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KANSAS FARMER

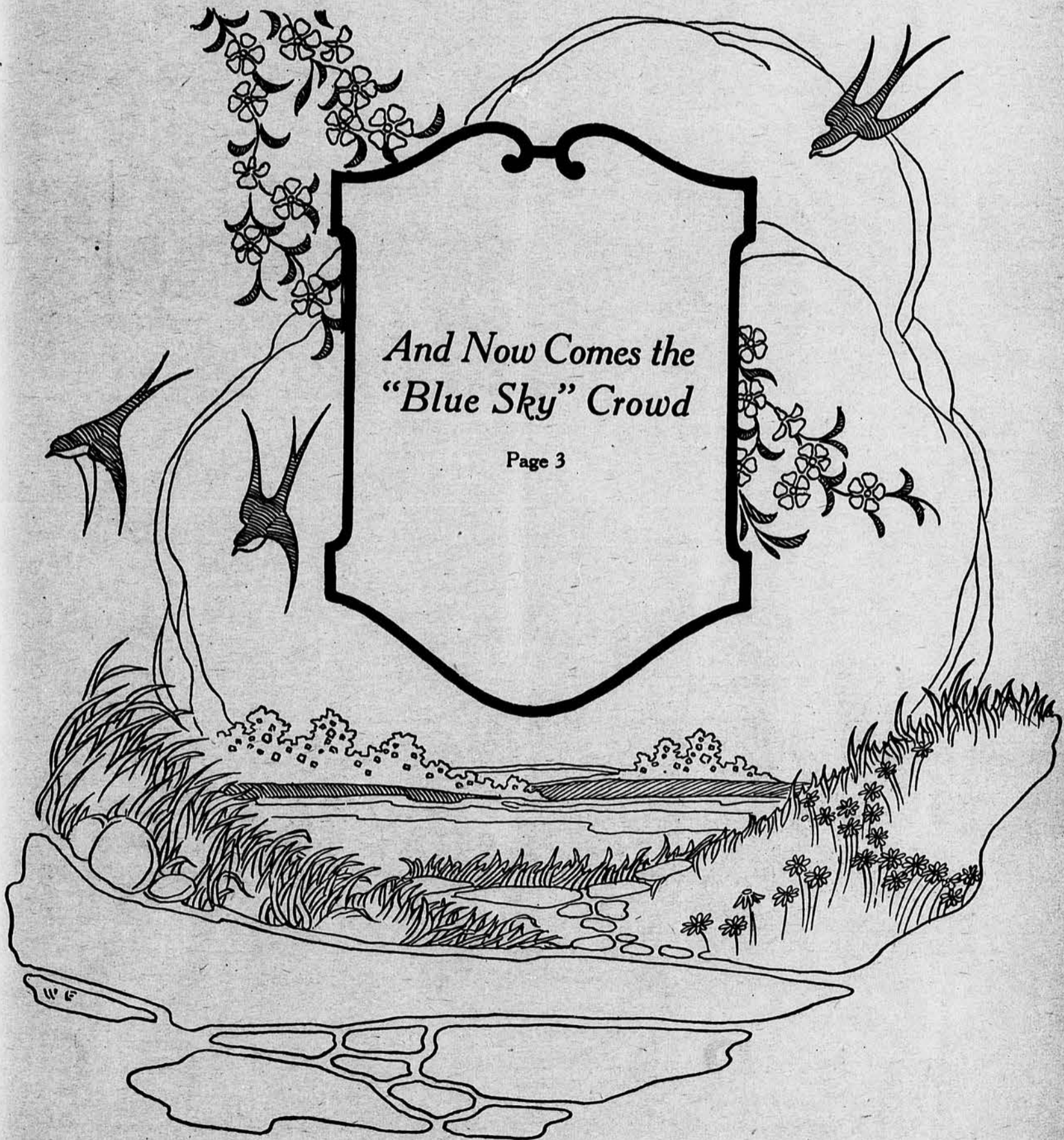
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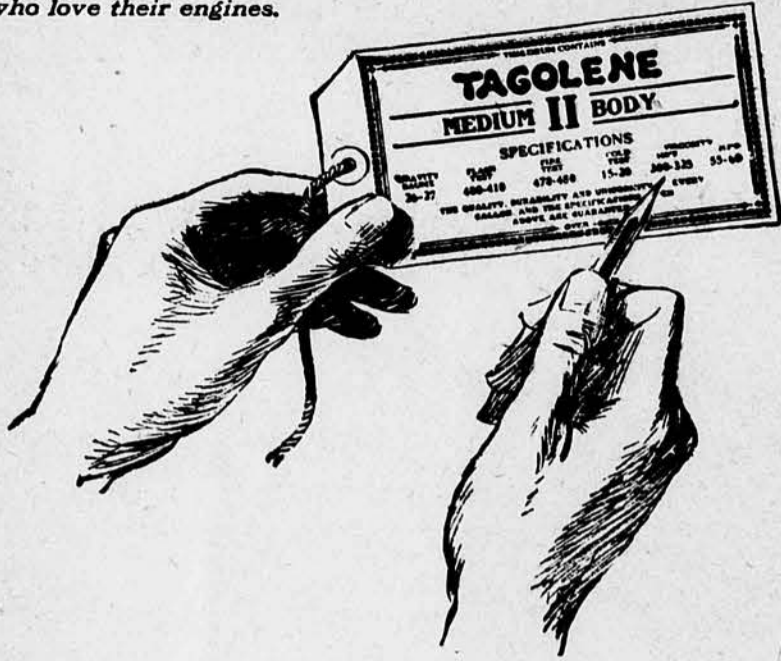


*And Now Comes the
"Blue Sky" Crowd*

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There's Plenty of Rain Now

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

BY HARLEY HATCH

AFTER 33 days of waiting our rain has come at last. It came 10 days too late to make a good crop of corn; from the looks of our crop and that seen along the road to town I should judge that this rain of close to 1½ inches would make 50 per cent of a normal corn crop. Kafir is in much better condition, and with this rain can go on and make virtually a full crop. There are other localities not far from this farm which have been fortunate in their showers, and in those places corn will run from 75 per cent to a full crop. There is going to be a world of rough feed here and hay is plentiful and cheap, buyers paying \$8 a ton for good baled prairie hay delivered on track. This rain will revive pastures, and some close to town were in need of revival; the farther one gets from town, the better the pastures are. There are pastures in this locality from which one could cut a very fair hay crop. We are going into August with about the coolest weather I ever saw in Kansas at this season.

When Hay's Under Cover

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

Horses are Getting Old

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

More Power Works Now

While watching the others work at threshing the other day I could not help thinking of how the work was done some 30 or more years ago. Then even a little 10-horse power machine had to have 12 to 14 men on the job, not counting the machine men. If there was a pretty good sized setting of wheat, it took four men—or boys, rather—on the straw stack. Then it

took two hand cutters and there were usually four bundle pitchers taking it easy. It took a man and a boy to measure the grain, the man to snap the tally and the boy to empty the half bushels. Most of this work is now taken care of by the machine; it feeds, cuts bands, weighs and dumps the grain in the wagons and the blow stacker takes care of the straw. Here we have eight hands dispensed with, the machine doing the work better than it could be done by hand. In those long gone days the boys did the hard, dirty work around the machine while the men picked the easy jobs. What a change we have had; now the old men do the work and the boys hunt the easy jobs in town.

Good Year For Kafir

This seems to have been a year when it would have been considerable money in our pockets if we had had 20 acres of kafir on this farm instead of having all corn. Kafir bids fair to make a good yield, while corn will make but little better than half a crop. These instances happen just often enough to keep farmers raising kafir. Kafir has its good points and we have raised a lot of it in the past on this farm, but I never liked the crop and do not like it now. While it makes a large tonnage of fodder the quality of the feed produced does not compare with corn, and on this farm in the years from 1896 to 1923 corn, as a rule, produced more bushels to the acre than did kafir. There were years like the present one when kafir made a good crop while corn was poor, but there were not more than three or four of those. There are three crops raised here which we also have raised in the past and which I dislike; they are kafir, flax and rye. My main objection to kafir is the condition in which it leaves the ground; my objection to flax is that it is seldom or never a paying crop, and the man who raises rye, aside from a small lot for winter pasture, has a job that never pays wages.

\$40 For the Yearlings

We had thought of feeding a few cattle again this winter but have given it up. We have hogs enough to eat all the corn we will raise, aside from what must be fed to the cows and heifers, and we concluded the price of corn was likely to be too high to risk buying it to put into cattle. So this week we sold the steers we intended to feed; the market for all kinds of cattle just now is fairly good; it does not take a very big canner cow to bring \$30. That seems a good price compared with what has been paid for that class of cattle during the last five years. Yearling stocker steers bring around \$8 a hundred, right at the pasture gates. This makes the average long yearling bring from \$35 to \$40 on the farm, and they can be raised for that on our cheap pasture land and leave a small profit behind them. If one had to pay \$100 to \$150 an acre for land on which to grow such cattle no profit could be shown, but down here one can buy as good grass land as there is in the West for \$40 an acre. That is one advantage this part of Kansas has; it can produce good cattle as cheaply as it can be done in any part of the country.

Getting the Wrong Number

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

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

When, if ever, does a standing army in the Riff country sit down?



Achning Sidesteps Chore Drudgery With Time Saving Tricks

By M. N. Beeler

CHARLES J. ACHNING, who was a Lawrence hardware dealer 45 years and undertook farming east of Eudora at 68 years old, can convert his hog house into a dairy barn by taking out the partitions and installing temporary mangers. The hog house forms a part of his general barn, which is 72 by 112 feet. It is equipped with concrete floors and gutters which drain into a manure pit at the east end of the barn.

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

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

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

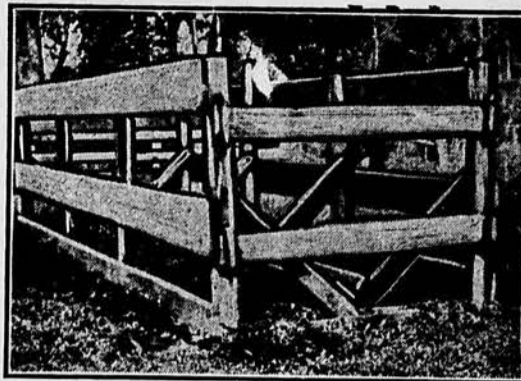
A well and pump in a corner of the main barn supplies water for work stock, feeder cattle, dairy cows and hogs. A hose attached to the pump permits flushing the hog house floor. Steel framed windows, one in the room and one in the wall of each stall admit light and air to the hog house.



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

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

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



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



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

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

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

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

This drinking fountain is an ordinary tank

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

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

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

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

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

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

And Now Comes the "Blue Sky" Crowd

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

When money is being held in reserve for possible farm emergencies, it naturally must be in a more or less "liquid" form, such as on time de-

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

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

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

(Continued on Page 18)

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A RECENT soil survey made by an Indiana university showed 30 different soils in a single county. I have no doubt as great a variety could be found in a number of Kansas counties. Every farmer has discovered that some soils will grow certain crops better than other soils, but to start with this is mere guess work. He is just as likely to plant the wrong kind of seed on the land as the right kind, and of course has to pay for his mistake in a diminished crop.

Farmers who years ago planted orchards by guess discovered in many cases that for some reason the orchards did not do well, but they did not know why. They had planted fruit trees on land not adapted to fruit, and lost the use of it for half a generation. The soil that was not adapted to fruit trees probably was adapted to the growing of other crops.

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

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

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

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

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

Needs More Elbow Room?

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

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

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

Some Plain Observations

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

Passing Comment

—By T. A. McNeal

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Another Use for Sheep

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

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

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

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

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

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

Brief Answers to Inquiries

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

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

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

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

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

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

What Will the Railroads Do?

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

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

No Billboards in Maine

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

derstand that this does away with sign boards, giving directions as to distances and towns, but it will cut out the big billboard advertising.

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

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

B Can Hold Her Property

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

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

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

'Twas an Equal Division

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

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

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

How About the Bankruptcy Law?

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

1. Each individual must be the judge as to whether he is justified in going thru bankruptcy. You are the keeper of your own conscience; I am not.

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

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

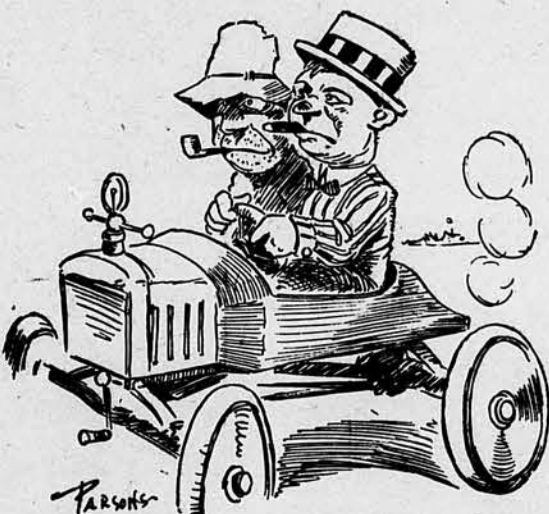
3. If you are adjudged a bankrupt that relieves you from notes and judgments which may be outstanding.

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

How About B's Rights?

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

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



The Kind-Hearted Farm Hand Gives the Boss a Lift

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

One Year Contract is Legal

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

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

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

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

Tell it to the Judge

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

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

Now A Wants His Pay

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

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

She is an American Citizen

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

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

Better Wait Six Months

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

It is, for that is the Kansas law.

Can We Stand Prosperity?

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

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

Soon he was made cashier of his bank. Later, president. The story of his success became known throughout the region and finally in the financial circles of the large city that served as its commercial capital. To this city he was called to become the executive of one of the largest financial institutions. When the Federal Reserve system was created, this banker, who as a youngster had put enthusiasm and zest into his ninth and 10th hour work, and had systematically saved a part of his earnings, was made governor of the Reserve Bank of his district.

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

ligent application will explain this man's rapid rise.

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

The young folks of this country are the beneficiaries of the most liberal system of public education ever established in the world. Education is the heritage of all. Millions in money and the service of thousands of men and women as teachers are devoted to this all important work of preparing the youth of today for tomorrow's duties and responsibilities.

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

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

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

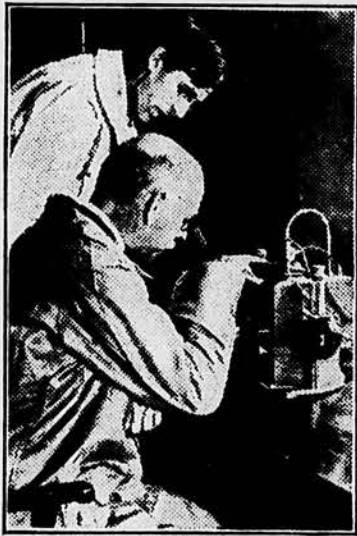
The president of the American Bankers' Association, W. E. Knox, tells the story in forceful phrase. Says Mr. Knox: "We have grown up to our resources and are now living on the future. It is likely to be a thin living as time goes on and wastefulness continues. Big charity budgets don't assort with prosperity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

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

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

Arthur Capper

World Events in Pictures



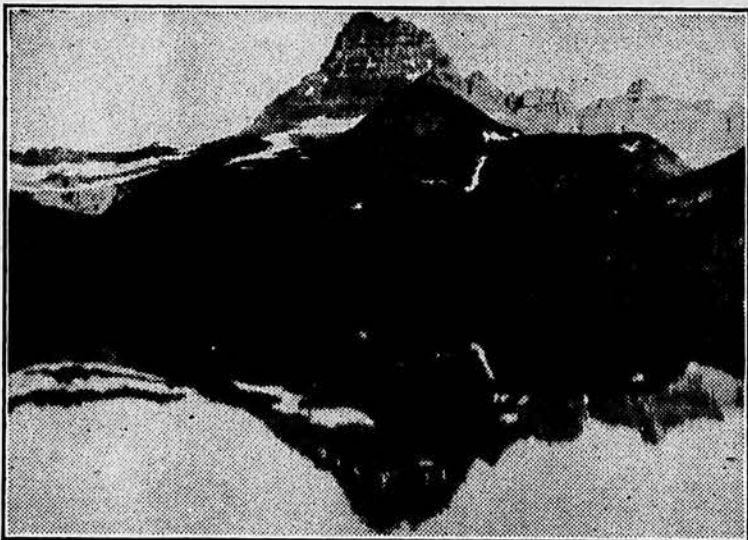
Dr. J. E. Barnard of King's College, London, Seated, With Frank Welch, His Assistant, Have Done Brilliant Research Work in the Study of Cancer in the Human Race



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



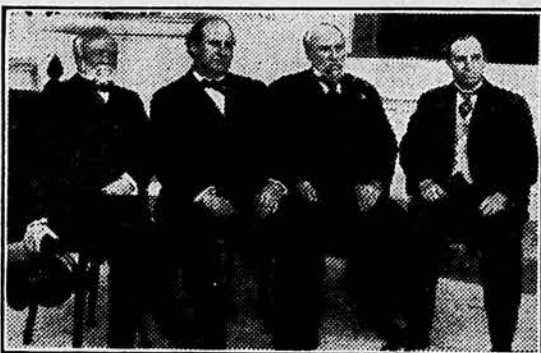
Radio Sets are Popular on Western Ranches; the Chief Wrangler, on the Horse, is T. D. Kegler, Instructor in Chemistry at the University of Wyoming in the Winter



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



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



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



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



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



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



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

As a Brighter Future Opens

By L. J. Tabor
Master of the National Grange

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

The American farmer has become the world's most efficient food grower, producing 2 1/2 times as much food per man as the Belgian farmer; 3 1/2 times as much food per man as the French farmer, and 6 times as much as the Italian peasant. We are producing 12 times as much food per man as was grown by our grandfathers in 1825.

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

American Money to Europe

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

Estimates show that during 1924 immigrants remitted 100 million dollars to Italy, 80 million dollars to Germany, 30 million dollars to Poland, 25 million dollars to Russia and 20 million dollars each to Greece and Ireland. These large remittances of American money serve greatly to reduce the favorable trade balance of the United States, which on actual imports and exports of merchandise during 1924 showed a balance of 970 million dollars in favor of this country.

Remittances during 1924 totaled 350 million dollars, but during the same period arriving immigrants were estimated to have brought 46 million dollars of their own money into the country.

Altho remittances increased during 1924, it is expected that the new immigration law will gradually cut down the rate of increase in the future, owing to the difficulty of immigrants in getting into the country.

Elks to Save "Old Ironsides"

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

It is planned to have a speaker visit every school room in America to tell the story of "Old Ironsides" again and to enlist the sympathy and efforts of the children in saving her from dissection. No contribution of more than 10 cents from any one child will be accepted.

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

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

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

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



Why Mail Order Houses Prosper

rocks idly at her moorings, her stout planking waterlogged and her masts and rigging long vanished.

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

Why Rubber is Expensive

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

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

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

The free traders maintain that we should do the

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

It is human nature to demand the highest price when one has a corner on the product. The only way to prevent being held up is to prevent the corner, and this can best be done by competition—American rubber coming from the Philippines or other points in the tropics would do this just as American sugar is doing it. The cheapest market in the long run may become the highest market if domestic competition is eliminated. The rubber situation proves it.

Gasoline Proves It

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

The per capita consumption of gasoline in the United States is 69.3 gallons a year, while in Great Britain, the second largest consuming country, the per capita consumption is but 11.6 gallons. The figures show further that one year's consumption of gasoline in China would not keep the automobiles in the United States running for 8 hours. American production of gasoline has increased from 1 1/2 billion gallons in 1916 to 9 billion gallons in 1924.

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

For the first six months of 1925, the United States has turned out 1,856,401 passenger cars, against 1,744,534 in the same period last year, and 228,059 trucks against 192,422.

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

Two Sets of Twins

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

Why Not Camp Out?

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

Wool Clip Larger This Year

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

At Peoria September 28

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



The Regeneration of Four Corners

By John Francis Case

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

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

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

Money Was Gone

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

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

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

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

"That's a Lie, Sir"

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

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

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

There was a proud lift of the golden head and looking not at the attorney but straight into the eyes of the man accused, Mary Kennedy replied in a voice that all could hear: "Because I love him," said Mary Kennedy, and with the words such an outburst of cheering came that, pound as he might, Judge Austin could not suppress it until the enthusiasm of James Marchain's friends was spent. With hum-

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

Then Came Mandy

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

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

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

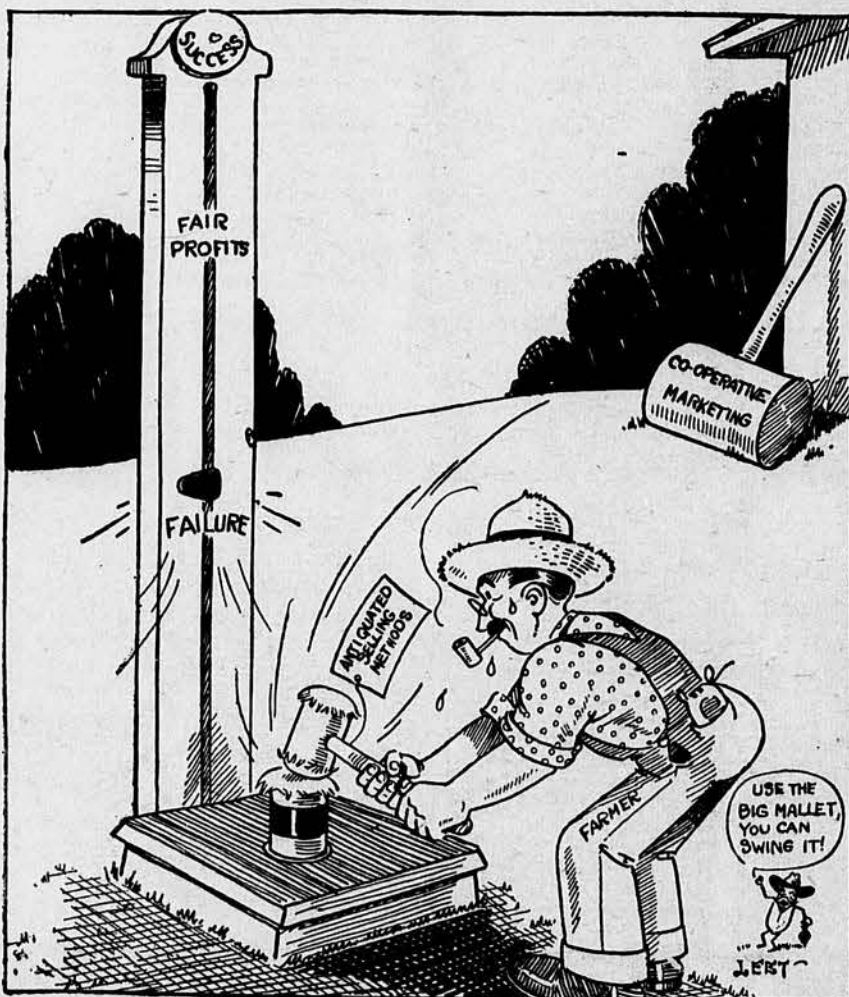
With an oath the vagabond rose to flee, but a dozen husky farmers soon turned him over, kicking and cursing, to a deputy sheriff. "I doubt if it will become necessary," continued Senator Garrison, when the excitement was over and again the room was quiet, "for we shall hope to prove conclusively the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

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Swapping With the Indian

Indian girls on the Glacier National Park reservation bob their hair just like the pale face city misses. They use rouge, too, of a hue that blends with their copper-colored complexion. And the wrinkled old squaws make it for them from herbs which they gather on the wooded slopes of the Rocky Mountains. Out in the West these Indian girls got the idea of cheek painting from the American Indian custom, just as the Indian girls took the hair-bobbing habit from their "white sisters."

There's nothing vigorating in Europe's owe-zone.



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Your orders will be shipped within 24 hours. That saves time. But besides, one of our seven big houses 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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Ward's prices are the lowest prices at which *standard quality* goods can be sold. Therefore, sending *all your orders* to Ward's means a saving to you of at least \$50 in cash.

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Ward's low prices are always on goods of *standard reliable* quality. Never forget that *quality* and price both are necessary to make a bargain. "We never sacrifice quality to make a low price." Our low prices are made

without cutting serviceability. We do not sell cheap unsatisfactory goods to make a seemingly low price.

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1,000,000 More Families Ordered from Ward's Last Year

Write for your Catalogue. Study the big values. Know the right price to pay for standard goods. See for yourself how much you can save. See why over 1,000,000 new customers started saving money by sending their orders to Ward's last year.

Everything for the Farm, the Home and the Family—almost everything you or your family needs to wear or to use is shown in your copy of this big complete Catalogue. And one copy is to be yours Free—if you fill in this coupon Now!

Fill out this coupon and the new Catalogue will be sent you

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The Oldest Mail Order House is Today the Most Progressive

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Cure for Picnic Fever is Another Picnic

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

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

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

Italian Tutti-Frutti

By Nell B. Nichols

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

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

Our Farm Home News

By Dora L. Thompson

IT COSTS about 10 cents a week to keep a hen so why keep her if she is not paying for her board?" writes our county agent. He is planning a series of culling demonstrations in August as that is the best month in which to detect loafers. Ordinarily he says, the price of hens is better before the first of September than it is after that date.

Those who have growing pullets needing house room have an added reason for disposing of cull hens. We always find more interest in culling when the price of grain is high. Some of the best flocks in the country have been built up by rigid culling in August. Only the best are left then for use in the breeding pen or flock. In any county that supports a county agent, the flock owner may get help from him in learning how to cull out the poor layers.

Size of Pressure Cooker

A reader who writes that she does considerable canning of fruits and vegetables for her family of five wonders if she would find it profitable to invest in a steam pressure cooker. She finds the use of a boiler a slow and tedious process. We think she would find the pressure cooker a great help in canning vegetables. As experience teaches we have found the use in canning fruits not so satisfactory as in canning vegetables and meats. In neither use is it very desirable to use an exceedingly high pressure. About 10 pounds for corn and meat and less for such vegetables as tomatoes seems best. Too high temperature darkens corn and bleaches the color of beets, tomatoes and beans.

The time used in canning is cut in half by the use of the pressure cooker and the sterilization lacks little of being twice as completely done. The reader asks what size is desirable. We never have regretted that we didn't get the smallest size. Of the kind we use there are three sizes made: 12 quart, 17 quart and 25 quart. The 17 quart capacity allows one to sterilize eight quart cans at one time. That is about as many as one can prepare during the sterilizing period.

Canning Corn

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

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

Grape Combinations

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

An Atchison County Club Reports

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

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

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

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

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

Atchison County.

Mrs. Guy R. Bell.

To the Garden for Beauty

WHAT could be more of a blessing to a busy farmer's wife than a free beauty treatment? Surely the farmer-husband admires a clear complexion, so turn to the garden and pantry for aid. I believe the bleach is the most important beauty treatment and unless the skin is very sensitive,

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

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

Ellis Co., Oklahoma.

Mrs. Bill Adams.

How I Can Beets

I HAVE had many women ask me how I can beets to make them stay so red and pretty. After seeing "Young Housewife's" inquiry in a recent issue, I decided to send my method. I leave all of the root and about 1 inch of the tops on the beets to keep them from bleeding. Wash and rinse well, and boil. When tender, make a sirup of one-half vinegar and one-half of the juice in which the beets were cooked and 1 cup sugar to 3 quarts of the liquid. Let this boil while you peel the beets and pack in jars, then pour the liquid over the beets and seal. You can add more or less sugar to suit your taste, and if the vinegar is weak, use less juice. My beets are always dark red.

Morris County.

Mrs. Mike Mowat.

Short Cuts Around the House

By Our Readers

ALL OF us are on the lookout for suggestions to make our housekeeping easier or our homes brighter. Perhaps you have discovered some short cut that your neighbor doesn't know about. If so, won't you tell us about it? For all suggestions we can use we will pay \$1. Address the Short Cut Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Include postage if you wish your manuscript returned.

A Laundering Suggestion

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

Clay County.

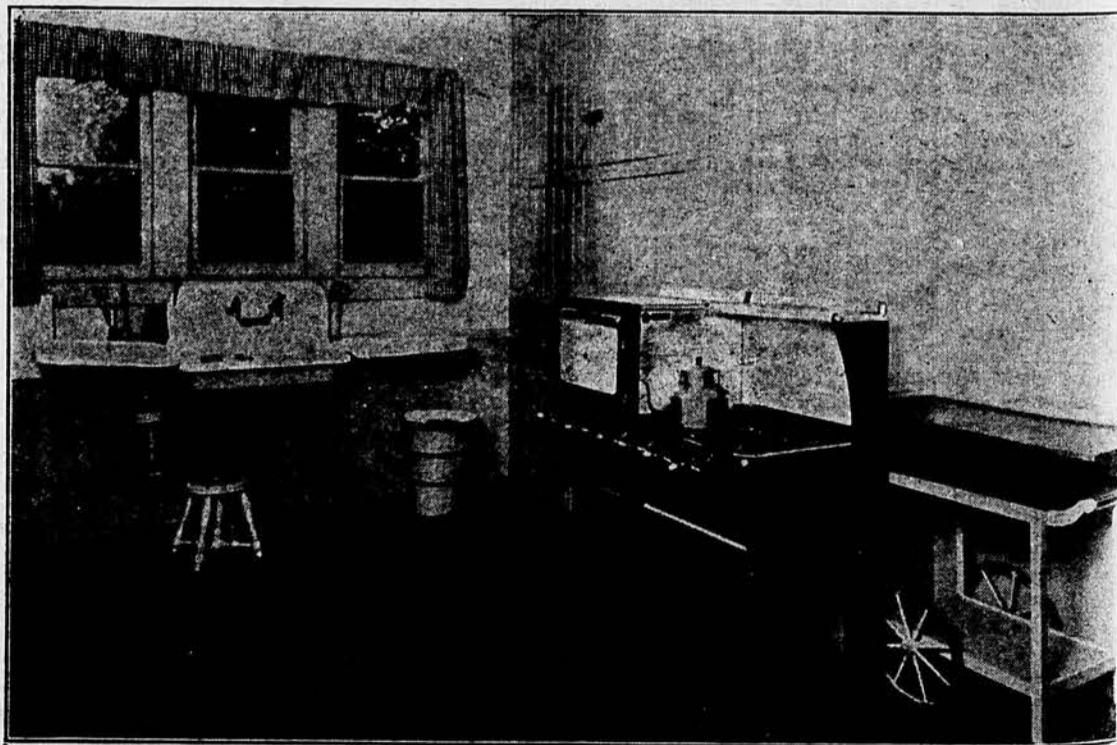
Bertha Hanna.

Handy for the Sewing Basket

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

Chelan Co., Washington.

Mrs. L. E. A.



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

The House Dress and Others



2491—Charming Frock with Godets. The godets in front lend a chic note to this dress. Sizes 14, 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

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

2409—Simple One-Piece Dress. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

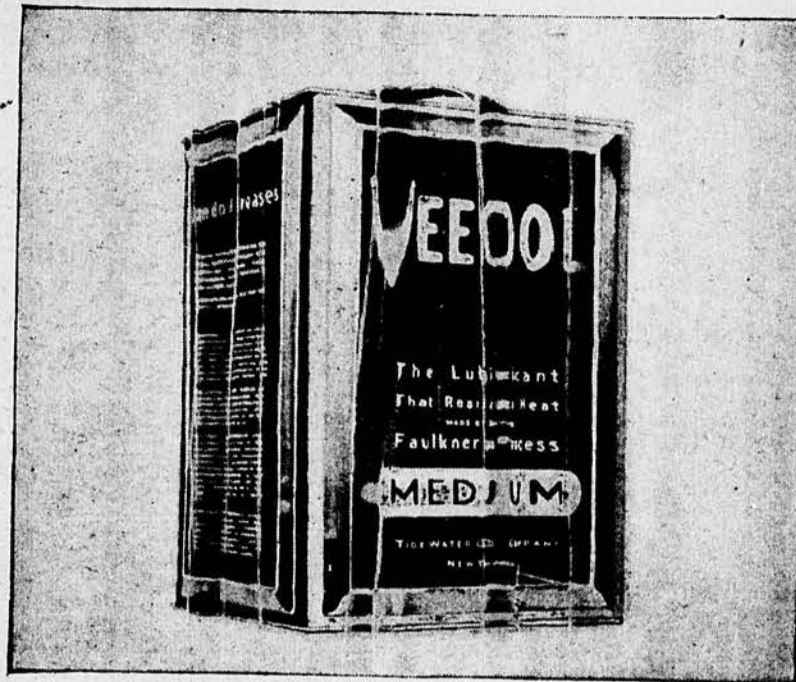
2490—A charming frock with a four-piece circular skirt is expressed in this pattern. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

2513—Girls' Combination. Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

1911—Men's and Boys' Shirt. The pattern has two styles of closing and a detachable collar. Sizes 12½, 13, 13½, 14, 14½, 15, 15½, 16, 16½, 17, 17½, 18, 18½, and 19 inches neck measure.

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

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 ready, and you will be delighted with the suggestions it contains for dress-up and at home wear for the adult, and with the variety of junior garments. It may be ordered also from the Pattern Department for 15 cents, or 25 cents for a pattern and catalog.



Thin as tissue...
Smooth as silk..
Tough as steel!

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

It is Veedol—the oil famous for its "film of protection" thin as tissue, smooth as silk, tough as steel.

The "film of protection"

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

The Veedol "film of protection" is your motor's most steadfast defender against heat and friction—your insurance against expensive repair bills.

Tide Water Oil Sales Corporation, Chicago, Detroit, Kansas City, Columbus, Dallas. (Warehouses in all principal cities.)

Why ordinary oil fails

A film of ordinary oil soon turns traitor to your motor. When hard pressed on long gruelling hills, or thinned out by gasoline that seeps past the piston rings, it breaks, curls up and burns. Your pistons, cylinders and bearings fall easy prey to heat and friction. Damage results.

But there is one oil which forms a film that does not fail.

Stop when you see the orange and black sign

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

VEEDOL
Economy Oils and Greases

Women's Service Corner

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

Care of the Feet

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

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

More About Hygeia

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

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

A Pickling Problem

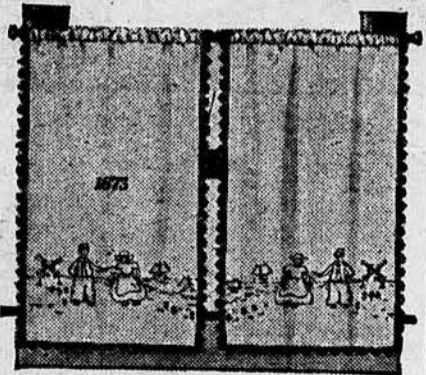
I should like very much to have a recipe for tomato chow chow.—E. L.

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

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

Attractive Window Frames

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



room, or any other room where sash curtains are desired, no prettier hangings could be found. The curtains are stamped on white shadow striped lawn, and are 40 inches long, and each half, 20 inches wide. They sell for \$1 a pair, and may be ordered from the Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Ask for curtains No. 1073.

Your extra margin of safety

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

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

The Veedol "film of protection," thin as tissue, smooth as silk, tough as steel, is your extra margin of safety.

Fun With Puzzles and Riddles



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

Georgie Has Five Rabbits

I am 7 years old and in the second grade. I have to go 3/4 mile to school. I have a cat named Harry and a dog named Shep. I have two sisters. One is 4 years old and the other is 2 months old. Their names are Lucile and Alice. I have five tame rabbits. One of them is all black, one is white and the other three are spotted.
Munden, Kan. Georgie Sis.

Fritz, Patty and Goldy

I am 12 years old and in the sixth grade. I live 2 miles from school. There are 450 pupils in our school. I have one brother. His name is Edward.

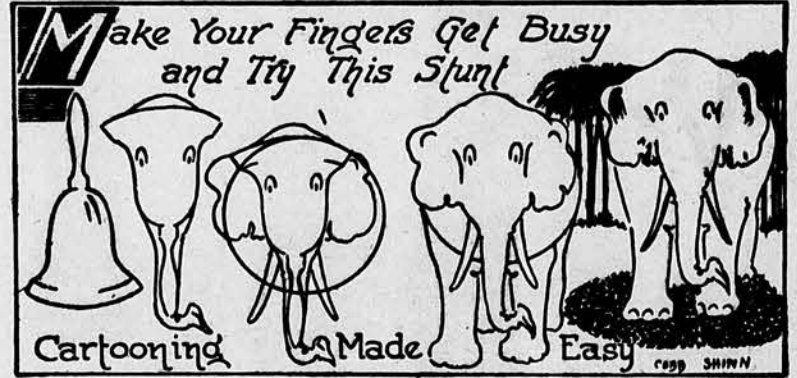
I have a dog, a cat and a cow. My dog's name is Fritz, the cat's name is Patty and the cow's name is Goldy.
Walter Raymond
Leavenworth, Kan.

Goes to Fairview School

I am 11 years old and in the fifth grade. I go 1/2-mile to school. I live on 130-acre farm. For pets I have a dog named Chubby and a kitty named Maggie. I am 5 feet tall and weigh 79 pounds. I have brown hair, blue eyes and am light complexioned. I go to Fairview school. I would like to hear from some of the boys and girls my age.
Rose Tobler.
Olivet, Kan.

Verena Has Enough Pets

I am 9 years old and in the fifth grade. For pets I have 14 little chicks. My sister and I have a pony named Nance. We ride her after the cows and horses. I have a dog named Trixie, a cat named Ringneck, a calf named Spot, a cow named Pansy and a chicken named Pet. We have a cart which we hitch our pony to. We have two working horses. We call them Tops and Kate. Kate has a little colt named Buster. I can ride both of them. I have three brothers. Their



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

What is the Poem?

Musrem Nuf

Twah unf ti si orf byso dan slrig,
Newh eth gohn tho yads ear reeh
Ot dfni a tillet odwonalld korob
Nda deaw ni slit twear ralec.
Gribth swolfer worg ponu eht skabn;
Lalt stere cats a lognoc dashe.
Ts'i ufn dinede rof soby nda rilgs
Ni a dowo-daln rokbo ot ewda.
I'm sure you will have no difficulty finding out what this little poem is. Just rearrange the letters. For example, the first line is "What fun it is for boys and girls." When you have solved this puzzle send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a package of postcards each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.

what letter would you use? Letter B.
What is that which you wish for and yet are glad to get rid of? A good appetite.
What is that which has neither flesh nor bone yet has four fingers and a thumb? A kid glove.
When is it no misfortune for a miss to lose her good name? When a gentleman gives her a better one.



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



How Many Rhyming Words Can You Find in the Tangled Lines?

TAKE A PENCIL AND BLOT-OUT ALL THE UNNECESSARY LINES

Enjoys Radio Stories

I am 8 years old and in the third grade. We walk 1 1/2 miles to school. I have four pet cats. We have a radio and enjoy the bedtime stories every night.
Mary Elizabeth Dakin.
Randall, Kan.

Can You Guess These?

What is the greatest thing out? Out of debt.
What is the meanest thing out? Out of temper.
What is the greatest curiosity in the world. A woman's.
What kind of clothes should an acrobat wear? Spring clothes.
If your mother-in-law was in jail

Fluff, Nigger and Kitty

I am 12 years old and in the sixth grade. I live 1 1/4 miles from school. I go to Jefferson school. I have two sisters and two brothers. My three pet cats' names are Fluff, Nigger and Kitty White.
Iva McDill.
Sterling, Kan.



The Hoovers—Buddy Starts a Filling Station

Work of a Health Officer

BY DR. C. H. LERRIGO

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

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

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

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

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

Go to a Hospital

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

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

50 Pounds Overweight

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

She is about 50 pounds overweight. The great general principles of weight reduction are to eat less food and especially to limit the fat-making foods such as fat meat, butter, cream, sugars and starches. Space will not permit me to print diet lists but I can recommend a very clever book that sells for \$1 if you care to send me a stamped, addressed envelope.

Made From Catgut

Sometime ago I was in an accident. As I was in town I was taken to a doctor's office and he took six stitches in my scalp. They have never been taken out. Will they do any damage? B. F. T.

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

Practice Deep Breathing

My girl, 9 1/2 years old, has never in her life had occasion to blow her nose, as it never runs, and she never has the least bit

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

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

Bills are Paid Now

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

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

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

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

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

Taps for Army City

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

A Sermon on Thrift

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

"Well," said a consoling friend, "you've still got your head, and it still works. Why worry?"

"Yes," said the thriftless one, "but the trouble with me is that I have never set aside enough for depreciation on the intellect."

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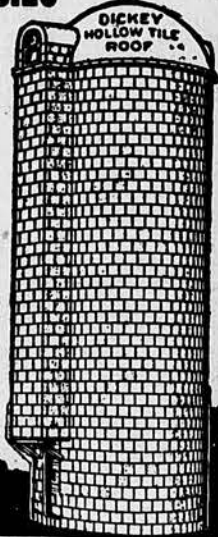
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Tom Henry, Peanut King

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

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

Henry is a man of action, and he decided to try. He planted 1/4 acre of peanuts south of his factory, and he spent hours and days reading about peanuts.

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

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

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

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

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

be close to \$1.75 a bushel. Then the heavy foliage of the peanut vine makes stock feed.

Has a Family Now

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

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

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

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

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

Up to Specifications

She was giving an order to the grocer.

"And I require some cheese," she said.

"Yes, miss," replied the grocer, smiling amiably; "I have some lovely cheese."

"You should not say 'lovely cheese!'" said the customer severely. "But why not, miss? It is lovely cheese!"

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

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

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

Nobody's Darling



The Treasury Department Reports That There is a Prejudice Against \$2 Bills; Just Why, However, Has Not Been Determined



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"There I was with a car full of friends and the motor knocking along without a bit of power. Dick, can't you do something about it?"

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Sales and Prizes Are Next

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN

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

Girls should keep ground bone, oyster shell, and grit where their chickens can get them. Neither ground bone nor oyster shell serve the purpose for which grit is intended. Ground bone is a food which helps to build bone tissue, and oyster shell is a lime food. Chickens pick up grit to aid them in grinding their food. In other words, the grit is the chicken's teeth. River sand, cracked china ware, broken glass, and commercial grit all are good gritty substances. Perhaps there is none better than broken dishes, which can be cracked into fine pieces for the hens.

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

Reports Are Accurate

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

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

promptly to please the purchaser. One satisfied customer will bring another. Green corn fed on the stalks makes a good feed. It is rather difficult to keep record of this kind of corn, but it is permissible to feed it to contest pigs. A charge should be made for pasture, which will cover the value of the stalks, and an additional charge should be made for the corn in the ears. Be very careful in making your estimate of the value of corn fed in this form. Small patches of corn may be hogged down provided the value of the corn be estimated first. Sorghum with grain may be estimated in the same way, but sorghum or kafir without grain may be counted as pasture at pasture rates.

Those "Little Green Tents"

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

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

More military heroes are buried in Arlington than in any of the other national cemeteries. It achieved the status of a truly national shrine November 11, 1921, when the body of the Unknown Soldier, brought from France, was buried there with all the solemnity and ceremony at the nation's command. It is fortunately situated on a high plateau on the Virginia side of the river, where the heroes of all wars are pictured as guarding the nation's capital in their last billet. Fortunate, indeed, is the citizen who by his services has earned the right to burial with this distinguished company.

Hessian fly injury can be prevented by sowing after the fly-free date.



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When J. Pluvius Neglects His Job



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

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

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



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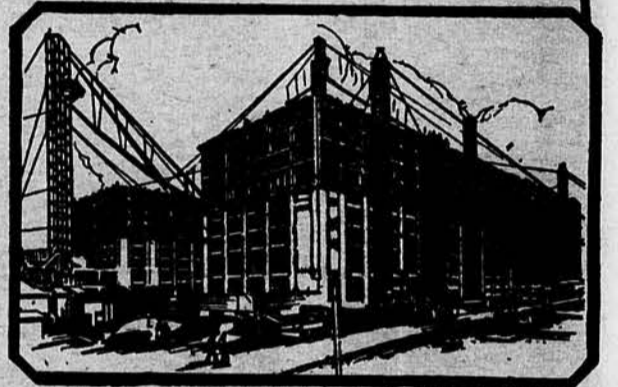
Here in the new home of the World's Largest Store we are gathering together a great assortment of quality merchandise. Everything from simplest needs to unusual luxuries gathered from all the world's market places. Everything you look for—everything you will want to find will be here. Our prices are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

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

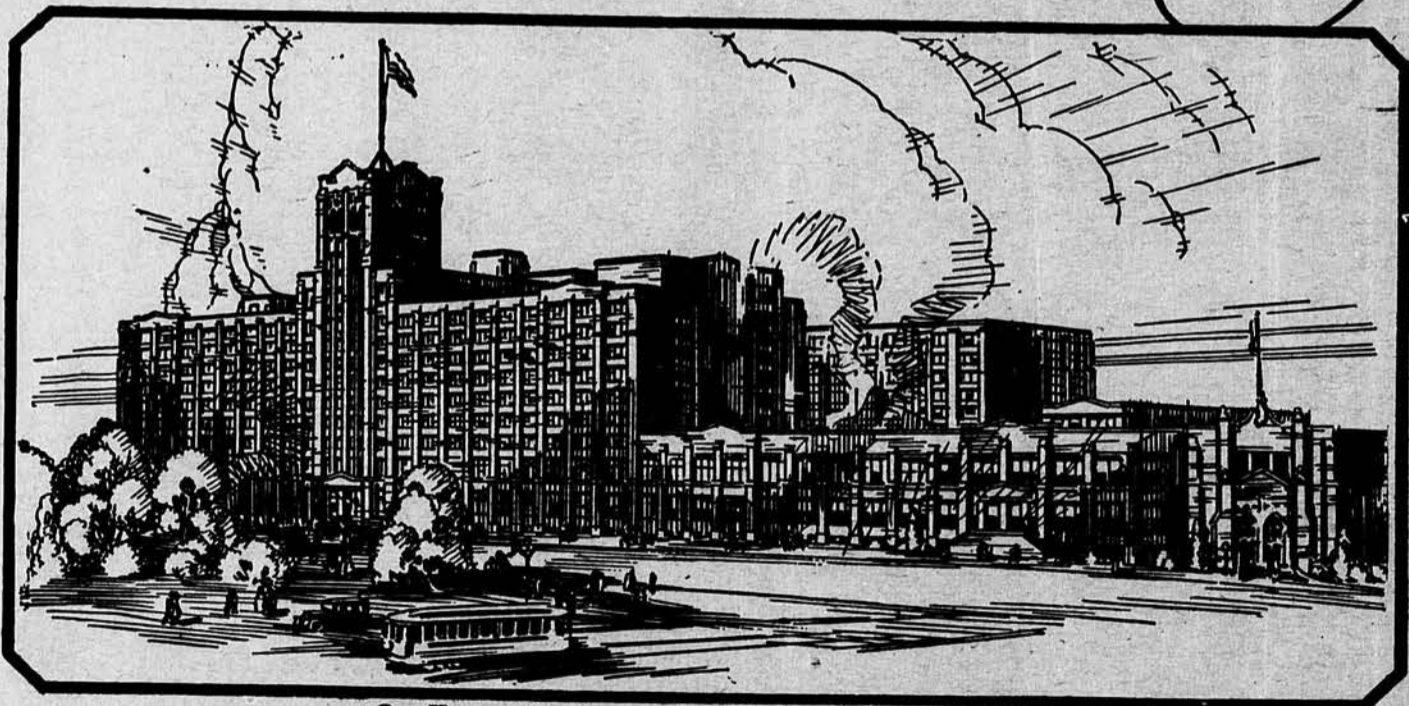
As we go to press the finishing touches are being put on the great building. Masonry and brickwork have been completed to the ninth floor and workmen are installing elevators, conveyor systems, telephones, pneumatic tubes and other time and labor saving devices.



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