Under a Simple Slab of Bronze, Lies the Empire Builder, Cecil Rhodes, the Maker of South Africa



Representatives Who Ratified the "Nine Power Treaty." From Left, Emile Daeschner, France; Dr. Alfred Sze, China; H. G. Chilton, England; Jenkheer H. Van Asch Van Wyck, Holland; Secretary of State Kellogg, U. S.; Raoul Tilmont, Belgium; Viscount D'Almeida, Portugal; Tsuneo Matsudaira, Japan, and Giacomode de Martino, Italy



Irving Berlin, Famous Song Writer, Presenting Cup to Miss Lee Bartlett, Successful Contestant for Title of "Miss Atlantic City, 1925." Miss Bartlett Will be Official Hostess of Visiting Beauties at Annual Beauty Pageant in Atlantic City



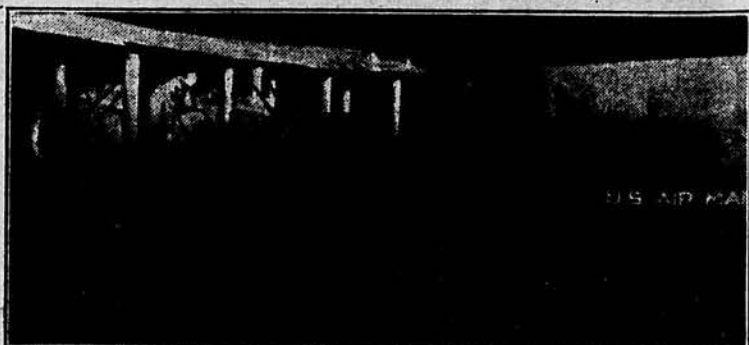
Miss Helen Wills, National Women's Tennis Champion, May Meet Miss Ryan Again as Both are Entered in Women's Annual New York Championship



Charlie Chaplin, Film Comedian, Arrived in New York This Month for the Premier of His New Comedy, "The Gold Rush." He is Shown Here With Gloria Swanson, the Duchess of Southernland and the Marquis de la Falaise



Reports from Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, Widow of America's War Time President, Indicate it is Her Intention to Present the Home at 2340 S Street, N. W. Washington, to the Woodrow Wilson Foundation as a Memorial to Her Illustrious Husband. The Report Says Mr. Wilson's Library Will Remain as it Was During His Lifetime



Night Air Mail Service Between New York and Chicago, is Rapidly Gaining in Popularity. There is a Steady Stream of Trucks from the New York Post Office Every Evening to Hadley Field. Mail Posted in New York One Day is in Chicago Ready for Delivery Early the Following Morning

This Tractor Won't Wear Out!

By Frank A. Meckel

AFTER 14 years of rather steady service around Pawnee county, in which time it has changed hands three times, H. O. Erway's old tractor is still in good order and ready for the next 14 years of hard work.

This old tractor has a rather interesting history. It was originally purchased by A. W. Hewson of Larned in 1911. Mr. Hewson owned the machine from 1911 until 1920, and during that time used it for plowing more than 500 acres every year besides hundreds of acres of disking and harrowing, of which he kept no account. He also used it for threshing and silo filling.

In the spring of 1920 Mr. Hewson sold the tractor to H. L. Brooks, also of Larned, who operated an irrigated farm. In 1920 he used the tractor about 100 days for pumping water. It pumped an average of 1,000 gallons a minute for 17 hours a day during that period, raising the water 42 feet. Fuel tanks were filled in the morning and the engine started. It was allowed to run until the fuel gave out at night, and it pumped the ditches full of water in the meantime. In 1921 he used the tractor for about 30 days at the same job.

In the spring of 1921 a high tension electric line was constructed past the Brooks farm and the tractor was replaced by a large electric motor for pumping water. Brooks then sold the tractor to H. O. Erway of Rozel.

Mr. Erway has had the tractor since that time, and has used it in his farming operations almost continuously. In the summer of 1921 he used the machine in harvesting 350 acres of wheat. In 1922 it harvested 450 acres and in 1923, 565 acres. He also used it for threshing in 1921, but unfortunately kept no record of the number of bushels threshed that season.

He used the tractor for plowing right after harvest, turning about 120 acres a year and disking and harrowing it immediately after the plowing was completed.

The tractor is in comparatively good condition, and with a few minor repairs and adjustments it will be ready to start on its second 14-year cycle of service.

The secret of this tractor's splendid record of service has been in its care. Minor repairs have never been allowed to become major repairs. It has always been well oiled and never overloaded and altho it has long since paid for itself, in fact several times over, it is still in working order and ready for the word to go out and do any kind of a job within reason.

Royal Budget is \$75,000

THE American Royal Livestock Show at Kansas City has boosted its offering of cash prizes, medals and trophies to \$75,000. That is \$10,000 more than the offering last year. Beef cattle will receive the big share, \$24,000. The first Royal dairy show offers \$6,000, and carlot steer prizes total \$8,000.

For breeding swine and individual barrows the offering is \$4,500, and for the carlot division, \$835. Approximately \$4,000 has been offered for breeding classes of sheep and \$500 for carlot exhibits. More than \$8,000 is offered in the draft horse and mule department, and \$20,000 in the afternoon and evening horse shows. Special prizes in judging classes, herdsmen's prizes, medals and trophies will total \$4,000.

Copies of the premium list are available for distribution and may be had by application to the American Royal Live Stock Show, 200 Livestock Exchange Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Another Burden on England

ENGLAND'S pessimistic economist, J. M. Keynes, is in a fair way to be vindicated in his protest against what he considered a premature return to the gold standard this spring by the English government, as he has been in his criticism of the reparations bill upon Germany as excessive and an obstacle to a return to economic stability. In

the case of reparations Keynes's estimate of a gross sum of 10 billion dollars as a probable maximum within the capacity of Germany to pay, in place of 32 billions demanded, is borne out finally by the Dawes plan, which in practical effect wrings some 22 billions out of the reparations bill. More than 10 billions may eventually be extorted, but German capacity to pay will have to be demonstrated first by the proposed "index of prosperity," which is the elastic provision of the Dawes plan.

British as well as French correspondents are now attributing the new complications in England's economic recovery to premature adoption of gold payments. It is apparently a growing opinion that by permitting the free outflow of gold before it was ready, economic difficulties have been aggravated. British vessels are coaling in Bremen and other German ports. British mines cannot



This Tractor, Owned by H. O. Erway of Pawnee County, is 14 Years Old

find a market even from their own merchant marine. Germany, to be sure, is firmly on the gold standard, but her post-war policy of debt repudiation by the device of enormous inflation placed her industries in a strong position, with low-priced labor now based on the necessities of reparation payments.

England sturdily in English fashion refused repudiation and inflation and suffers from its integrity at the present juncture. The government has regularly assumed losses otherwise falling upon industry, first by its unemployment doles and now by Premier Baldwin's proposal to pay to coal operators the difference between a higher wage scale demanded by miners and the present scale, calculated to come to some 5 million dollars a month. Meantime during and since the war England has maintained the highest tax rates in the world in its resolve to "pay as you go." It is an unparalleled example of faith in an economic principle. England cannot doubt that in principle it is right; the question is whether it was so hard hit by the war and by the many political complications following which retarded world trade recovery as to be unable to carry thru a policy nothing short of heroic.

Larger Apple Crop at Troy

ORCHARD men say that apple production around Troy will be about 100 carloads more than last year. The crop of Ben Davis is especially good. Miss Jessie Townsend has sold a 25-acre orchard crop for \$2,750. Mrs. Mabel Campbell 45 acres for \$4,500, O. W. Kibler 10 acres for \$1,550 and Frank Wykert 20 acres for \$4,250. Dan Kinsey received \$3,200 for his crop and Gene MacComber \$2,275.

Playing With Red Fire

THE British have had a theory that the way to handle the agitator, the anarchist and the revolutionary was to make him welcome in Britain and let him talk his head off in Hyde Park. This worked well for a long time. The fugitive red from the continent found an asylum there, and so long as he wished he stayed. The bolsheviks, however, sadly cracked that comfortable theory. They came and they talked and then sought to

translate talk into crimes against the peace and dignity of the empire and its institutions. Great Britain has been deporting many of these firebrands and barring others from her shores. The British played with red fire under Lloyd George, and later under Ramsay MacDonald, and like the French and every other people who have done so, got their fingers burned. They are now thinking of a "safety barrier" against imported sedition. Once burned, both the British and the French are now twice shy.

Air's Healthy in Crawford?

CRAWFORD county has shown some unusual records in the census returns to the State Board of Agriculture. The oldest person in the county is Mrs. D. Caldwell of Pittsburg, who was born 105 years ago. The census also reports P. O. Sharp of Pittsburg, who is 101. Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Jones of Arcadia have 14 children, 11 boys and three girls, ranging in age from 1 to 22 years. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Sehn of Franklin have 13 children. Crawford county also has two families with two sets of twins. Lewis and Robert, 9, and Ray and Roy, 2, are the children of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Watson. Lawrence and Clarence, 18, and George and Elsie, 10, are the children of Mr. and Mrs. Jelbert Clausen of Girard.

Fruit Show in Kansas City

PRODUCERS of orchard and garden sass will hold a big exposition in Kansas City, December 8 to 10. A charter for the Central States Horticultural Exposition has been asked. The organization proposes to hold an educational exposition every two years. Plans for the first show are being formulated. Considerable interest is manifested not only by growers but also by shippers and handlers of fruits and vegetables who have applied for space in Convention Hall.

Prof. T. J. Talbert, University of Missouri, is president of the exposition; Prof. C. O. Wiggans, University of Nebraska, vice-president; George W. Catts, agricultural commissioner of the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce, secretary-treasurer. These with A. P. Boles, Bentonville, Ark.; George W. Cochran, Stillwater, Okla.; Dr. A. D. Crillo, Roswell, N. M.; R. S. Herrick, Des Moines, Ia.; Grove M. Porter, Nebraska City, Neb.; Dr. E. P. Sandsten, Fort Collins, Colo.; and James Sharp, Council Grove, Kan., constitute the board of directors.

The American Pomological Society, of which Paul V. Stark, Louisiana, Mo., is president, will hold its annual meeting in Kansas City during the exposition.

Junior Fair at Hutchinson

THE Junior department at the Kansas State Fair will be a big one this year. Club exhibits will be collected from all parts of the state and sent to Hutchinson to compete for more than \$3,000. Demonstration teams will compete for free trips to the National Dairy Exposition, Indianapolis, the American Royal Livestock Show, Kansas City, and the International at Chicago to represent Kansas in national contests. The state fair will be held September 19 to 25.

Has 27 Red Blossoms

FLOWER lovers of McPherson believe Mrs. John Knox has a champion geranium; it has 27 brilliant red blossoms.

Savings Bank Deposits Grow

SAVINGS bank deposits in June rose 124 million dollars in the 902 banks reporting to the Federal Reserve Board. The savings deposits of these banks as of July 1 were 7,978 million dollars, as compared with 7,853 million dollars June 1, and 7,450 million dollars July 1, 1924.

102 Bushels From 10 Acres

EMMET Womer of Pawnee township, Smith county, threshed 102 bushels of Sweet clover seed recently from 10 acres.



The Regeneration of Four Corners

By John Francis Case

UNDER his breath Ike Boone cursed as he thought of the cash paid to a canny vagabond who had demanded and received his fee.

"Now, your honor permitting," the witness requested, "I shall tell of the life of the man who has been known to you as James March, before he came to Farrell county. A man whom I am proud to call friend." Tense was the air of the spectators as they leaned forward in their seats.

"James Marchain," continued the witness, "was born and reared on a Middle Western farm. He early displayed a brilliance of mind which won honors in school, at home and even greater honors in college, where it was necessary for him to pay his way by working at menial tasks. The grandson of an eminent divine, his mother's father, the young man decided to devote his life to the cause of Christ, and upon graduation he was assigned to a small pastorate. Within a year the work of young Marchain had attracted the attention of a large city congregation, and, believing that he could render greater service in a larger field, the call was accepted. There his pleasing personality, his untiring energy and his great eloquence won instant recognition. It was then that I came to know him," and the speaker gazed affectionately at his friend.

"James Marchain was little more than a boy," the story went on, "but the adulation showered upon him did not turn his head. Service to his God, to his people, and to his country were the things that dominated his life. Always a gifted writer as well as speaker, Marchain found time to prepare material for a booklet, 'In His Name.' A tale of the compassionate Christ. It so touched hearts that the young pastor decided here was the real field of endeavor, and resigned to devote his full time to authorship. His second book, 'The Militant Maid,' a moving story of the martyred Joan, assured world fame, and has been translated into many languages."

Mary Kennedy's heart glowed with pride as she thought of that wonderful story, a classic to every true follower, and a ripple of applause broke out, again to be quickly stilled. Even Farrell county folks knew what authorship of such a great work implied.

"James Marchain," Senator Garrison continued, "had wedded the daughter of one of his parishioners, and with success and income assured they journeyed to foreign lands that the young author might gain inspiration, might see for himself the place where the Christ had walked. Returning home they met on the ship a man of wealth and culture, one Rudolf Berringer, who became an intimate family friend."

Watching, Mary Kennedy saw the face of James Marchain grow tense and his hand clench.

"Berringer became a welcome guest in the Marchain home, free to come and go as he pleased. Immersed in work upon his third book which was completed and given to the publisher, more and more James Marchain came to depend upon his friend as the man who would take his place as escort for the woman who craved society. For Marchain had abiding faith in friendship and constancy."

To listening Mary Kennedy flashed recollection of those importunate words, "Would you be true, Mary, would you be true?" Only in part had the man of mystery revealed his past to her.

Where Hot Shrapnel Whined

"When America entered the war," Senator Garrison went on, "James Marchain, descendant of a long line of fighting men, volunteered instantly. His seeming friend, Berringer, had claimed exemption for certain physical disabilities which had been allowed. So, entrusting his young wife to the care of the man who seemed like an elder brother, Marchain went off to an officers' training camp. In due time, a first lieutenant, Marchain went overseas. Nor would his patriotic ancestors have cause for aught but pride as to the record made.

"In the days that followed Lieutenant Marchain became more than leader, he became spiritual guide and counselor to his men. Came the time when

in the face of withering machine gun fire the young lieutenant led an attacking party that silenced the gun and captured five times their number of the enemy. Marchain was shot thru the body but he never stopped until blood loss caused him to faint. Tenderly carried back by his men, Marchain hovered between life and death for weeks. When able to rejoin his command it was with the rank of captain and, for this heroic deed," Senator Garrison dramatically held out two bits of metal which had excited the curiosity of a sheriff some weeks ago. "James Marchain was awarded the war cross of France and the American congressional medal."

Betrayed at Home

Thunderous applause, cheer upon cheer, above all the booming war cry of Big Jim Atkins and his buddies rent the room, for the sons of Farrell county had shed their blood for democracy, and here before them was a man cast in heroic mold. Nor did Judge Austin pound for order but stood with the cheering crowd.

"A man, by God, a real man," cried Jacob Kennedy, and the cheering broke out afresh. With eager interest the jurors hung upon the words of Senator Garrison as he went on. Every eye upon James Marchain, he sat as one who lived over the stirring scenes of other days, and then with his face turned to Jacob Kennedy his hand came up in salute.

"Captain Marchain was the idol of his men," the resonant voice went on, "they worshiped him. There was mourning thruout the whole brigade when in charge of a few volunteers sent on a dangerous scouting mission Marchain failed to come back. But one man returned, and he told how the small party had been surprised and attacked, how Marchain had been shot down as he faced the foe. There was no record of his death, but 'missing' was the report filed, and like many another hero of the Great War another man had passed into the oblivion from which so few return."

Tears, unashamed, ran down the cheeks of a great statesman, the hysterical cry of a woman rang out, and then the witness went on.

"But James Marchain did not die," he said. "In the enemy prison camp he lay for weary months, tortured in body, his mind beclouded by the privation suffered, at last to waken to the realization that loved ones knew not if he were alive or dead. His letters home were unanswered. Finally, a gaunt spectre of his former self, Captain James Marchain came home to suffer a greater blow than red war could have given him.

"I shall not dwell upon the incidents of that day when James Marchain stood within the walls of what had been home to him. Suffice it to say

that a faithless wife and a traitorous friend had conspired to rob a heroic soldier not only of his companion but of his home. Not trusting the report of 'missing' to mean no return, the woman and her paramour in a distant state had obtained a decree of divorce on the grounds of desertion and failure to support. Even had they obtained the setting aside of Marchain's property for the faithless one, and now, wedded, they defied the man come back from death. Little wonder that, weakened and ill as he was, Captain Marchain beat his false friend into insensibility, then with curses upon the woman who was doubly traitorous fled from the accursed place that had once been his home."

A great sigh welled from the audience and Mary Kennedy with tear wet cheeks again heard that pleading question, "Would you be true?"

"Crazed with his great grief," the witness went on, "Marchain became a wanderer. How or where he may have spent weeks or months that followed he does not know, but somehow the God in whom he had trusted preserved his life. When sanity again returned and the flood of memory overwhelmed Marchain cursed the Christ whom he had called compassionate, and with faith in both God and man destroyed, swore that never again would the name of Marchain be heard. So it was," the witness concluded, "that James Marchain came to you of this community. Here he has regained faith in the compassionate One, here again has been restored faith in true friendship, which, after all is akin to God. It is for you to decide, gentlemen," and Senator Garrison turned to the jurors, "whether the man whom I have described would betray the friends who have become dear to him."

A moment's whispered conference and Attorney Bertrand had waived the right of questioning.

"One thing more," said Garrison as he rose from the witness chair, "long since, the charge of assault has been withdrawn and James Marchain has had restored, his property. From his books alone, an income of \$10,000 a year or more is assured. Whatever pledges he may have made to you will be fulfilled."

Grouped in one corner of the court room were the Italian miners and their families and with the cheers mingled their shrill cries of thankfulness. Whatever the outcome of the trial, hard won savings would not be lost.

A few words of conference and Senator Garrison, now attorney and not witness demanded Merritt be recalled for further questioning. It was no stripping lawyer who confronted the unwilling assistant cashier, and when Adams produced numerous specimens of the prosecuting witness's handwriting and Garrison demanded comparison with the forged check, Merritt's

face went white. But before comparison could be made a messenger came pressing thru the room and handed a slip of yellow paper to Prosecuting Attorney Sanders. A moment later and the county attorney had risen and asked permission to speak. "I have here," announced Sanders, "information which doubtless has important bearing on this case and with justice I cannot withhold it now." Being permitted to make the information known, Sanders read:

Merritt is Discovered

"Examination of the Bank of Baldwin shows serious irregularities. Proof is provided that Lansing Merritt has forged numerous notes and falsified deposit entries. Notation found implicating Merritt as author of forged check signed 'March.' Recommend instant arrest. H. G. Brooks, State Bank Examiner."

With a leap from the witness chair, young Merritt started for the door, but with a speed which belied his years, Old Jacob Kennedy sprang before the escaping man and seized him with powerful hands. "No you don't, young feller," growled Kennedy, "I knew what I was doin' when I put that inspector on your trail. You ain't no man, but you got to stay and take your medicine." Blubbing like a whipped child, Lansing Merritt began to cry out confession and plead for mercy as he was led away.

"I think the formality of a charge to the jury is unnecessary," announced Judge Austin, "but a verdict must be rendered and you gentlemen may retire." Counsel for prosecution and defense had waived speech making and for a few short minutes the crowd waited expectantly. Then as the twelve men filed in and the foreman handed a slip of paper to Judge Austin the room grew very quiet. "We the jury," and Judge Austin paused for dramatic effect, "find the defendant, James March, or as so named in the indictment, not guilty."

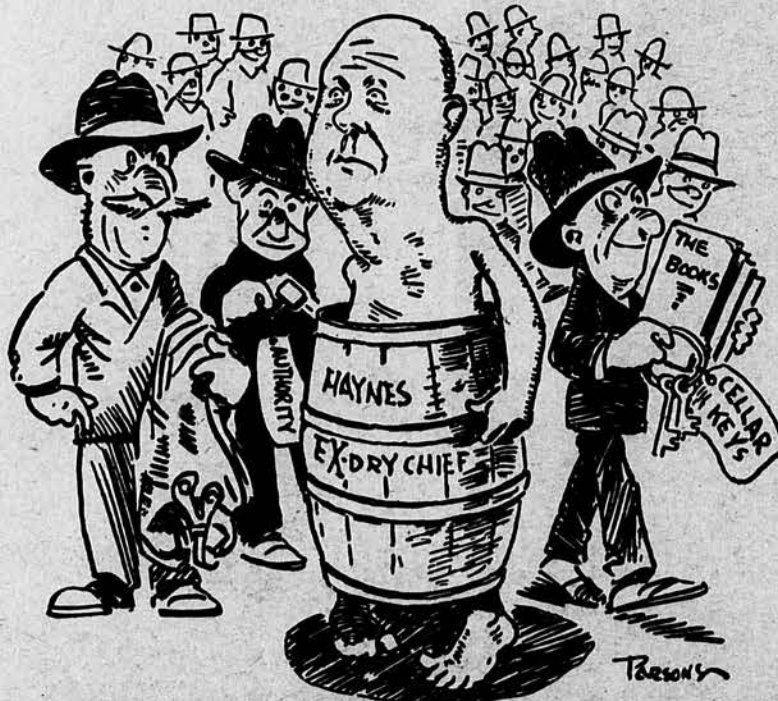
An instant later and James Marchain was the center of a surging mass of people, each striving to shake his hand. "Thou art my defense and refuge," cried Abner James, and then with head thrown back came a paean of joy in which all the people joined, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow, praise Him ye creatures here below." With uplifted face and eyes from which the demons of doubt had forever been banished James Marchain joined in the hymn of praise. Then straight to Mary Kennedy he went to murmur words which no other ear might hear. And the folks of Four Corners, a happy, clamorous throng, went out to sing songs of rejoicing on their homeward way.

No room would have held the crowds that gathered on Hiram Gale's big lawn that June night when not only Four Corners but most of Farrell county came to pay tribute to James Marchain. Whatever bitterness there might have been was wiped away and only whole-hearted fellowship prevailed. For it was more than a meeting of friends come to congratulate the once "hired man" upon his vindication, it was the wedding night of the man who again was the idol of a community and the fairest flower of that little commonwealth.

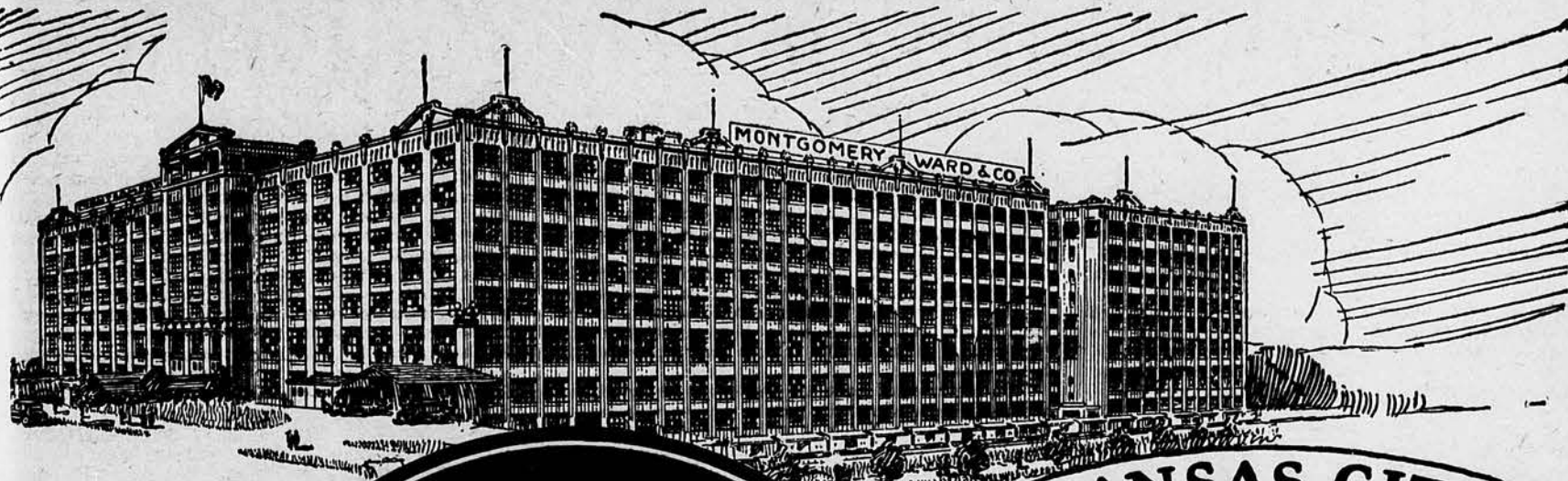
Before the ceremony there had been speech-making as the public statement that Marchain would still live with and serve his farmer friends was applauded, there was exchange of gossip as to the happenings of the past two years. Oft the repeated questioning as to whether any resident had known aught of the man of mystery.

A Community Reborn

"Reckon it won't do no harm to tell now," observed Old Jacob Kennedy, as, surrounded by a group which included Ernest James, his ancient enemy, Kennedy talked of the great future that good roads, good schools and neighborly co-operation had assured them. "You see after my Mary began to show she had an interest in this feller, I decided I'd find out something about him. I'd tried to run him out and failed," and Old Jacob grinned reminiscently. "Doc Lane gave me the first clew," Kennedy continued, (Continued on Page 14)

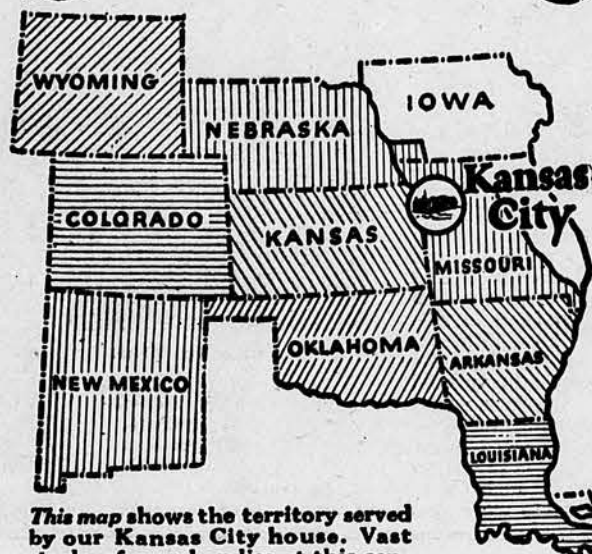


Rawther "Clean" Job—What?



*Neighbors
for 22
years*

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House and Territory



This map shows the territory served by our Kansas City house. Vast stocks of merchandise at this central point mean quick shipment and prompt delivery of your orders.

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Twenty-two years ago, in appreciation of your patronage we started serving you from Kansas City. We have now been neighbors in this great Middle West for 22 years.

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Quality comes first at Ward's. The goods we sell must satisfy our customers. It is easy to

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"We never sacrifice quality to make a low price." We sell only the kind of goods that stand inspection and use.

Everything for the Farm, the Home and the Family

Our new Fall & Winter Catalogue shows nearly everything a man, woman or child wears or uses, and everything at Money-Saving prices.

There is for you a cash saving of \$50 this season if you write for your free copy of our new Catalogue—and start sending your orders to Ward's.

Our 53 year old guarantee means your satisfaction or your money back.

**Your orders
are shipped within
24 hours**

Your orders will be shipped within 24 hours. That saves time. But besides, this big Kansas City House is near to you. Your letter reaches us quicker. Your goods go to you quicker. It is quicker and cheaper, and more satisfactory to send all your orders to Ward's.



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Kitchen Touring in Johnson County

By Harriet W. Allard

THE women of Monticello community in Johnson county took the opportunity recently to show the other women of the county the many conveniences they had added to their kitchens when they planned a kitchen tour, and invited the whole county to be their guests. The kitchens visited showed what could be done with a few cans of paint, a hammer, some nails and a goodly supply of thought and energy.

The day was perfect and encouraged a hundred housekeepers to make the drive. Every home visited gave new ideas to the visitors to be carried back and put into practice in their own homes. The first stop was at the Paul Brown home. Mrs. Brown painted the walls of her kitchen a soft, light gray, with a grey-brown woodwork. This reflects more light than the old walls had done. The sink was in a small alcove which had no outside light. Mr. Brown cut a window over the sink which gave direct light to this working space as well as to the stove. Cheer and interest were added to the room by means of delightful yellow ruffled curtains at the windows.

Mrs. Brown became so enthused in her improvement program that she went into the other rooms of her home with her new ideas. The installation of a portable bath tub in a wash room, new wall finishes in the dining room and new curtains in the living room and dining room are an outgrowth of the program.

Mrs. Ray Mize was the next hostess. A long list of improvements met the visitors in this kitchen. Mrs. Mize removed the legs from the oil stove and placed it on brackets on the wall. This saves much moving of a heavy piece of equipment. Her walls were papered a light gray with a small figure in warm colors. The woodwork as well as such equipment as the cabinet, ice box and table were enameled white. The linoleum

floor covering which had lost its pattern was painted a sand color which is easier to keep clean and better looking than the linoleum had been.

The pantry came in for its share of improvement, too, not only receiving a new coat of paint and wall paper but a shelf was added for greater working surface and a small window was cut in.

At this home a fireless cooker demonstration was given, taking out of a homemade utensil a big pan of baked beans which was a part of the lunch later.

The next stop was at the community church where a big community basket dinner was served. Dean Umberger, director of the extension service of the Kansas State Agricultural College gave a talk on home demonstration work and general benefits to be derived from the program now being carried on. After this refreshing rest the train of cars started for the other homes on the program.

The first stop was Mrs. Albine Holmquist's home where Mrs. Holmquist showed us what im-

provements she had made, including an oiled floor that was especially good, painted woodwork and newly finished walls, and the rearrangement of equipment and ventilation. Here, as in the other homes, were found new curtains which had their share in making the room delightful and cheery.

As the party drove up to Mrs. Milton Anderson's home, exclamations of delight were heard on all sides. The exterior was charming. The well kept yard, the large lawn with big trees, a well planned garden, hammocks and comfortable chairs outside made each one feel that if the inside of the quaint log house was half as lovely as the outside, it was worth the trip to see it. When the women went inside they were as delighted with the interior as with the lovely cool yard.

Mrs. Anderson delights in an efficient kitchen. She has not sacrificed attractiveness, however. The oiled floor with varnished linoleum rugs, enameled woodwork done in the same color as the cabinet, work safe and kitchen wall desk, made a kitchen that is good looking. A ventilator over the kitchen stove takes off the odors and smoke from cooking. This white kitchen was relieved by means of yellow trimming on the dainty curtains at the window.

The last home visited was that of Mrs. Sam King of Zarah. Mrs. King has a new modern home and as a fitting climax to the tour showed to the visitors what could be accomplished with all new equipment. The wall ironing board, the cleaning closet, built in cupboards and the waste paper chute were explained by the hostess. The finish on the walls, the woodwork and the floors were discussed

showing the advantages and disadvantages of all these essentials.

At each stop Mrs. Harriet Allard, household management specialist from the Kansas State Agricultural College scored the kitchen and commented on the improvements that had been made.



Cars Parked for the Basket Lunch

The Sam King Home

Where Andersons Live

Our Farm Home News

By Dora L. Thompson

I LEARNED several things from a demonstrator of aluminum ware," said a visitor recently. "It always had worried me when I saw that tomatoes or some acid fruit or vegetable removed the dark stain or tarnish from the aluminum kettle in which it was cooked. I thought it was just that much impurity cooked into the tomato. The demonstrator in the course of his talk said that the iron in water caused the stain and the acid vegetable that removed the iron was just that much improved."

The makers of a well known brand of the aluminum ware now advocate the use of kettles that require no water in the cooking of vegetables. It is conceded that much of the mineral element in vegetables is often poured off in the water drained from the cooked vegetable. Many who realize this bake potatoes as a rule or use only enough water to cook the vegetable—with none to drain off.

The doctors told one farm woman that her husband's life was in her hands. They were referring to the food he ate—the necessity of a balanced ration without sugar or starch. Probably few of us realize to what extent the family's life or health depends upon the food served.

Culling Season Suggestion

If one would save the necessity of handling all the flock when culling such breeds as the Rocks, she might pick up only those hens that have decidedly yellow legs, our county agent said at a recent culling demonstration. She would not be justified in selling all of the yellow legged individuals, however, as many have been with chicks and are just getting into laying condition. Other reasons may account for a temporary resting period, but none the less, in yellow legged varieties of the chickens the hens having decidedly yellow shanks are subject to doubt as to their laying qualities.

The Old Settlers' Picnic

Every year our county has what is known as the Old Settlers' picnic. About the first of August three days of merry making take place at the county seat. For 25 years, old settlers have gathered to meet friends and exchange experiences. They tell us of the long, slow drives they used to make, the big basket dinners they used to have and the pleasures connected with the event. This year just as the crowning event of the program was ready, rain came pouring down. The historical pageant was postponed for another day. Unless a town has brilliant lights, we believe such a pageant would better be held in the daytime. It is not easy for farmers from a distance to do summer time chores and reach town by 7 o'clock.

Any town with a good green sward or grassy plot might well have such a pageant for community entertainment. In fact, grass would be better than a street unless the street is well swept. From Columbus to present day local history is a long period, but it is possible to picture events in a series of delightful dances, floats, pictures and characterizations.

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.

Efficiency in Containers

When we moved recently we discovered that the former tenants had left several old tea and coffee pots, chipped and discolored inside but otherwise in good condition. I find the white enameled teapot is very handy in filling lamps and oil stove tanks, and yet is not unsightly to keep around in the kitchen. I keep a soft soap solution in one coffee

pot for use in dish washing. Another holds sealing wax ready to heat and use. A second teapot is used for paraffin for jelly making. My husband finds another pot a great help around the barn as a container for oil to fill small oil cans.

Marion County.

Mrs. Albert Kennard.

Kitchen Forethought

A bunch of small, soft rags which can be burned after using are a help in the kitchen. Use them to remove any collection of grease in the dish pan, thus sparing the dish cloth, to wipe out the skillet or frying pan before washing, to clean small spots here and there, for scouring and many other uses. You will always want a supply handy if you once form the habit of using them.

Riley County.

Frankie Olson Kunze.

Better Than a Big Iron

A toy flatiron is a great help in ironing yokes of baby dresses, baby bonnets, crowns of little boys' wash hats and parts of other garments where it is almost impossible to do neat work with a large iron. It also heats more readily and is much handier for pressing seams when sewing.

Dickinson County.

Mrs. B. A. Neaderhiser.

A New Dish or Two

By Nell B. Nichols

SELECTING toothsome dishes which may be prepared easily and quickly is an important occupation in every household at this season. Recipes which meet the necessary requirements are the following, all of which have been tested in my kitchen.

Pressed Meat

Use 2 pounds of finely chopped and cooked beef, veal or chicken. The meat should be cooked by stewing. To it add 2 cups ground cracker crumbs and 5 hard-cooked eggs, ground. Add a dash of celery salt. Soak 1 tablespoon gelatin in 2 tablespoons of cold water; when soft, add ¼ cup of the hot broth or stock. Stir over hot water until all the gelatin is dissolved. Add to the meat mixture, pour into a crock, cover with a plate, weight down and let stand in a cold place over night. Slice and serve plain or in sandwiches. The meat is seasoned when it is stewed.

Delectable Pie

Beat 1 egg thoroly. Mix 2 tablespoons flour and 3 tablespoons sugar and add to the egg. Stir in ¼ cup milk. Cook over water until thick. Remove from the fire and add ½ teaspoon vanilla. When cool stir into 1 cup heavy cream, which has been whipped. Pile into a baked pastry shell, garnish with bits of brightly colored jelly and set in a cool place until time for serving.

Noted Educators Have Said

EFFICIENCY is the power of doing one's most and best, in the shortest time and easiest way, to the satisfaction of all concerned.—C. E. Purinton.

It becomes impossible for us any longer to identify education with mere acquisition of learning; and we begin to look upon it as really the vestibule of the highest and richest type of living.—Nicholas Murray Butler.

That conduct is worthy which promotes achievement; that achievement is worthy which promotes among all men the possibilities of further achievement.—Bagley.

Education is a process of the adjustment of the individual and the race to varying situations to secure their highest welfare.—Bolton.

Good Lines in Fall Apparel



2503—Afternoon Frock. Filmy flowered georgette crepe fashions this distinctive afternoon frock, altho a variety of other materials would be pretty made with the circular flounce. Sizes 14, 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

2244—Comfortable Sleep-In. A little one-piece sleeping garment is healthful and comfortable. Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

2495—Frock with Flait. For the school girl or for an afternoon frock for the matron, no prettier or more serviceable frock could be found. It may be made of flannel or silk. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

1942—Attractive Apron Style. Sizes 36, 40, 44 and 48 inches bust measure.

2504—Panty Frock. A cunning frock for the small girl is shown here: Sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years.

2118—Porch or Morning Frock. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

These patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price 15 cents each. Give size and number of patterns desired. Our fall and winter catalog is 15 cents, or 25 cents for a pattern and catalog. All the authentic styles for both seasons for adults as well as juniors are shown, including dress-making suggestions.

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.

Removing Ice Cream Stains

I have a blue crepe dress upon which I spilled some ice cream. I tried gasoline on the stains but they wouldn't come off. Can you let me know what I could use that wouldn't leave a spot?—E. M.

The following directions are given for removing ice cream stains: Sponge the stains with gasoline or chloroform with a blotting paper under the spot; when dry sponge with tepid water and rub with a flannel until dry. If you will do this, I believe you will be successful in removing the spots.

How to Clean Leather Bags

Is it all right to use shoe polish on leather bags? Or is there something better to clean and polish them?—L. I. T.

To clean a brown leather bag, rub with a sponge dipped in a mixture of 2 pints of cream and 1 pint of linseed oil, mixed when both are lukewarm. Remove all the dust first and use a clean flannel rag to polish. Or, apply sweet oil, afterward rubbing the leather free from oil with clean cloths. If the bag is not badly soiled, the latter would be a good method. Sponge black bags with a strong, warm solution of

soda; when soaked, apply a coat of black ink and let it dry in; then give it another coat of ink, and when this is perfectly dry, rub off superfluous ink with a damp rag and finish by brushing with the white of an egg.

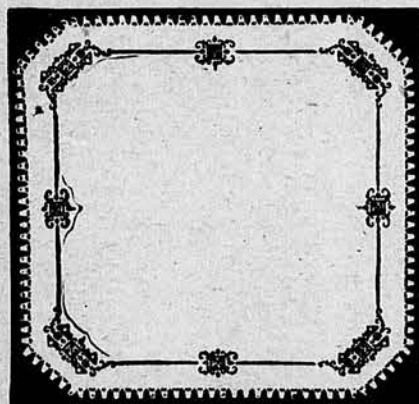
"Wild Geese"

Please tell me who wrote "Wild Geese"?—Bookworm.

Martha Ostenso, a 24-year-old Norwegian-American girl is the author of "Wild Geese." This book won the \$13,500 prize awarded by the Pictorial Review Magazine, Dodd Meade and Co., publishers, and the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation for the best novel of the year.

An In-Between-Meal Cover

A CHARMING cover for the table for in between meals is this 32-inch square. Or the woman who likes to use white linen napkins would find it a handsome luncheon cloth. The simple but artistic design is stamped on a lovely white material that closely resembles linen, and blue predominates in the design. An edging resembling



tatting was used to finish the sides of the model but crocheting edged in blue would be very effective. The cover—No. 423—is a bargain at 98 cents, the price for which we can sell it. Address orders to the Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Blackberries

BY FRANK KENDON

THE plough-boy takes his holiday, And makes the laughing valleys ring; His tangled hair is wet with mist; His heart is like a winged thing.

His faith, unfelt, wild pulses stir; He asks no argument for mirth; But sings because the Earth is full, And laughs, and digs his heels in earth.

For him the ripening chestnuts fall; And moisture-beaded blackberries Upon their nodding sprays prepare Dark wine to spurt on lips like his.

He reads no prophecy of death Or sorrow in the dropping leaves; But takes the golden glory in With ready senses, and believes . . .

For all the wisdom in the world There is no remedy but youth— Death is a barefaced lie to boys, And taste of blackberries is truth!



"Look, Mother!"
Watch the bowl-fuls go when Kellogg's Corn Flakes are served. It's the *flavor*. They love it.

That's why it takes more than 1,000,000 packages every day to satisfy the demand. Think—that means more than 10,000,000 breakfasts. It takes an ocean of milk and cream to accompany that enormous consumption of corn. This means greater prosperity for the farmer.

Serve Kellogg's tomorrow morning and taste their simply marvelous flavor for yourself. Ready to serve. Also delicious with fresh or preserved fruit. Get Kellogg's from your grocer today. Served in restaurants and hotels.

Kellogg's
CORN FLAKES

Open-fresh
ALWAYS
Kellogg's exclusive
inner-sealed waxlike
wrapper keeps
Kellogg's Corn
Flakes toasty-crisp.

Make this
comparison!

Compare the flavor of Kellogg's Corn Flakes with any ready-to-eat cereal and you'll appreciate why Kellogg's outsells all others.



For the Little Folks in Puzzletown



B-is for Bear.
A big wooley fellow
Of black, brown or white
But never of yellow.

Etta Writes to Us

I am 13 years old and in the seventh grade. I go to town school. I live 1½ miles from school. For pets I have a dog, horse, two calves and three cats. Nickerson, Kan. Etta Feslie.

er, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.

Clara Milks Four Cows

I am 10 years old and in the fifth grade. My father has 10 horses. I help him in the field. I drive Fanny and Major. We milk eight cows and I milk four of them. Clara Mein. Girard, Kan.

Has Plenty of Pets

I am 12 years old and in the eighth grade. I have two pet cats. Their names are Motor and Trixie. I have a calf named Canary Belle. We have two dogs. Their names are Collie and Jip. I live on an 80-acre farm. I am 1½ miles from school. I like to go to school. Clayton Cook. Moundridge, Kan.

There Are Eight of Us

I am 16 years old. I do not go to school. For pets I have a cow and a pig. I have four sisters and three brothers. We live on an 80-acre farm 4½ miles from town. Freedra Mae Bledsoe. Ozawie, Kan.

Initial Puzzle

The first letters of each word reading downward spell a noted American man. After the first letter or initial of the noted man is omitted, find words which are defined as:

1. A sheep.....C _ _ _
2. Turkish ruler.....O _ _ _
3. Human beings.....O _ _ _
4. A tree.....L _ _ _
5. Vehicle.....I _ _ _
6. An ancient structure....D _ _ _
7. Mineral.....G _ _ _
8. An animal's habitation..E _ _ _

When you have solved this puzzle send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a package of postcards each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.

Spot and Ring Are Pets

I am 8 years old and live on a farm 7 miles from town. I am in the third grade. I enjoy reading the young folks' page in the Kansas Farmer. I have a pet cat named Spot and a dog named Ring. I help Mamma with the



(The Up-to-date Story)

Tom, Tom, the *Ma's* son,
In a broadcloth suit of yellow,
Stole a wife and away did run.
For he was a daring fellow;
He did not run on his own two
As the old, old story goes,
But in a *Ma's* with one seat
Beside his little *Ma's*.

Her father started in hot pursuit,
Following the toot, toot, toot,
But he was stout as stout could be
And couldn't run so fast, you see;
So he sat him down upon a *Ma's*
In the middle of the street,
And pausing there a little while,
Rested his weary *Ma's*.

Said he, then rising with a *Ma's*
Upon his round red face,
"I'll try to run another *Ma's*.
I'm sure to win the race!"
But the toot, toot, toot of the little *Ma's*
As it flew o'er hill and hollow,
No more could father bear afar,
And he knew not which road to follow.

Now Tom, Tom, the *Ma's* son,
In the *Ma's* with one seat,
Turned on the gas, pushed in the clutch,
And made the *Ma's* screech,
Nor looked behind in the dusty road
Till the *Ma's* he did reach.
"Now let them come," said Tom to *Ma's*,
"I do not care if the whole world knows!"

hickens. I am working to get a new wagon. I have no brothers or sisters and get lonesome sometimes.

George Asahel Campbell.

Norton, Kan.

Esther Has Three Dogs

I am 11 years old. I have a saddle pony. I have three dogs. I have a little sister and two cousins to play with. Esther Mann. Wallace, Kan.

Try to Guess These

Why does a little dog curl his tail?
So the fleas can loop-the-loop.
How did Johnnie's dog die? Swallowed a tape line and died by inches.
How did Jimmie's dog die? Went under the bed and died by the foot.
How did Willie's dog die? He ran up the alley and died by the yard.
Why does a policeman resemble a rainbow? Because he never shows up until after the storm is over.
An organ without a stop? A woman's tongue.
Why is an oak tree-like a tight shoe? It produces an a-corn.

SOME FOLKS ARE ALWAYS MAKING LIGHT OF ME BY KEEPING ME DARK



Across.
1—A person ejected or cast out.
6—Not in.
7—Saint (abbr).
9—Conjunction.
10—Strike lightly.
11—A hard wood.
12—A printers measure.
14—Small New England State (abbr).
15—Toward the stern.
17—Ungenerous.

Down
1—Popular sea food.
2—Towards.
3—Slash.
4—Near to or in.
5—Language of the Turks.
8—School girl's cap.
9—Part of row boat.
13—Not on.
15—Prefix meaning wholly.
16—Stevenson's popular boys' story (initials).

Send the answer to this cross-word puzzle to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer.



The Hoovers—A Fur Rug for Ma Hoover

Fit at Fifty

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

Fifty used to seem like a great age to me. But I am now 50 myself, and justly indignant with anyone who intimates that the 50-line is very far past the confines of youth. For that matter there was a time when I thought 30 a great age, whereas now a man of 30 is a mere youth. The important question is not "Are you 50?" but "Are you fit?" And I feel safe in saying that I am fit.

Men and women of 50 must bear in mind, however, that middle life brings with it certain inevitable changes. One of the commonest is the change in the elasticity of the crystalline lens of the eye. It is not so flexible as heretofore. It is beginning to harden, and never again will it work quite so well as in the days of youth. Your vision may be as keen as ever for long distances, but you need "reading glasses" with slightly convex lenses. From 40 to 50 there are few persons who escape these changes.

This is typical of what is going on all over the body. There is a very slight hardening of the arteries. Perhaps it is not sufficient to make 2 degrees difference in your blood pressure. Still it exists. The heart is no longer equal to the excessive strain that youth puts upon it with impunity. It may stand it once or twice, but if you continue there is trouble ahead. You have not reached the "stop" signals by any means, but on every hand are signs that properly interpreted read "School of Experience. Drive Slow!"

Well, why not? You have had a good time. You are much more valuable now for counsel than for war. Why not save yourself a little so your days may be long in the house of the counselors? There are only a few things to observe and practically all of them are written in the great book of Common Sense. But there are a few special matters of immense profit to the man of 50; things I have learned from practice and experience; things too confidential to put on the printed page for the eyes of the casual reader. I have included in a special letter a number of "Hints for the Man of Fifty" that are of immense value. Any subscriber sending a stamped, addressed envelope may have a copy.

Freckles a Misfortune?

Will you please tell me what is the cause of freckles and what will cure them? What will remove warts? I am 12 years old. Lillie.

Freckles, otherwise known as lentigo, is not a disease but a misfortune. It is due to the action of the sun's rays on a natural pigment in the skin. As you grow older you will learn how to decorate your face to prevent them, but you will never cure them. Warts may be safely removed by the careful application of glacial acetic acid.

A Letter on Bad Teeth

Please tell me what is the cause of a bad odor out of the mouth. Is there a cure? Do you think it would be caused by a bad tooth? A. K.

Yes. Bad teeth are among the most common causes of offensive mouth odors. Any poisonous condition of the system has a tendency to produce bad odors not only from the mouth but also the whole body. When you have an unusually bad odor to the urine you may pretty well depend upon it that the mouth odor also is bad. The plan of cure is to find the cause and clean it up. I have a special letter about "bad breath" for any subscriber sending a stamped, addressed envelope.

Drink Plenty of Water

Am 44, weight 137, height 67 inches. Have farmed since large enough. Lately I have very stiff joints and much aching. Is this rheumatism? What can I do for it? P. M.

At your age you are in the prime of life and should not have an ache or pain. Your symptoms sound rheumatic, but I think you can easily throw the disease off. A lot of rheumatism is secondary to infections of the throat and mouth, so if you have any tonsil trouble, or, what is more likely, if you have bad teeth, get them repaired at once. You are rather underweight. I would advise eating fattening foods, cream, butter, eggs, bacon, fresh vegetables and fruit, but little beef or mutton. Eat slowly and chew your food thoroughly. Underweight men

are quite commonly nervous individuals who bolt their food. Drink a great deal of water—half a gallon a day regularly, and even more in very hot weather.

Higher Prices For Meat

With current prices for hogs, cattle and sheep higher than for any corresponding period since 1920, livestock producers are beginning to come into their own. The short corn crop of 1924 with resulting high prices forced liquidation of hogs and discouraged cattle feeding. Hog prices have been advancing for a year. The improvement in the cattle market has been less spectacular until recently, when an obvious shortage in the better grades resulted in sharp advances and new top prices.

While lambs are selling \$2 to \$3 below the high prices prevailing early in the year they are higher than in any summer since 1920, and prices are sufficiently attractive to encourage increased production.

Stocker and feeder shipments during the first half of the year were 20 per cent less than the average for the corresponding period of the three preceding years. For the last half of 1924 they were 20 per cent less than in the same period of 1923. Last spring fed cattle were marketed earlier than usual, thereby increasing the relative supply of better grades and tending to hold down prices on that kind. By the end of June many feedlots were emptied and prices have advanced sharply since. The price premium enjoyed by the better grades of lightweight steers disappeared as heavy cattle became relatively scarce, and the latter are now being sought by packer buyers. As a scarcity of fed cattle seems almost certain during the remainder of the year higher prices will not be surprising.

Market receipts of calves have been heavy this year, but they are coming mainly from dairy sections, indicating possibly the tendency to limit expansion in the dairy industry by vealing more heifer calves.

The marketing of grass cattle will soon be in full swing. Some of the range areas have reduced their herds, notably the Southwest, but it is not believed that there will be a material reduction in the market supply of grass cattle this fall. A large supply of corn at reasonable prices and a material reduction in hogs are in prospect, and this together with higher prices for fed cattle should create an active demand for grass cattle for feeding. As yet the lower grades of cattle have shown little tendency to advance. High prices for pork products should tend to improve the demand for beef.

About 82 per cent of the 1924 Corn Belt pig crop is estimated to have been marketed by July 1. This crop was 20 per cent less than that of 1923. The 1925 spring crop is indicated to be about 10 per cent less than that of 1924, and probably will mark the bottom of the production cycle. Market receipts during the next 12 months will be less than at any time since 1921. Including stocks of pork now in storage, the supply available for consumption and export during the next few months may not exceed 60 per cent of that consumed and exported during the same months of last year. Prices now are about 84 per cent higher than a year ago, and they are expected to go higher. It is interesting to note that 28 million hogs slaughtered from November 1, 1924 to May 1, 1925, cost packers 156 million dollars more than the 30 million hogs slaughtered between November 1, 1923, and May 1, 1924.

Favorable conditions in the sheep industry in the last three years have resulted in some expansion in production. There was an increase of 5.5 per cent in the lamb crop this year, as compared with 1924. This increase has come chiefly in the "native" sheep states; several Western states have shown decreases.

Our Best Three Offers

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

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The Regeneration of Four Corners

(Continued from Page 8)

"when he told me that March was a veteran who had been wounded and Doc seen them purty little decorations, too. You know, boys, nothin' much that happened in the war got by me. I put two and two together, made up my mind that March must be Marchain, the only man of that name decorated, and a smart detective did the rest. I knew all that Senator told us and more, but I thought if March wanted to keep still about it, that was his business. Made up my mind right then, tho, that he was the breed I wanted in my family. They don't breed many of 'em like that any more."

No wonder that hero-worshipping Old Jacob had been won, thought his listeners. Nor that, knowing his history he had stood staunchly for March in time of stress. But Grandsire James with mild rebuke asserted, "I knew that he was pure gold, Jake, without ever having been told."

A sense of abiding peace had come to James March, as with his fair young bride he stood looking over the many people, all of whom were his neighbors or his friends. What meant the stress and turmoil of the busy world outside when love was here, abundant opportunity for service, the plastic clay of human lives ready for a builder's hands. The great outdoors with its fragrance that healed wounds, the drone of insects, the sweet scent of a summer night. "Thy people shall be my people, thy God my God," James Marchain had assured his beloved as once she had assured him and two lives had been consecrated to the service of a community.

But it seemed that there should be some lasting tribute, some enduring monument which would place the stamp of fealty and comradeship upon all the people there. It was Grandsire James who asked for opportunity to speak, and in a few fervent words voiced the great joy of the community, not alone that a great leader was forever to be one of them, but that the community as many years ago had become one great family. "Old things shall become new," cried Abner as one inspired, "my brethren, let us rechristen Four Corners, Amity." At the shouts of approval which grew in volume until there was no question of unanimity Old Abner raised his voice in "Praise God from Whom all blessings flow."

As the Years Lengthened

And with that mighty chorus in their ears James Marchain, who felt that he, too, was a soul reborn, and a helpmate who had proved her fealty, went hand in hand to the conveyance which would take them on their wedding tour. The voice of Jacob Kennedy joined in the swelling chorus as they drove away.

Two fair-haired children perched on the knees of a gray but stalwart man. "Tell us, granddaddy," said Little James for perhaps the thousandth time, "the story of how daddy fought in the war and how he whipped the enemy."

So as ever, with dramatic gesture and fierce glances, the grizzled narrator retold a story which filled small auditors with delight and pride.

"But that ain't worth half as much as what he's done since," concluded Old Jacob as he pressed the winsome girl close. "It's worth more to help people than to fight for 'em and your daddy helps people all the time."

"I guess my daddy is just the bestest man in all the world," contentedly assured the fairy with hair of gold.

"He's the best man in Amity school

district, anyway, honey," the old man replied. "God don't make many of 'em like him, and we thank Him for what he's done for us."

(The End)

Chicago's Wheat Prices

The present year continues to be sensational in Chicago's wheat market. It began with a wild gambling riot in which prices fluctuated 10 and 12 cents in a day and the Department of Agriculture warned the Board of Trade to get to work, as it now reports has been done, to clean house. In midsummer it attracted attention by something very like a corner in wheat, tho Patton, the veteran speculator, says there has never been a wheat corner since Joe Leiter went down in his costly attempt, and never will be. And now it is just as sensational in a different way by being out of line with other markets, especially Liverpool. Chicago wheat is high and has been going higher, without much attention to world prices.

Authorities on food markets have long predicted that the United States is on the verge of being an importer of wheat. Our Kansas authority of a generation ago, "Cottonwood" Davis, thought we would consume all the wheat we could grow by 1900 or thereabouts, and produced voluminous charts to prove it. Good authorities today say that certainly in 20 years more we will be an importer of wheat.

The fact appears to be that the United States has grown to a point where it will consume all it grows when it has a short crop, or a short crop following one of no great surplus or carryover. That has happened this year. The wheat crop will be some 200 million bushels short of last year's yield, there is no large carryover, and this country on normal crop does not export 200 million bushels. Chicago therefore is bidding for American wheat. It has certain known qualities that make it desirable to millers in preference to buying abroad. The quality, especially in the now-adays emphasized protein content, is satisfactory this year. The consequence is that the Chicago price shows considerable independence of world market conditions. The latest phase of the Chicago market performance for 1925 is the most satisfactory of the year to the wheat grower.

Small Hailstones Here

Recent heavy storms in North Kansas reveal the fact that hailstones the size of a hen egg are recognized as phenomenal.

However, the Weather Bureau has searched historical records at home and abroad, and has discovered instances in which hailstones weighed more than a pound. For example, April 17, 1874, in Natal, hailstones weighing 1½ pounds fell, and on their way to the ground perforated corrugated-iron roofs.

There are other exceptional instances in which hailstones attained inconceivably large proportions. Hailstones 14 inches in circumference fell in New South Wales in February, 1847. At Cazorla, Spain, July 15, 1829, houses were crushed under blocks of ice which were reputed to have weighed 4½ pounds. Still another example of the destructiveness of a hailstone due to the immense size of the stones that descended is the one occurring in Certe, France, in October, 1844, which wrecked houses and sent ships to the bottom.

Supreme Court Justice Benedict of New York withheld approval of a certificate to incorporate the "Werchne-dneprowsker Progressive Society" on the ground that the name was "un-American."



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Now Comes Click of Triangle T

IN THE issue of next week we will start perhaps the best Western adventure story which Oscar J. Friend has ever written, Click of Triangle T. Around the Triangle T they called Click the "photographin' fool," this peculiar individual who came from Chicago to run a ranch after his uncle, Tom Farlane, the owner, was found dead on Eagle Mountain. Even Jane Terrell couldn't understand him at first, but she came to know Click better as the weeks passed, and the baffling mystery of the earlier days became plain.

It is as breath-taking a story as we have printed for many years. We know you'll like it, and if you'll start the story in next week's edition we are sure you will follow it to the end.

Dairy Trend is Upward

The outlook for the dairy industry in Kansas, and indeed for the country as a whole, is decidedly favorable. It has been a long time since general conditions in the dairy industry were much more satisfactory than they are as the 1925 season of flush production draws to a close. A bird's-eye view of the dairy industry shows that production has been satisfactory in most dairy producing sections. At the same time the market has been active and in general in the producers' interest. Everyone knows that the way the steady demand cleaned up the big storage was both a revelation and a happy surprise. The markets did not go so low as had been generally anticipated, they responded as well or better than usual to the demand stimulated by the seasonal price declines of June and July, and the price is now starting its upward climb way above last year's figures and without any visible reason either near or remote for not continuing a steady seasonal advance.

If one season can be more "normal" than another, this one is it. On August 1 the storage, while just a shade larger than two years ago, is about 25 per cent less than last year, while reports from the field generally indicate that no abnormal increase in storage can be apprehended this year.

Without going into details, it can be said safely that the world butter situation is entirely satisfactory to the maintenance of a good price in this country. England alone of the foreign consuming countries reports serious unemployment, and that unemployment because of the dole and government-aid system has not resulted in any marked decline in consumption. On the other hand, there is almost a 10 per cent increase in the importations of butter into England in the five months of this year. Germany continues to be a large importer. Unfavorable weather conditions have cut short the production of Northern Europe. It is too early to forecast the season in the Southern Hemisphere, but its influence cannot be felt on the American market before the beginning of another year.

Conditions are almost equally optimistic at home. While both payrolls and employment declined sharply in July, August and September a year ago, there is no present indication that such a decline will take place this year. June employment and payroll figures show a sharp increase over last year, almost 10 per cent, and it will take a very sharp break in the business world to bring about any

conditions which will unfavorably influence the sale and consumption of good butter within the next six months.

There is one even more satisfactory condition to be pointed out than any of those mentioned, and that is an apparent decided increase in the amount of butter scoring 90 points or better which is being received at the principal markets as compared with previous years. How big a factor this is in the increase in consumption can only be suggested, but it is a subject on which the American dairy industry is to be complimented. Both the trade and the industry will welcome additional statistical information on this subject.

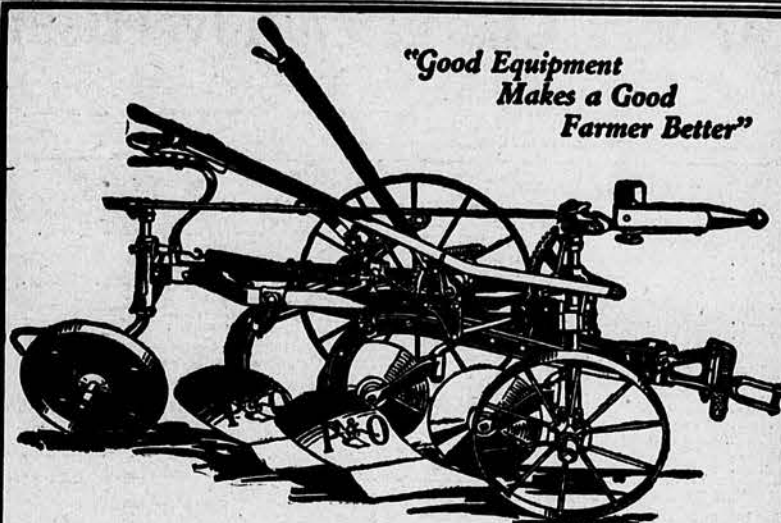
This whole optimistic outlook is predicated on an outstanding fact, and that is that there has not been any boom in dairy production but a normal growth. Both the economic factors involved and the good judgment of the dairy farmers have restrained this increase in the dairy industry to a point which has just about kept pace with the normal growth and increase in consumption. Anything else would be ruinous to the industry. Therefore, while the immediate future is optimistic, the greatest danger is that conditions will be too good and lead to a development of the industry beyond the capacity of the public to absorb the product.

Geary Folks on Picnic

The Geary County Livestock Breeders' Association held its fourth annual picnic August 5 in the beautiful McArthur Grove east of Junction City. This is a get-together meeting for town and country folks in Geary county. The weather was ideal, and this year, with good crops, fine pastures, fat livestock and high priced markets everybody was in a mood to contribute his share to make the day a success. About 2,000 folks attended.

After dinner there was singing, band music and a speaking program. A. J. Schuler, president of the association, was toastmaster. Speakers included Walter Wilkins, Chapman; Colonel Williams, representing General Booth of Ft. Riley; General McLain, of the Kansas National Guard; Dean L. E. Call, Kansas State Agricultural College; J. C. Swift, Kansas City Stock Yards; J. C. Mohler, Kansas State Board of Agriculture; Joe Mercer, Live Stock Sanitary Commissioner; and J. G. Strong, Representative from the Fifth Kansas district, which includes Geary county.

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TOBACCO: POSTPAID, GUARANTEED. Best red leaf chewing 5 lbs. \$1.50, 10-\$2.75; medium 5 lbs. \$1.25; smoking 50c lb. Mark Hamlin, Sharon, Tenn.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO, CHEWING 5 LBS. \$1.50; 10-\$2.50. Smoking 5-\$1.25; 10-\$2. Mid 10-\$1.50. Pay when received. F. Gupta, Bardwell, Kentucky.

LOOK HERE! GUARANTEED, FRAGRANT, mellow, rich, homespun tobacco. Five pounds chewing, \$1.50, smoking, \$1.25. Samples 10c. Clark's River Plantation, 127, Masco, Kentucky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: CHEWING, FIVE pounds, \$1.50; ten, \$2.50; smoking, five pounds, \$1.25; ten, \$2.00; pipe free, pay when received, satisfaction guaranteed. Co-Operative Tobacco Growers, Maxon Mills, Ky.

CORN HARVESTER

WICH MAN'S CORN HARVESTER. Poor man's price—only \$25.00 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. Box 328, Salina, Kan.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

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

DOGS

WOLF HOUNDS, NONE BUT THE BEST. Bill Petrie, Sylvia, Kan.

WANTED: WHITE SPITZ PUPPIES. Sunnyside Kennels, Havensville, Kan.

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

KODAK SUPPLIES AND FINISHING

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

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

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

MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE

PAPEC SILO CUTTER SIZE 16 FOR SALE. Peter Soderberg, Falun, Kan.

FOR SALE: 16-30 RUMELY TRACTOR. 26x46 Case Separator. Harry Dyck, Ness City, Kan.

VERY HEADER THRESHER, WISCONSIN motor. Swaybar feeder, blower. Fine for threshing kafir, wheat, cane, all grain. Price \$500.00. V. F. Tannehill, Downs, Kan.

BUILDING MATERIALS

LUMBER, SHINGLES, POSTS, LOW DE- livered prices. Send lumber list for estimate. Kirk Company, Tacoma, Washington.

FOR THE TABLE

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

MONEY

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

CHOICE COMB HONEY TWO FIVE GAL- lon cans \$17.00. Extracted \$12.00. Bert Hopper, Rocky Ford, Colo.

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

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

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

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

WANTED: GOOD ALFALFA SEED NEW crop. Also rye for seed, carload or less. Sample. Mitchell Seed Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

ALFALFA \$8.00, HULLED WHITE OR yellow sweet clover recleaned \$7.00 bu. Sacks Free. Robert Snodgrass, Augusta, Ka.

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

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

ALFALFA \$7.50 A BUSHEL; SWEET clover, scarified \$6.50 bushel. Sacks free. Tests 96% pure. Write for samples and prices of other grades. Standard Seed Company, 119 East Fifth Street, Kansas City, Mo.

ALFALFA, CLOVER, WHEAT, RYE, RE- cleaned, homegrown, nonirrigated. Alfalfa Seed \$9.00, \$10.80, \$12.00. White sweet clover, unhulled \$4.00, hulled \$6.00, scarified \$6.00. Rye \$1.25. Genuine Fultz Red Wheat \$1.80 per bushel our track, seamless bags 50c. Jute bags 20c each. The L. C. Adam Merc. Co., Cedar Vale, Kan.

STRAYED NOTICE

STRAYED SOMEWHERE IN NORTHERN Kansas or Southern Nebraska, horse mule with black nose. Notify J. C. Dickinson, Hiawatha, Kan.

TAKEN UP BY J. ORR CHUBB OF BAX- ter Springs, Route 3, on July 20, 1935, one horse gelding, brown, weight 1000 pounds, star in face and 1 white foot. J. A. Hawkins, County Clerk, Columbus, Kan.

TAKEN UP BY B. W. BRYANT OF Cherokee county on July 20, 1935, one mare, black, 4 ft. 10 in. high, letter S on left hip, white star in forehead, saddle marks. J. A. Hawkins, County Clerk, Columbus, Kan.

STRAYED FROM MY RANCH 18 MILES north of Holly, Colorado; horses all branded reversed N bar on left shoulder. 1 sorrel horse unbranded, blazed face, fore top cut, weight 1400 lbs. Marjorie Neugebauer, Holly, Colo.

TAKEN UP BY WILL STEWART, ROUTE 2, Burrton, Kan., on July 18, 1935, 1 grade Jersey heifer calf with roan on hips; one Jersey colored heifer calf, solid color; one Jersey colored heifer calf with white tail; one Jersey colored bull calf, solid color; estimated value \$35.00. C. A. Young, County Clerk, Newton, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

ALL WOOL KNITTING YARN FOR SALE from manufacturer at great bargain. Samples free. H. A. Bartlett, Hazen, Maine.

VEIL MATERNITY HOSPITAL AND BABY home caring for unfortunate young women before and during confinement. Private, ethical, homelike. 2005 East 13th St., Kansas City, Mo.

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

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

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.

ANCONAS

ANCONAS: FAMOUS STRAIN DIRECT. Hens, pullets, cockerels, 75c-\$1.00. Della Sheppard, Lyndon, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

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

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

BABY CHICKS, HATCHED NOW FOR winter broilers. All large breeds. Lewis Electric Hatchery, Garnett, Kan.

QUALITY CHICKS, POSTPAID, 100 LEG- horns, large assorted, \$9. Rocks, Reds, Anconas, \$10. Orpingtons, Wyandottes, \$12. Light Brahmas \$13. Assorted, \$7. Catalogue. Missouri Poultry Farms, Columbia, Mo.

FALL CHICKS, STOCK BLOODTESTED for Bacillary White Diarrhea. Leghorns \$8.50, heavy breeds \$9.50-100, postpaid, 100% live delivery. Catalog. Mid-Western Poultry Farms & Hatchery, Burlingame, Kan.

Music-Loving Public

"Was there a brass band to meet you when you got back home?"
"No," answered Senator Sorghum.
"I told the committee on arrangements to cut out the music. I'm tired of being politely tolerated while the leader of the band gets the real applause."

Treating Them Gentle

She was in Alaska looking over a fox farm. After admiring a beautiful silver specimen, she asked her guide, "Just how many times can the fox be skinned for his fur?"

"Three times, madam," said the guide gravely. "Any more than that would spoil his temper."

It Often Works

Mother—"Henry, I wish Muriel would give that young man some encouragement. He'd make a splendid husband."

Father—"Have you tried telling her he's a worthless bounder and that she's never to speak to him again?"

Isn't Science Wonderful!

Department of Agriculture scientists after a long study of the question have determined that the way to eliminate the odor of garlic from the breath is to refrain from eating garlic.—From a news item in the New York Times.

Solid Proof

Mistress—"So you say you worked for the Hoosits; can you prove it?"
Maid—"Well, I have some spoons and things with their initials on."

Styles in the Hereafter

A revival was raging in a Virginia colored church. The fruits had been

BABY CHICKS

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

STAR CHICKS: NINE VARIETIES POST- paid. Surprise for you in prices. All chicks pure bred. Write for free list. Star Chick Hatchery, Box 301, Westphalia, Mo.

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

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

BABY COCKERELS

S. C. BUFF LEGHORN BABY COCKERELS 60c each or \$5.00 for 10. Irl Snyder, Effingham, Kan.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS

MARCY STRAIN JERSEY BLACK GIANT cockerels, \$3.00. Arthur Carson, Eskridge, Kan.

LEGHORNS

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

BARRON ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, \$1.00-\$1.50. J. L. Roberts, Gardner, Kan.

TOM BARRON WHITE LEGHORN COCK- erels \$1.00 during August. Harry Baker, Louisville, Kan.

FOR SALE: CHOICE YOUNG SINGLE Comb White Leghorn hens, large type. Vira Bailey, Syracuse, Kan.

BIG, HUSKY TANCRED COCKERELS, 300 to 317 egg parentage, certified records, \$5.00 each. Pedigrees furnished. W. F. Alden, Sterling, Kan.

ENGLISH S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCK- erels from real eggsters range raised, hens producing 70 to 75% yet. Guaranteed or no sale. Andrea Poultry Farm, Hollywood, Kan.

MINORCAS

WHITE MINORCA COCKERELS, \$1.50. Taylor Sturgeon, Sterling, Kan.

BUFF MINORCA COCKERELS \$1.00, \$1.50. John Greenleaf, Mound City, Kan.

FOUR FOUND CHOICE WHITE MINORCA cockerels. Elmer Herschberger, Newton, Ka.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

RHODE ISLAND RED PULLETS: APRIL hatch, 85c each. William Bardel, Bison, Ka.

WYANDOTTES

PURE BRED ROSE COMB BUFF WYAN- dotte cockerels for sale, \$4.00 each. Paul Schmanke, Alma, Kan.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

YOUR SURPLUS POULTRY WANTED BY "The Copes," Topeka, Kan.

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

considerable. One obdurate soul, however, related the efforts of the elder. Called to account for his reluctance, he replied:

"Yo' see how it is, Elder. I've got a problem. I don't see how I've gwine git mah shirt on ovah mah wings when I gits to Glory."

"Dat ain't yo' problem," retorted the exhorter promptly. "Yo' problem is how is yo' gwine git yo' hat on ovah yo' horns."



Old Lady—"I suppose, my poor man, it was poverty brought you to this." Counterfeiter—"On the contrary, mum, I was just coining money."

Outclassed

"Nobody draws a gun in Crimson Gulch these days."

"We're tamed," answered Cactus Joe. "The filvers are workin' so fast that we haven't no heart for addin' to the damage."

Helping the Effect

Rose-pink is the present fashionable wear for the bride. The delicate hues of the dress are particularly enhanced if a pale bridegroom is worn hanging on the right arm.

Hard Position

All during the testimony he hardly moved in his chair. For the most of the time he rested his head on his chin.—From a news item in the Ft. Worth Star-Telegram.

More Pep Needed

Instructor in public speaking: "Mr. Brown, can't you speak any louder? Be more enthusiastic! Open your mouth and throw yourself into it."

Cut Rates

"Did the operation cost much?"
"No. The doctor gave me his regular cut rates."



Customer—"It's tough to pay 50 cents a pound for meat."
Butcher—"Yes, but it's tougher when you pay 25c."

Seems Possible

Junkman: "Any rags, paper, old iron to sell?"
Head of House: "No, go away, my wife is down South for the winter."
Junkman: "Any empty bottles?"

There is no Difference

An old maid with bobbed hair and short skirts is like the farmer who locked his barn after the horse was stolen.

With Apologies to Scotland

A Scotchman gave a waiter a tip. The horse lost.

And Still the Rains Come

The Crop Outlook in Kansas Has Improved Greatly in the Last Two Weeks

GOOD rains continue over almost all of Kansas, and they have been of tremendous help to crops. In almost every community yields will be larger than was thought possible two weeks ago.

Cattle are moving to market rapidly these days, at the best prices since war days. There is an excellent demand for pigs, with the owners not showing any great enthusiasm over the idea of selling. The acreage of wheat sown this fall will be larger than last year; more ground has been plowed or listed than is usual at this time.

Allen—Considerable prairie hay is being shipped at \$7.50 a ton on track. Some farmers are plowing, mostly those having tractors. —Guy M. Tredway.

Atchison—Wheat threshing is finished, and the fields are being plowed for the crop of 1926. More wheat will be sown here than last year. Corn is in good condition, but more rain would be of help. A large number of sheep will be fed here this fall. Wheat, \$1.70; oats, 40c; corn, 94c; hogs, \$13; chickens, 22c; eggs, 28c. —Frank Lewis.

Barber—Local showers recently have covered most of the county. These have helped the crops greatly; kafir and cane should make good yields. Pastures are in good condition; a great many cattle are being shipped to market. Corn cutting is underway. Wheat, \$1.57; corn, \$1; kafir, 90c; hens, 18c; fries, 18c. —J. W. Blubb.

Barton—The fourth crop of alfalfa is nearly ready to cut; most of the seed crop is threshed. "Busting" listed ridges for wheat is the main job now. We are having showers right along, so corn and the feed crops are doing well. Threshing is nearly finished. Wheat, \$1.60; cream, 37c; eggs, 23c. —Elmer Bird.

Cloud—We had a big general rain recently, and the corn is coming along well since then, especially in the eastern and southern parts of the county. It is not so good, of course, on early planted fields injured by previous dry weather. Pastures and feed crops are making a good growth, and stock is doing well. Egg production is much lower, which is to be expected at this season. There are not many pigs on the farms here. An excellent demand is developing for feeding cattle. Eggs, 30c; butterfat, 40c; wheat, \$1.55. —W. H. Plumly.

Dickinson—The weather is favorable; a 1-inch rain came here recently. Corn would be in fairly good condition if the Chinch bugs would let it alone; they have done a great deal of damage to corn and the sorghums. More than half the farmers are thru plowing for wheat. Pastures are short and prairie hay will be scarce. Some cattle are being shipped to market. Wheat and hogs are selling at high prices. —F. M. Lorson.

Douglas—Threshing is finished, and the third cutting of alfalfa has been harvested. There has been enough rain to keep the corn in excellent condition and the pastures and gardens growing well. Housewives are canning corn, tomatoes and peaches. Chicken culling demonstrations are being held by the county agent. —Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Edwards—Another fine rain was of great help to kafir, other feed crops, pastures and corn. Threshing has been delayed for a few days, but there is not much left. Wheat, \$1.63; corn, 90c; barley, 75c; eggs, 25c; butterfat, 36c. —W. E. Fravel.

Ford—Wet weather is delaying farm work, but it is getting fine on corn and the feed crops. Pastures are in excellent condition. The rains have started a big growth of weeds in the wheat fields, which must be killed soon. Wheat, \$1.59; corn, 90c; oats, 55c; cream, 37c; eggs, 23c. —John Zurbuchen.

Greenwood—We have had from 1 to 3 inches of rainfall over the central and eastern parts of the county recently, which helped the crops and pastures. But we would like to have still another rain. Corn is doing fairly well. Kafir is making a good growth; there is about a half crop of prairie hay. —John H. Fox.

Hamilton—Rains fall nearly every night and morning; crops are coming along nicely. Pastures are in fine condition, and cattle are gaining in flesh rapidly. Farmers are preparing ground for fall wheat. Eggs are scarce. Cream, 40c; fries, 25c; hens, 20c. —H. M. Hutchison.

Harvey—We are having some nice local showers, which are of great help to the crops. Farmers are busy with silo filling. Wheat, \$1.60; corn, \$1.05; bran, \$1.35; shorts \$1.70; eggs, 28c; hens, 18c; potatoes, 40c a peck; peaches, \$2.90. —H. W. Prouty.

Johnson—Frequent but not heavy rains keep all of the crops, and especially corn, alfalfa and pastures, in fine growing condition. Threshing is finished, except a little grain left in the stack. The yield of English bluegrass was fairly high. A good many public sales are being held. Eggs, 28c; cream, 37c; wheat, \$1.60. —Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitlaw.

Labette—The weather here is a little dry, but there are indications of rain. Corn is in good condition. Farmers are busy haying, and threshing from the stack. Wheat, \$1.51; oats, 45c; butterfat, 39c; eggs, 25c. —Myra McLane.

Leavenworth—We had another nice rain recently, which helps to keep the corn green and the grass growing. There has been an ample rainfall this season all the time to keep crops growing in good condition. Eggs, 27c; cream, 34c; young chickens, 21c. —R. P. Moses.

Linn—We are having good weather but it is getting dry, and another good rain is needed. A good many cattle are being shipped to market. Threshing and haying are about finished, and farmers are not so busy; a good many are working on the roads. A few sales have been held lately. Hogs, \$13. —J. W. Clinesmith.

Neosho—The weather is cool and we are having many showers; a heavy rain would help, however, as it is needed to soak up the subsoil. Kafir is doing very well and many of the fields are heading. Wheat, \$1.60; corn, \$1; hogs, \$12.25; eggs, 23c; cream, 36c. —James McHill.

Osage—Recent rains have been of great help to the corn, especially to that planted late. More ground will be sown to alfalfa this year than usual, and the demand for seed is strong. Pigs and shorts are scarce, and difficult to purchase. Cream production is increasing; egg prices are steady. —H. L. Ferris.

Osborne—A general rain came recently, which has been of great help to the feed crops and to late corn. Feed crops should mature in fairly good condition. Threshing is about completed. Cattle are being shipped to market rapidly. There is a considerable demand for stock hogs, but the supply is small. —E. G. Dyak.

Pawnee—Good rains have fallen in the last two weeks; these have been very helpful to the corn, especially that planted late; much of it will make a good crop. Most of the threshing is done, and the wheat ground is mostly all plowed or listed. A great deal of volunteer wheat is showing up, and it will require considerable work to kill it. A good many farm sales are being held. The crop of watermelons and cantaloupes is fairly large, but the fruit crop is small. The potato crop also is light. Milo, kafir and cane are doing very well. Fall pastures will be good. Cream 37c; corn, \$1.10; oats, 75c; wheat, \$1.65. —E. H. Gore.

Phillips—The weather is cool and agreeable, and we are having some good local rains. These are of great help to the late corn, feed crops and pastures. There will be good grazing this fall. The acreage of wheat probably will be fairly large, as there is more enthusiasm over the crop than usual, encouraged of course by the high prices. —J. B. Hicks.

Pottawatomie—This is perfect corn weather, as plenty of rain keeps coming every week. Threshing is over; the yields of oats were especially good. Farmers are busy haying, cutting weeds in the corn or plowing for wheat. Livestock prices are on a favorable basis now, and a good many animals are being sent to market. Wheat, \$1.50; corn, 90c; eggs, 25c; cream, 35c; oats, 80c. —W. E. Fravel.

Rice—Most of the county has received good showers recently; they have been of great help to pastures and late crops. Much of the wheat ground has been plowed. Wheat, \$1.60; corn, \$1.10; eggs, 28c; hens, 18c; butterfat, 44c; hogs, \$12.90. —Mrs. E. J. Killian.

Recent rains have been of great help to the grain sorghums and the other feed crops. Plowing for wheat is almost completed. Wheat, \$1.60; corn, \$1.10; eggs, 25c; butterfat, 35c. —William Croftinger.

Trego—We had a fine rain recently which extended over the entire county. Plowing for wheat is being rushed; considerable seed is being broken this year, which will be put in wheat next fall. Pastures and feed crops are growing fine since the rain. Wheat, \$1.60; barley, 70c; corn, \$1; cream, 35c; eggs, 22c. —Charles N. Duncan.

Wilson—Plowing for wheat has made rapid progress; much of it is done. We have had several showers lately. A few public sales are being held, with fairly good prices. Roads are in good condition. Wheat, \$1.45; corn, \$1; oats, 40c; shorts, \$1.95; chickens, 20c; butterfat, 43c. —A. E. Burgess.

Farm Incomes Are Up

(This brief review, taken from The Analyst, a journal of finance, commerce and economics issued by The New York Times Company, indicates how the improved agricultural situation is viewed by Big Business.)

According to the Department of Agriculture, farmers received a larger gross income from agricultural production in the year ended June 30, 1925, than in any year since 1921. The gradual recuperation in the farmer's power to purchase has had a significant bearing on the earnings of those companies which are dependent for their prosperity on good agricultural conditions.

During the post-war period many farmers were caught with the spirit of speculation and instead of investing their money on sound principles, began speculating in land and even mortgaged their farms far beyond their actual value in order to acquire more land. In some instances the banks aided them in acquiring funds for such purposes, with insufficient security. The gradual rehabilitation of Europe, bringing with it lessened demand for agricultural products, forecast the hard times of 1921, 1922 and 1923. Coincident with this, prices of agricultural products dropped almost 20 per cent below other commodities. However, in 1924 American crops increased 753 million dollars in value over 1923, and 1,063 million dollars over 1922. Part of these profits the farmers have used to repay the long accumulating "frozen credits," and in consequence are now in good credit condition, with some substantial purchasing power besides. Agricultural prices have moved upward, while general prices have not risen, hence the discrepancy which formerly prevailed has been practically obliterated. Latest reports from the farming regions indicate reviving trade, increased bank clearings and better railway traffic figures.

The Real Estate Market Page

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

80 Fertile Acres Only \$1500 2 Teams, Cows, Vehicles

Tools, etc. included; splendid community; mail, telephone, 3 1/2 mi. R. R. town, 65 acres tillable, variety crops and fruit; woodlot; cottage home, porch, fireplace, good water, oak shade, open view, neighbors near; barn and smoke house; everything ready for immediate possession. All goes \$1,500, half cash. Details pg. 176 illus. 196 pg. Catalog Farm Bargains thruout 24 states. Free. Stout Farm Agency, 8316 New York Life Bldg. Kansas City, Missouri.

KANSAS

FINE LAND \$20 ACRE, \$5 acre cash. Balance crop payments. Ely, Garden City, Kas.

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

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

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

151 A. JEFFERSON CO., 5 mi. town 80 A. bottom in crops, balance timber pasture, 6 rm. house, large barn, crib. Never failing water supplied by creek and two wells. Terms. \$55 A. H. P. Betser, Topeka, Kan.

CROPS PAYMENTS—I want a few reliable farmers to work my Kansas and Colorado land. Have 8,000 acres in the wheat and corn belt—1500 acres under cultivation—more to be broke this spring. Will rent or sell a few farms on part crop payments. Write C. E. Mitchem, (Owner), Harvard, Illinois.

40 Acres Improved Price \$3400.
32 Acres Improved Price \$3000.
80 Acres Improved Price \$4400.
160 Acres Improved Price \$7200.

All well located. Desirable, can be handled on small payments. Good crop lands selling, never get such bargains again. Send for information. No trades. The Allen County Investment Co., Iola, Kansas.

Kansas Farm Bargains

If Kansas grows the best wheat, and ranks high in diversified farming, it stands to reason she must have good farms. These are dandies. Buy one. Here's the opportunity to OWN a farm of your own at the right price.

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CALLABREST: Part of 35-9-20, 80 A. 4 mi. NE McLouth. Good 4 rm. house, almost new, small barn and other buildings. 60 A. tillable. Balance pasture.

REMALEY: Part SW 1/4 35-21-24, 45 A. 1 mi. W. Pleasanton. 27 A. cultivated, 18 A. pasture, no improvements.

NEOSHO COUNTY
ROGERS: E 1/4 SW 1/4 30-18, 80 A. 4 mi. S. E. Thayer, 5 rm. house, barn for 8 horses, garage, other buildings. All can be cultivated.

POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY
REILLY: NW 1/4 33-8-12, 160 A. 2 mi. SE Emmett, 5 rm. house, barn, good spring water, 125 A. cultivated.

Write for full description of the above, also our large list in these and other localities, terms, price, etc. Address

Real Estate Department
The Farm Mortgage Trust Company
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ARKANSAS

145 A. Imp. rich, handy, \$2,000. Furniture, team, tools, cattle, chickens, hogs, orchard. Need \$1050. Many bargains. Wilks, Mtn. Home, Ark.

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CANADA

FARMING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA on the lands adjacent to the Pacific Great Eastern Railway offers exceptional opportunity to prospective settlers. These areas are peculiarly adapted for mixed and dairy farming. Climatic conditions ideal. Crop failures unknown. Only a small portion of British Columbia is suitable for farming purposes, so a steady market is assured. Schools are established by the Department of Education where there is a minimum of ten children of school age. Transportation on the line at half rates to intending settlers. These Government lands are open for pre-emption or purchase on easy terms as low as \$2.50 per acre with sixteen years to pay. Full information from R. J. Wark, Dept. 143, Pacific Great Eastern Railway, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

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

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CALIFORNIA

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

FARMER WANTED—Industrious and ambitious, who can stock and equip state-approved 40-acre alfalfa and dairy farm near Fresno. Can purchase on 20-year time. Rare opportunity. Herman Janss, 1229 Transportation Bldg., Chicago, Illinois.

FLORIDA

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

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

INDIANA

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

MISSOURI

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

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

MISSISSIPPI

SACRIFICE TWO MISSISSIPPI FARMS. Famous prairie belt. Land level to gently rolling where dairying and cotton pays. Wm. McLeod, Brooksville, Mississippi.

MINNESOTA

240 ACRES 30 miles St. Paul, on cemented road between two R. R. towns, new 8 room house, both electricity, modern barn 34x84, silo, hen, hog house, granary, garage, machine shed, young orchard. Owner, H. Fisher, 1663 Blair St., St. Paul, Minn.

TEXAS

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

WANTED TO BUY

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

SALE OR EXCHANGE

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

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

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

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

1925 HUPP TOURING CAR and country store stock mdse. to trade for good quarter section; prefer N. W. Kansas. Do not want highly improved land but must be good. Clear, might assume small incumbrance on right kind of land within six miles of town. J. G. Hughes, Morganville, Kan.

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

480 ACRES Dewey county, South Dakota, clear unimproved land to trade for good farm land within 175 miles of Clay county, Kansas. This is good land but too far away for me to look after. This is Indian land and good. Do not submit property mortgaged to the limit. J. G. Hughes, Farmers & Merchants State Bank, Morganville, Kan.

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

200 ACRE well improved Cloud County, farm in Catholic community, near school and church to trade for Western Kansas or Eastern Colorado. Considerable grass with about 160 acres good farm land and fair improvements desired. Prefer near Catholic church. Submit offers to J. G. Hughes, Morganville, Kansas.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

Farm Wanted—Lowest cash price. From owner only. Describe well. Fuller, Wichita, Kas.

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

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

"The World to Me"

(Continued from Page 3)

Once in a while the bayonets became tangled in the vines.

Again the "put-put-put." Probably some doughboy had raised his head.

Silence.

Ahead the men crawled.

Another outburst of fire presently warned them that they were getting close to the nest.

Bill opened the battle. He glanced around a tree trunk and right into the eyes of a Jerry lying on the ground, with a rifle beside him.

Each jumped for the other at the same instant. Bill knocked the bayonet thrust aside and brought the butt of his gun down on the German's skull with a resounding crack, just as one of the crew of the gun shot him dead with a "gat," the bullet going thru Bill's head.

At just that instant Shorty made a lunge toward the owner of the "gat," but before he covered the distance the German hit him with a shot that ripped open his cheek. Shorty bayoneted the German where he stood.

Another member of the crew was on Shorty with a bayonet before his own weapon was disengaged from the German's body, and a glancing thrust cut a deep gash in his side. Before the man could re-establish his defense, Shorty bayoneted him neatly, with just the ideal thrust on which the company had been drilled so long back in America by the top sergeant.

As the German went down a mist came before Shorty's eyes. His legs collapsed, and he tumbled across the Jerry's body.

In the meantime the company was aware that something was "going on" ahead. At a signal from the captain the sergeant of the platoon which had encountered the worst grief also wormed his way ahead. Presently he returned. Then the line started slowly forward again.

As the "top" went past Shorty he made an effort to apply first aid to his late pupil, despite the fact that it was against orders for combat men to do this on an advance.

After a while the stretcher bearers got up that far.

One of them bent down over Shorty, and then turned to another.

"Any use, Jack?" he asked, indicating Shorty.

Jack placed an ear over Shorty's heart.

"Fraid not," he said,....and then presently, "but let's give the poor devil his chance. He's got it coming to 'im."

They carried Shorty back to the dressing station and placed him on the ground with dozens of other cases as bad or worse—a part of the wreckage of war of an hour's advance.

News of Shorty's exploit had drifted to me several days after it happened, and I had heard from him indirectly several times during the winter of 1918-19. This news indicated that he was recovering slowly. But I didn't get to see him until in April, when a turn of fate took me into the back country, and to the town in which the base hospital which contained Shorty was located.

I found him out on the sunny side of the house, looking at the French landscape, and a beautiful growth of blue flowers which merged into the distance with the delightful green of the grass.

We talked of many things, as soldiers will do—of the mud and the food and the French and the Jerries and of the A of O—Army of Occupation.

"Goin' home soon, Shorty?" I asked presently.

"Next month," he replied. "Or so these damned doctors say. Guess they think they have cut and scraped on me long enough."

"Yea," I replied.

Shorty looked off in the distance.

"Tom Smith told me about your little party," I remarked presently.

"Hell," said Shorty. "Tom always was a liar."

"Sure," I admitted. "But not this time. And what I want to know, Shorty, is how you got that way? I didn't know you were goin' to be a blooming hero, n'everything."

"I'm not," he replied with emphasis. "If they want to pin any medals on anybody let 'em put 'em on old Bill's grave. He deserves 'em, not me."

"But what made you take that chance?"

Shorty looked off at a bunch of cows grazing peacefully on the grass for a long time.

"Well, Nick, I'll tell you. When I left home mother wanted to cry, I think, but she didn't. Instead she was just as brave as could be. And her last words were these: 'Son, you remember Uncle Jake and what he did at Lookout Mountain.' (Uncle Jake had been a platoon sergeant in that magnificent sweep of the Federals up the steep slopes at Lookout.) 'Nick, I couldn't forget her. And you know that song about M-O-T-H-E-R and that line 'a word that means all the world to me?' I was thinking of the song that morning, and wondering if we would ever see mother again as we went into the woods. Then came that damned 'put-put-put' over there to the left, and down we went. And then I thought of Uncle Jake, and wondered what in hell he would do if he were in that hole. As usual the infernal 75's didn't have any luck in knocking the machine out. Then old Bill and I just went over, that's all. And so here I am."

"Well," I observed profoundly.

"Yea," he continued.

I glanced upward at a huge American flag, flying high above the hospital, and its quota of young men who had paid the price of liberty with the blood and misery of their bodies. Unconsciously my mind went back to a lecture Shorty and I had attended back in the training camp in America, and the quotation the speaker had made from one of the sayings of Theodore Roosevelt, "Only those are fit to live who are not afraid to die." (This is now inscribed above the grave of his son, who was killed in France.) Presently I turned back to Shorty.

"Well, anyhow, old top, Uncle Jake didn't do any more at Lookout than you did at Dun-sur-Meuse."

"I don't know about that," he said with no special emphasis.

"No? Well, I do. And all that I have to say is that I hope you will get the happiness from life in the coming years back in America that you have so richly earned."

"Goodby," he said as I arose. "I'll see you some day back in God's country."

Pep Meeting in Topeka

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN

There will be a big Capper club pep meeting in Topeka the first three days of the Kansas Free Fair, September 14-15-16. Capper pig and poultry club members, new and old, are invited to come to this meeting, and bring their relatives and friends. Bring your neighbor boys and girls. We welcome them all. We have arranged a program that will fill these three days full of fun and happiness. We shall visit the most interesting places in Topeka, attend the shows, see the judging of swine and poultry at the fair, see the races in the afternoon and the big night show



Marshall County Capper Poultry Club—Mrs. J. A. Howell, Lorene Nielson, Dorothea Nielson and Ruby Howell

at the Kansas Free Fair, and take an excursion to Gage Park. And best of all in the evening of the third day we will have a big banquet and a program. All this entertainment is provided free to club members, their families and friends. Besides points will be counted in the pep race for miles traveled and for the pep you show at the big meeting.

There are four members in the Marshall County Capper Poultry Club this year. Every one of these members is a genuine club booster. I know you wish to get acquainted with them. Take a look at the picture on this page. Doesn't this look like a peppy team? Dorothea Nielson is county leader. She began her Capper club work in 1922, and this is her fourth

year. Last year Dorothea was one of the winners in the large pen department. She was awarded a prize of \$3 for the good record she made with her chickens. The other three are new members, but they are taking hold of the club work in an excellent manner. Their reports come in regularly each month.

The Marshall County Capper Poultry Club is making arrangements to have a joint meeting of the pig and poultry clubs of that county. Such a meeting is an achievement, because it helps to unite the clubs. It brings more members to the meeting, and enables them to combine their efforts to win the pep trophy cups. Let's have more joint meetings. The two county leaders in a county may arrange to have their clubs meet together. Marshall county members all are planning on attending the Kansas Free Fair at Topeka. This picture may help you to know them when you see them at the fair.

The best time to cull the hens is during August and September, for at that season hens show signs which enable you to tell which are the good layers. The hens which have been laying and have not molted usually are the ones that have been the best layers during the entire season. Keep these hens because they are the hens that make your profit.

The culling season is here and you should eliminate the loafing hens. You should become familiar with the signs by which you can tell the laying hen. Some indications that a hen is a good layer are: Pale beak and legs, bright red waxy comb, ragged feathers, large moist vent, pelvic bones pliable and spread well apart, and health and vitality. It is better to have fewer hens and a higher average egg production to the hen. Know the hens that lay and get rid of the boarders.

Nearly all girls and mothers in the Capper clubs prefer sour skimmilk for their chickens, for the reason that it is easily digested. Some of the pig club boys favor sour milk, but a greater number prefer sweet skimmilk for their pigs. However, greater care must be taken when sweet skimmilk is fed because a little change from sweet to sour may cause indigestion.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

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

Rolly Freeland, Effingham, is going to show Durocs at some of the fairs this fall and is starting with Sedalia, Mo. He has a fine crop of spring boars and gilts and will hold a public sale in October.

Eastern Colorado farmers crave sunshine from now on and have all the rain they need to insure a bumper corn crop, if they get the sunshine to mature the crop before frost.

The dates of the Atchison County Fair at Effingham are October 7, 8, 9 and it is a real stock show with farm exhibits such as grain, fruit, etc. Effingham is on the concrete road 13 miles west of Atchison.

The Missouri Pacific at Beloit recently received a car load of corn that was transferred from Prosser, Neb., and consigned to Los Angeles. At Beloit it was transferred to the Union Pacific. The freight on the car of corn from Prosser to Los Angeles was \$599.

O. B. Clemetson, Holton, raises pure bred Poland China hogs and the 23rd of last March he sold 50 gilts of last September farrow for \$13.50 per hundred weight in Holton. The 50 gilts brought him \$1,547. They weighed 233 pounds each and were choice.

J. W. Wyant, Holton and Ed Stegell, Straight Creek are planning to hold a Short-horn sale at Holton, Dec. 11. It will be an offering Scotch cattle, likely about 40 head that will be the best lot of Shorthorns sold in Northeast Kansas in a long time.

One of the best lots of spring pigs I have seen in a long time belongs to W. H. Heiselman, Holton. He had 11 sows to farrow in March with a total of 107 pigs and he showed me 102 of them last week and they were certainly fine. He is going to hold a fall sale of boars and gilts and it will likely be in October.

Foley Bros., Bendena, are breeders of Durocs that have been careful in making selections of herd boars and in their purchases of sows. Their senior herd boar, The Cardinal, a really great boar that is a son of Great Orion Sensation is one of the good boars of breed. He is assisted by a young

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

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

SHEEP AND GOATS

HAMPSHIRE AND SHROPSHIRE SHEEP
Rams and ewes for sale. Also Spotted Poland China hogs for sale. *Chad Row Stock Farm.*
A. S. ALEXANDER, Prop., BURLINGTON, KAN.

Livestock Classified Advertisements

Rate: 10 cents a word, each insertion, on orders for less than four insertions; four or more consecutive insertions the rate is 8 cents a word. Count as a word each abbreviation, initial or number in advertisement and signature. No display type or illustrations permitted. Remittances must accompany orders. Minimum charge, ten words. No sale advertising carried in live stock classified columns.

CATTLE

HARDY, PROFITABLE JERSEYS, LARGE, old-established herd rich in blood of Pogue 99th, Sybil, Gamboge and Golden Fern's. Noble, imported from Island of Jersey, unexcelled sires of world's record producers at the fall, Jersey milk and cream for family use has no equal in quality, flavor or human nutrition. Jerseys lead in economical and profitable production of high-test milk and butterfat. For sale now: young pure bred cows, \$60 each. It takes less feed, less labor and less cows when you have these good ones. Big heifer calves, some almost yearlings, that will quickly mature into valuable cows, \$30 each, four for \$100. Fred Chandler, R. 7, Chariton, Iowa. (Directly above Kansas City.)

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

HAVING SOLD MY FARM I MUST SELL my accredited herd of 36 registered Holsteins. This is the best herd I have owned in 35 years breeding Holsteins. 18 milkers and 18 springers. B. L. Bean, Atchison, Kan., Rt. 4.

JERSEY REGISTER MERIT 18 MOS. SON of sale topper Oxford Eminent Buttercup; Dam Orbita Coma, milked 51 lbs. day official, \$106. Other good bulls lower. F. Scherman, Rt. 7, Topeka, Kan.

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

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

HOLSTEIN BULL: 17 LB. DAM, ELMER Herschberger, Newton, Kan.

HOGS

DUROC BOARS FOR SALE, EXTRA GOOD ones. Prices right and satisfaction guaranteed. L. W. Neaderhiser, Manchester, Kan.

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

SHEEP

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

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAMS FOR sale; also a few good registered ewes. J. W. Alexander, Burlington, Kan.

AUCTIONEERS

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

Homer T. Rule
Livestock Auctioneer, Ottawa, Kan.

Arthur W. Thompson
AUCTIONEER,
2200 Harwood Street, Lincoln, Nebraska.

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

"Less Labor—More Profit"

That's the Lesson to be Learned
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The demonstrations of latest improved labor-saving machinery; 1500 head of the world's best dairy cattle—all breeds; judging and parades every day; horse show; big Government exhibit.

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To the feeding and breeding lectures by famous authorities; convention discussions of farm and dairy problems; bands and orchestras.

ENJOY—

The pleasures of a few days vacation spent at this great Dairy Exposition where the best farmers in the land gather to view and inspect the best of everything in the dairy industry.

LEARN—

How you, too, may make "More Profit with Less Labor"; how to select the best dairy cows; how to raise calves; how to breed for more production. You will learn to solve innumerable other problems of vital importance to you.

PROFIT—

A few dollars invested in a visit to this wonderful show will pay YOU big dividends for years to come. As a business proposition you owe it to yourself and to your community.

GO!

Identify and associate yourself with the progress of this billion dollar industry. Make your plans now, and GO TO—

INDIANAPOLIS

OCTOBER 1925 TO 1926

boar, Col. Joe, who is a Col. bred boar. The Foleys plan to sell boars and gilts in October at auction.

Northwest Kansas is going to have a fine crop of kafir and sorghum sown by the late rains and there is lots of late corn that will make a good crop. The wheat in most of that part of the state was a splendid crop and threshing is about half over.

Omes A. Weir's herd of "Sunshine Jerseys" at Hiawatha, will furnish a fine exhibit at the leading fairs again this fall. They will start with the Missouri state fair at Sedalia and will be at the Free Fair at Topeka and at the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson, and many of the best county fairs over the state. Mr. Weir must reduce his herd and has not enough for a public sale and will probably sell some at private sale.

Will Myers, Beloit, well known livestock auctioneer, farmer and stock raiser has been dabbling in the sheep business some and a few days ago shipped out a car load of February and March lambs that averaged 73 pounds and topped the Kansas City market at \$14.50, and they never had a mouthful of grain. "Bill" has a farm fenced sheep tight and has just received another bunch of young sheep which he expects to rough it on his farm until about December when he will sell them.

That it pays to buy a proven sire, not only because of his show record but because of his ability as a sire is proven again in Sensation Climax, the well known show and breeding boar that M. R. Peterson of Troy, bought three or four years ago from a well known Missouri breeder. This boar is now 9 years old and still in service and North-east Kansas has never been able to boast of a more valuable herd sire. Mr. Peterson has 80 pigs of last spring farrow and they are good. He has not fully decided but thinks he will hold a boar and gilt sale about the first of November. He has about 200 acres in corn that is sure of a big yield.

The Brown County Jersey Cattle Club was organized last spring and C. T. Mann of Hiawatha is president; J. H. Booth, Fairview, vice president; Omer Weir of Hiawatha is secretary-treasurer. Monthly meetings are held in Hiawatha and a picnic was held last Wednesday at the John Kates grove. How to make dairying more profitable is discussed in these meetings and the association is back of a movement to establish a cow testing association for that section. It is planned to have Mr. Linn of the dairy department at the Agricultural college over there soon and it is hoped a cow testing association can be started soon.

There are lots of farmers all over Kansas that are good stockmen, but one of the best stockmen I ever met is O. B. Clementson of Holton. He breeds registered Red Polled Cattle and Poland China hogs. His farm consists of 80 acres about two miles north of town and it is farmed right and O. B. is making money on it. He is not a big breeder in the sense that he keeps all the stock on his farm that it is possible to keep but instead he keeps all he can care for and undoubtedly is making more money than the breeder that keeps more than he can care for right.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

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

C. D. Shaw, Duroc breeder, of Williamsburg, is raising about 60 good pigs. He has one litter by the 1924 World's Jr. Champion Reliance. Mr. Shaw will hold a sale Oct. 21.

Chas. E. Young, banker of Harris, will disperse his herd of registered Shorthorns Sept. 23. Mr. Young says he is unable to give the cattle his personal attention is the reason for selling at this time.

C. H. and Jennie Cassidy, Emporia, have been breeding registered Red Poll cattle for several years. They selected the breed for their choice and say they have never found cause to regret the selection. They have a nice herd and give them good care.

Brice Newkirk of Hartford and Ivy Allen of Burlington will hold a joint sale at Burlington Sept. 5. Both of these breeders are well known and both have taken considerable pains in building up and maintaining the standard of their herds.

Mansfield & Jennings, proprietors of Quality Hill Stock Farm, Ottawa, have lost none of their enthusiasm for good registered Hereford cattle. They have at this time over 100 head of females, headed by good sons of Prince Domino, and Beau Pritchard. The cows' foundation is strongly Anxley.

Mr. and Mrs. Boyd Newcom returned last week from a trip of several weeks to Portland and other places on the Western coast. Both admit they are mighty glad to be back home again. Boyd says he found a lot of sale dates waiting for him when he arrived.

W. A. Gladfelter, Emporia, the man who owns Top Sissors, bought the Lady Lucille at Longview farm sale recently, topping the sale by the purchase. This sow has an undefeated show record and was once the world's champion sow.

A. J. Brady, Ottawa, will disperse his herd of registered Red Poll cattle Sept. 18. Mr. Brady has been a very successful breeder of Red Polls for several years, but lack of sufficient room to properly care for them has caused him to make this dispersal sale.

All over the state there is an unusual interest being taken in the Kansas State Fair this year. This is especially true among the folks on the farm. In many instances vacations have been deferred until Sept. 19-25 and these days, or at least a part of them, will be spent at Hutchinson.

The packing houses of Wichita have notified the Sedgewick county farm bureau thru the state sanitary commissioner that they will hereafter pay a premium of 10 cents per hundred on hogs bought in that county. This extra price is because the cattle of the county have been tested for tuberculosis.

Carl L. Howe, Neosho Rapids, has lived in Lyon county for 40 years and for the past 20 years has been engaged in the

breeding of registered Hereford cattle. Out of the work Mr. Howe has derived a lot of pleasure as well as profit. It has pleased him to see young Hereford cattle. His present herd numbers about 50 breeding cows headed by Domino and Dragon bulls.

One of the well informed and interesting farmers of Eastern Kansas is Mr. H. A. Dressler of Lebo. His farm known as Pinedale Stock Farm is well stocked with registered Holsteins and registered Durocs. The Holsteins are practically all official record cattle, that is the plan is to put them on test as fast as they become fresh. The Durocs are carefully culled and only the best reserved to sell for breeders.

Glen Wells, proprietor of Delwood Stock Farm, Ottawa, is very busy these days getting the Spotted Polands ready for the state fairs. As usual he will have a fine lot to show, and as always will win a lot of the best places. This year Glen has had three sows to qualify for the register of merit class. One of them farrowed 11 pigs and saved 9 that averaged 59½ pounds when 60 days old.

Coburn Herd Farm is located near Pomona and adjoins the farm once owned by the late Secretary Coburn, M. Groenmiller, the proprietor, keeps this farm in a high state of cultivation. It is well stocked with registered Red Poll cattle and Percheron horses. There are more than 125 head of Polls now in the herd. Cattle from this herd have been shipped to 15 different states. The herd was established 35 years ago.

C. C. Sergeant & Sons, Lebo, have been breeding registered Spotted Polands for several years. They breed them in large numbers and besides keeping and selling the tops for breeding purposes they sell each year a couple of car loads on the fat stock market. Just now they have a load of spring pigs on full feed that weigh around 170 pounds each. Their principal herd boar is Giant Lad, a son of Singletons Giant.

E. E. Innis, banker and Duroc breeder of Meade, writes in a very interesting way about how one of the neighbor boys put it over on him recently. Mr. Innis had sold the boy a bred sow and was buying the gilts out of the litter she had produced. Mr. Innis figured they were worth about \$20 per head and offered the boy five cents above market price. But they were too long and growthy, says Innis, and cost \$25.50. Plenty of rain has fallen recently around Meade and conditions are very good, adds Mr. Innis. He will hold a bred sow sale in February.

Public Sales of Livestock

Shorthorn Cattle

Sept. 23—Chas. E. Young, Harris, Kan.
Oct. 10—E. C. Smith & Son, Pleasanton, Kan.
Oct. 21—S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan.
Oct. 24—S. M. Knox, Humboldt, Kan.
Nov. 3—Fred Abildgaard & Sons, Winfield, Kan.
Nov. 10—John M. Detrich, Chapman, Kan.
Nov. 11—National Consignment sale, W. A. Cocheil, Kansas City, Manager.

Dec. 11—J. W. Waynant, Holton, Kan., and Ed. Stegelm, Straight Creek, Kan. Sale at Holton, Kan.

Polled Shorthorn Cattle

Dec. 10—T. M. Willson & Son, Lebanon, Kan.

Red Polled Cattle

Sept. 18—A. J. Brady, Ottawa, Kan.

Sept. 30—C. O. Wilson, Rantoul, Kan.

Hereford Cattle

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

Jersey Cattle

Sept. 30—J. A. Edwards & Son, Leavenworth, Kan.

Oct. 6—Percy E. Lill, Mount Hope, Kan.

Oct. 17—M. A. Tatlow, White City, Kan. B. C. Settles, Sale Manager.

Oct. 22—J. H. Lomax, Leona, Kan.

Nov. 4—Brederes Sale, Holton, Kan. R. A. Gilliland, Denison, Kan., Sale Mgr.

Ayrshire Cattle

Oct. 2—E. T. Harper, Augusta, Kan.

Nov. 4th—The Kansas Ayrshire Club, Geo. L. Taylor, Onaga, Kan., Sale Mgr. Sale at Abilene.

Nov. 3—W. Bitterlin, Junction City, Kan.

Holstein Cattle

Aug. 25—Chas. W. Dikken, Wakefield, Kan.

Sept. 15—Guy McAllister, Lyons, Kan.

Oct. 14—J. H. Gregory, Woodston, Kan.

Oct. 20—W. H. Mott (Maplewood Farm) Herington, Kan.

Oct. 24—Chas. Stephens, Columbus, Kan.

W. H. Mott, sale manager.

Oct. 30—Bourbon County Holstein Breeders.

W. H. Mott, sale manager.

Nov. 2—Reynolds & Sons, Lawrence, Kan., W. H. Mott, Sale Manager.

Nov. 23-24—Geo. B. Appleman and Mulvane breeders, Mulvane, Kan. Sale at Forum, Wichita, Kan. W. H. Mott, Sale Mgr.

Dec. 1—Breeders' Sale, Topeka, Kan., W. H. Mott, Sale Manager.

Poland China Hogs

Sept. 15—Guy McAllister, Lyons, Kan.

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

Oct. 22—Miles Austin, Burrton, Kan.

Oct. 22—Fred Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.

Oct. 24—S. M. Knox, Humboldt, Kan.

Feb. 9—L. E. Knox, South Haven, Kan.

Feb. 25—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.

Duroc Hogs

Aug. 26—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.

Sept. 5—Brice L. Newkirk and Ivy Allen, Burlington, Kan.

Oct. 7—Geo. Wreath, Manhattan, Kan.

Oct. 10—E. C. Smith & Son, Pleasanton, Kan.

Oct. 15—Woody & Crowl, Barnard, Kan.

Oct. 16—W. A. Gladfelter, Emporia, Kan.

Oct. 17—Franklin County Duroc Breeders, Ottawa, Kan.

Oct. 20—T. M. Steinberger, Kingman, Kan.

Oct. 21—S. D. Shaw, Williamsburg, Kan.

Oct. 22—Fred Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.

Oct. 27—Ivy Allen and Brice L. Newkirk, Burlington, Kan.

Feb. 3—L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, Kan.

Feb. 6—E. G. Hoover, Wichita, Kan.

Feb. 15—Chas. P. Johnson, Macksville, Kan.

Feb. 18—E. E. Norman, Chapman, Kan.

March 10—A. F. Kiser, Geneseo, Kan.

March 10—Sherwood Bros., Concordia, Kan.

Spotted Poland China Hogs

Oct. 15—Scott Miller, Wabunsee, Kan.

Oct. 19—Dr. J. A. Beveridge, Marysville, Kan.

Oct. 19—Dr. J. A. Beveridge, Marysville, Kan.

Oct. 20—Crabill & Son, Cawker City, Kan.

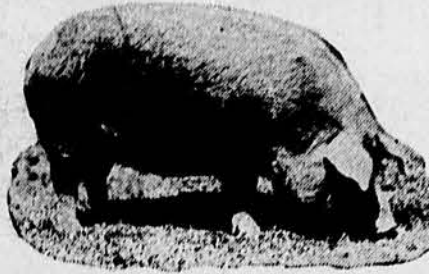
Feb. 8—Lynch Bros., Jamestown, Kan.

Feb. 24—Breeders' sale, Chapman, Kan.

Chester White Hogs

Oct. 5—Ray Gould, Rexford, Kan.

McBride's Duroc Bred Sow Sale



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

35 HEAD. Bred to my STILTS and SENSATION boars.

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

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

W. T. McBride, Parker, Kansas

Auctioneer, Col. Homer Rule. Fieldman, Jesse R. Johnson.

Duroc Jersey Combination Sale

Burlington, Kan., Saturday, Sept. 5

40 tops from our herds. 10 tried sows and 30 fall yearlings bred for Sept. and Oct. farrow. Few extra choice spring boars. Among the attractions will be a daughter and granddaughters of GREAT ORION SENSATION, and an outstanding boar pig sired by PATHMASTER goes in as a special attraction. Write for catalog to either of us. Sale in pavilion.

IVY ALLEN, Burlington, Kan.

BRICE L. NEWKIRK, Hartford, Kan.

Homer T. Rule, Auct. Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

A Holstein Dispersal Sale

Having sold our farm we will sell our herd of registered and high grade Holsteins at auction, at the farm 3 miles southwest of Wakefield, 20 miles northwest of Junction City, 19 miles southwest of Clay Center.

Wakefield, Ks., Tuesday, Aug. 25

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

Notice: I will deliver free of all charge all cattle bought in my sale where the purchaser lives within a radius of 50 miles of my farm.

Chas. W. Dikken, Owner, Wakefield, Kan.

Aucts.: Ross B. Schaulis, W. C. Cookson, J. W. Johnson, Fieldman, Mall & Breeze

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Polled Shorthorns ESTABLISHED 1907

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

J. C. BANBURY & SONS,
Phone 1602 Pratt, Kan.

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

Milking Shorthorn Bulls

by Cyrus Champion, (whose dam gave 12,277 lbs. milk, 503 fat as a four-year-old). They are out of high producing dams and priced reasonable. Andrew H. Barnes, Leighton, Ia.

MILKING SHORTHORNS

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

HEREFORD CATTLE

Hereford Herd For Sale

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

DUROC HOGS

WRITE FOR PRICES

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

CLOSING OUT DUROCS

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

20 Big Sows and Gilts

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

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

WHITEWAY HAMPSHIRE ON APPROVAL

One choice fall boar. Some real fall gilts bred for Sept. farrow. Bargain prices. Sired by Junior champion and grand champion boars. F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kansas.

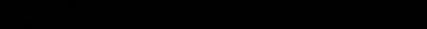
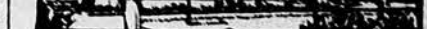
HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Holstein Springer Cows

75 high grade Holstein springer cows and heifers from 2 to 6 years old. Will freshen within next 10 weeks. weight 800 to 1400 pounds. sound, well marked and heavy producers. Prices right.
E. A. SHEETS, RT. 8, TOPEKA, KANSAS

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

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



As Ye Sow

A FEW years ago it was the fashion to malign big business; and to attribute to successful enterprise the responsibility for all the economic ills that beset the nation. The Standard Oil Company (Indiana) believing that this attitude was brought about by a lack of understanding determined to open its doors, and through the public press tell the simple story of its practices, its policies and the ideals animating the Management. The results have been more than gratifying. Prejudice gave place to goodwill through the light of better understanding.

Even in the old days of misunderstanding, there were always two groups of people who never maligned the Standard Oil Company (Indiana)—its employees and its customers. Those who knew the Company best liked it most.

In employing the public press as the most efficient vehicle for carrying "the light of better understanding" to the thirty million people of the Middle West, the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) has been thrown into constant business contact with the publishers of newspapers, large and small, in the city and in the country. In its relations with newspapers, the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) has followed the same policy it pursues in dealing with its employees, customers, stockholders, and competitors; fairness and justice to all.

That the Standard Oil Company (Indiana), by its fair and square dealings, has added another group to its constantly increasing host of friends is evidenced by the following excerpt from a letter, written under date of June 17, 1925, by Mr. A. F. Ender, Editor of the Rice Lake Chronotype, Rice Lake, Wisconsin.

"Never have we dealt with a firm more square nor more business-like than the Standard Oil people. As their name indicates, they have standards to which they adhere."

It is by adhering to its well-established standards of integrity in manufacturing, in selling and in distributing petroleum products, that the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) has come to be one of America's foremost institutions—in size, in scope and in service.

Standard Oil Company

(Indiana)

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