

Copy 2

# KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

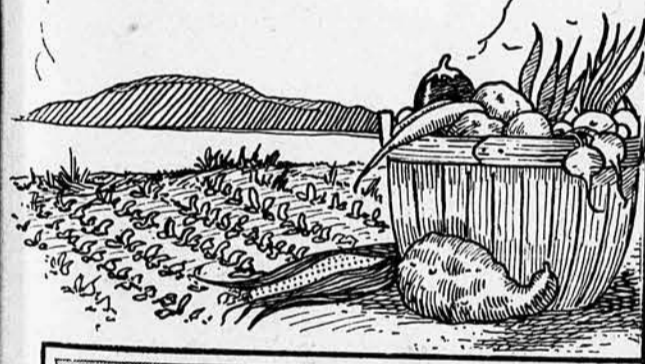
Volume 64

August 7, 1926



Number 32

*"The Kaw Valley will Ultimately Become One of the Greatest Truck Growing Regions in the United States"—TOM McNEAL*





# Polarine

THE PERFECT MOTOR OIL

## Is the Lowest Priced Help on the Farm

*and it is the most dependable!*

In comparison the wages a farmer pays his men are high. In farming, as in every industry—some labor is good—and some is not. Labor is one of the uncertainties a farmer has to reckon with.

On the other hand, Polarine is help the farmer always can depend upon—day or night, spring or fall. It is made to perform a definite service and it does it. Polarine protects the tractor from the wear and tear of friction under *all* conditions of heat and temperature. It keeps the tractor in perfect trim and enables it to run with a maximum of steady power.

The tractor represents brute force—extraordinary power—but all its force and power depend upon oil. If it is not lubricated properly it will not run properly. And a tractor that breaks down is worse than no tractor at all.

Polarine is the perfect motor oil for automobiles, trucks and tractors—the result of a multitude of experiments and tests by the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) staff of lubricating experts in the laboratories, on the road, and in the field. There is a special grade for your tractor.

Polarine is the lowest priced help on the farm—and the most dependable!

**Standard Oil Company**  
 910 S. Michigan Ave. (Indiana) Chicago, Illinois

### Tractor Chart of Recommendations

#### TRACTORS

Trade Name	Motor Oil	Trade Name	Motor Oil
Advance-Rumely Oil Pull	E.H.	Keck Gonnerman	S. H
Allis Chalmers 15-25, 20-35	S.H.	LaCrosse	E.H.
Allwork	S.H.	Lauson	S.H.
Appleton	S.H.	Little Giant	S.H.
Aro	H.	Lombard	S.H.
Bates, Steel Mule and others	S.H.	McCormick-Deering	H.
Capital	E.H.	Mead Morrison	S.H.
Case, 12-20, 15-27, 18-32	H.	Minneapolis	E.H.
Case, 22-40, 40-72, 25-45	S.H.	Moline	S.H.
Caterpillar, 2 ton	H.	Monarch	S.H.
Caterpillar, others	E.H.	Nichols & Shepard	E.H.
Centaur	H.	Nilson	S.H.
Cletrac	S.H.	Pioneer	E.H.
Cultor	F.	Rock Island Heider	S.H.
Eagle	E.H.	Russell, (except Giant)	S.H.
E. B.	S.H.	Shawnee	H.
Fitch Four Drive	S.H.	Tioga	H.
Flour City	E.H.	Topp-Stewart	S.H.
Fordson	S.H.	Toro	H.
Frick	S.H.	Townsend	E.H.
Gray	S.H.	Traylor	H.
Hart Parr	E.H.	Twin City, (except 40-65)	S.H.
Huber	S.H.	Wallis	S.H.
J. T.	S.H.	Waterloo Boy	S.H.
John Deere	S.H.	Wetmore	S.H.
		Wisconsin	S.H.
		Yuba Ball Tread	S.H.

#### GARDEN TRACTORS

Trade Name	Motor Oil	Trade Name	Motor Oil
Acme	H.	N. B.	H.
Aro	H.	Red E.	H.
Beeman	H.	Shaw	H.
Bolens	H.	Spray-Mor	S.H.
Bready	H.	Spry Wheel	H.
Centaur	H.	Standard	H.
Clip Mor	S.H.	Utilitor	H.
Do-It-All	S.H.		
Federal	H.		
Gilson	H.		
Gro-Mor	H.		
Gro-Mor Jr.	S.H.		
Gravely	H.		
Kin Kade	H.		

#### KEY

H.—Polarine Heavy  
 S.H.—Polarine Special Heavy  
 E.H.—Polarine Extra Heavy  
 F.—Polarine F

If tractor is operated in cold weather, use next lighter grade.

N. B.—For recommendations of grades of Polarine to use in automobiles and trucks consult chart at any Standard Oil Company (Indiana) Station.

# KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 64

August 7, 1926

Number 32



## As the Pumping Irrigation Grows

By J. C. Mohler, Secretary,  
The Kansas State Board of Agriculture

**K**ANSAS has long considered irrigation as having a public interest. The evidence is plentiful. The legislature from an early time has allowed individuals to exercise eminent domain in securing passages for water from one place to another for irrigation purposes, and, moreover, the legislature has provided for some form of state participation in irrigation at least since the last decade of the last century.

The state's early activities in the field, however, were directed by politicians who, as is presently obvious, were ill-fitted for the job. They had little information regarding engineering and farm economics, and during the incumbency of these political boards irrigation fell into a lethargic condition—or perhaps worse. It actually fell into general disfavor. The blunderings of the politicians caused farmers and the public at large, citizens who really believed that the experiments had been intelligently supervised, to become wary of irrigation.

The legislature in 1919 almost discontinued state irrigation service entirely, but finally ended the turbulent arguments by the passage of a law which indicated a fortunate change of policy. The work was removed from the clumsy hands of politicians and put in the experienced hands of engineers, and the irrigation commission which is operating at the moment was established as a subordinate department of the State Board of Agriculture, which has never been concerned with politics, and, hence, never affected by changing administrations.

George S. Knapp was enlisted to direct the activities of the new department. He was graduated from the Kansas State Agricultural College with the degree of bachelor of science, and he had later been awarded the honorary degree of agricultural engineering from the same school. Mr. Knapp had engaged in an exhaustive study of water resources and irrigation methods in Kansas, and at the time he was called to his present post he was investigating at the Garden City Experiment Station.

### No Instance of Crop Injury

Mr. Knapp came to office advocating shallow water pump irrigation for crop insurance which, he concluded, was the only type practicable, aside from direct irrigation from streams, under the present economic conditions. But he has definitely proved now that this type is eminently practicable in the extensive shallow water area which has long been known to exist in nearly all the states in the so-called semi-humid region, which includes Kansas, Oklahoma, parts of Texas, Colorado, Nebraska and probably the Dakotas. In these states the amount of waste lands is negligible, and consequently irrigation for reclamation cannot find itself firmly established on a sound economic foundation.

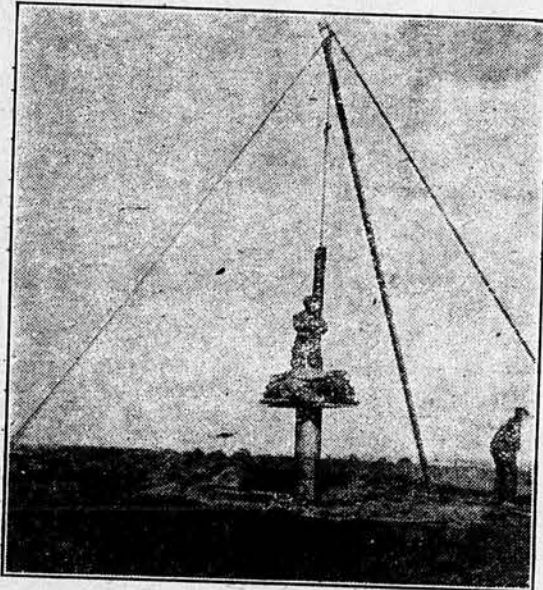
While Mr. Knapp has always been confident that success would ultimately attend his activities because they were sound economically, his work from 1919 to the present may be regarded as another example of Kansas' initiative in experimentation with farm methods and farm crops for the benefit eventually of many states of similar resources and situation.

Before Mr. Knapp could proceed as he wanted to, he was first bound to lay the fears and superstitions which had arisen in respect to irrigation. The public had got the idea that the application of water to crops was, in the first place, impracticable, and if not impracticable, that such applications of water might injure either the crops or the land, or both. The charge frequently was encountered that the water would scald the crop, or would bake the soil, or would so impregnate the soil with alkali that it would soon become worthless. The commissioner, however, was certain that these charges were without merit. Not a single instance of crop injury having resulted in the state from the application of water has ever yet come to his attention, and it is his belief that alkali is present in the underground waters of the shallow water area in such inconsiderable amounts that it is certain that it could not injure the land. The only ground that is not susceptible to irrigation in the shallow water territory is that in the neighborhood of the salt plants where it is almost worthless agriculturally anyway. In such neighborhoods Mr. Knapp has consistently refused to consider irrigation, but this is the only condition that he has ever encountered in Kansas, or that he has ever heard of, under which he believes that crops or soil might be hurt by applying water.

The progress in installing irrigation plants was slow for the first two years. Much time had to be

spent in spreading propaganda abroad. This was done primarily by public addresses by the irrigation commissioner in the territories where he was anxious to see irrigation develop. He usually was greeted by a rather thin and nearly always skeptical audience. The listeners often sneered and jeered, but a few were converted and called on Mr. Knapp for services the law had authorized him to perform, namely, "to visit the site of any proposed irrigation plant in the state upon the request of any citizen of the state, and to advise as to the feasibility of installing such a plant, and furnish plans and specifications therefor upon request, such visits to be made only when his actual expenses therefor are guaranteed by the person requesting such visit."

After he had responded to some of these calls and had performed the work, the propaganda became less important, altho it is still employed in the campaign for general education in irrigation. The results obtained by Mr. Knapp from the



At Work on the Well: the Sand Bucket is Being Dropped Inside the Well Casing

plants he installed were of high persuasive value. The news soon got about thru the neighbors and friends that such-and-such a worthy brother had got a lot for his money when he called the state irrigation commissioner to advise him in the installation of an irrigation plant.

And he did get a lot for his money, too. He got a first-rate irrigation plant for almost exactly half the price that it would have cost him to have the same plant put in by a well-digging contractor. There are four chief reasons why such a tremendous saving was accomplished. (1) The engineer's fee was saved; (2) the farmer helped himself, and there was no lost motion thru the movement from place to place of expensive and heavy machinery; (3) by use of the plans and specifications provided by the commissioner, materials could be bought direct from the manufacturer; and (4) by further use of the plans and directions, the procedure was orderly and no work had to be torn up and done over again.

The second and third reasons are, of course, the most important. The engineer's fee would normally be only around \$100, and the loss occasioned by taking up the work in bad order might vary from no loss at all to a considerable one in some instances.

The irrigation commissioner always realized that stereotyped plans for irrigation plants were valuable because of their fruitful suggestions, but he also saw that little good could be accomplished by sending simply a pamphlet to a farmer who had asked for help in building a plant with such a notation as "use the plan on page 12." He realized that each plot of ground which a landowner sought to have irrigated was somewhat different from any other irrigated plot, and that, hence, there must be some difference in the various projects. Mr. Knapp believed an irrigation engineer could no more use ready prepared plans for a pumping plant than an architect could use prepared building plans for a building to be erected on a particular piece of ground.

So the commissioner or his assistant, when they are summoned, make first a general examination of soil and water supply. The engineer of the state is able, by a thoro knowledge of Kansas experiences and general water geology, to estimate fairly accurately the probable flow of water.

After the preliminary examination has been made, the department engineer runs a topographic survey of the land, which shows all surface characteristics of the field. It shows all elevations of the field in 1-foot contours—that is, there is a contour line which traces every foot of elevation. By a study of this topographic survey the engineer is able to indicate to the farmer what leveling may be necessary, where the ditches should be run, and where the pump should be located. As a general rule the pump is placed on the highest point in the field, but the rule is variable and is often ignored as being not the most practical under peculiar circumstances.

When the location for the well has been settled upon, a test well is sunk to determine the water supply. The probable supply can be pretty well estimated by Mr. Knapp from information regarding the depth to water, the thickness of the water-bearing stratum, and the coarseness of the sand and gravel composing the stratum. This test well usually becomes one of the battery to which the pump is later attached.

Complete plans and specifications are then provided for the farmer to suit his particular project, and, along with these, minute and detailed instructions. The state's engineer makes frequent visits to the plants under construction to check up on the work. He performs, in fact, all services a commercial engineer would be expected to do for his client. The farmer has no need for hiring another engineer. He may hire a contractor to do the work, if he desires, but it is not necessary. He can do the work himself. And if he does do it himself, he saves a great deal of money.

### Doesn't Need Expensive Machinery

The plans and instructions provided by the state irrigation commissioner are so full and so clear that a technical knowledge is not needed to understand them. The farmer can read the plans, and he can do the work with only the aid of his team of mules and possibly his hired man. He doesn't need the expensive machinery a well-digger uses, thanks to an adaptation of the more or less familiar sand bucket which was made by Mr. Knapp with the view in mind of saving the farmer from paying for the lost motion and additional items of expense connected with the employment of a contractor.

When a farmer, seeking to improve his place, hires a contractor to install his irrigation plant he has obliged himself to pay out considerable money before the work is started, and for which he receives no value so far as the irrigation plant is concerned. This is the item of loss which Mr. Knapp calls, and which I have listed as, "lost motion." It includes the cost of shipping the heavy well-rig to the project from some other place, the railroad fare of the contractor and his men, and the bill for food and lodging for the contractor and his men, whether provided at the local hotel or at the farmer's home.

All this loss is eliminated by the farmer who does his own work with his own mules by using Mr. Knapp's adaptation of the sand bucket, on which he has never even attempted to take out a patent. His sole object in developing this bucket was to supply to persons who were anxious to irrigate a cheap method for digging wells.

The sand bucket is constructed from a piece of standard 6-inch pipe 5½ feet long. At the bottom on the inside of the pipe is a leather valve, and at the top a cross-bar is fastened in. A stout rod with a ring at the top end runs thru and is held in position by the cross-bar at the top. The rod extends thru the pipe almost to the bottom, and on the lower end of the rod is fastened a spring coil and a solid disc of metal, cylindrical in shape, which fits closely into the pipe and acts as a piston. When the rod is pulled upward the piston sucks open the valve at the bottom of the tube, and sand is drawn into the pipe nearly to its top. The sand bucket operates inside the perforated well-casing which forms the permanent siding for the well. As the sand is drawn out by the bucket, the well-casing gradually sinks into the earth.

Before using the sand bucket, the well-digger digs a pit 5 feet in diameter down to water. The well casing is then set upright in the center of the pit and is held in position by suitable supports laid across the top of the pit. A tripod is erected

(Continued on Page 21)

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Entered as second-class matter February 18, 1906, at the postoffice at Topeka, Kansas, under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

**ADVERTISING RATE**  
 80c an agate line. Circulation 120,000

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

# KANSAS FARMER

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

ARTHUR CAPPER, Publisher  
 F. B. NICHOLS, Managing Editor T. A. McNEAL, Editor  
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**T**HE insurance companies have learned that the drinking habit shortens human life. The life insurance business is based on statistics gathered with great care and extending over long periods of time. Nothing is more uncertain than the lives of individuals, and on the other hand nothing is more reliable than the average of human life under certain conditions.

Statistics gathered by the insurance companies prove pretty conclusively that the death rate among drinkers who have been insured one year is 5 per cent above the average; among those who have been insured two years the death rate among the drinkers is 15 per cent above the average. Among the three-year insured the death rate among drinkers is 24 per cent above the average. The mortality among drinkers increases rapidly, so that among the insured who have been carrying policies 20 years the drinkers' death rate is 70 per cent above the average. In the light of these carefully gathered statistics the only conclusion to be reached is that the man who drinks is a fool.

Only three states, Nevada, Montana and Wisconsin, pay old age pensions. Massachusetts has a form of state endowment insurance which enables persons to purchase annuities thru payments begun in early life; this is not materially different from a plan offered by most of the old-line life insurance companies. Alaska also provides old age pensions. In 1914 Arizona passed an old age pension law, but it was declared unconstitutional. Pennsylvania adopted an old age pension law in 1923, but it, like the Arizona law, was declared unconstitutional. In 1923 Ohio submitted the question of old age pensions to a referendum. It was voted down. Old age pension bills have been defeated in the legislatures of Michigan, Illinois, Minnesota, Ohio, Maine, New Jersey, Indiana, Texas and Kansas. Last year the legislature of Washington passed a pension bill, but it was vetoed by the governor.

These foreign nations have old age pension systems in one form and another: Canada, Hungary, Australia, Denmark, France, Irish Free State, New Zealand, Norway, Uruguay, Great Britain, Belgium, Argentina, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Holland, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and Jugoslavia.

For a long time one of the privileges of a ship captain was the right to perform marriage ceremonies while his vessel is at sea. The Government Shipping Board has ruled that nothing in the United States law gives the captains this right. Hereafter they will have to cut it out.

John D. Rockefeller Jr., does not propose to allow his young sons to be photographed for publication. "It is hard enough to bring up the boys now without putting false notions in their heads," says John D., Jr. "I've tried to disappoint the public in its expectation that the sons of a rich man will make fools of themselves." His three boys are aged 16, 13 and 11.

Will Hays, the movie czar, has promised that wet propaganda will hereafter be eliminated from the moving pictures. He has become convinced that a good many of the pictures are calculated to bring prohibition into ridicule.

The University of Illinois has prohibited students from operating automobiles. It was found that the automobile and education didn't go well together.

Several weeks ago some excitement was caused by the report that a young American, Bennet J. Doty of Tennessee, who had joined the French foreign legion, was about to be shot for desertion. That was a mistake, but he has been sentenced to eight years hard labor and is now helping to build roads in Northern Africa. He should have pled insanity, for certainly any American boy who would deliberately enlist in the French foreign legion must be crazy.

Wilmington, Del., issues a bulletin giving the creed of the city and its good citizens which reads as follows: "I believe in the trinity of cleanliness—beauty, health and safety. I know that refuse and rubbish piles mar the beauty of my home and city; that they are the breeding place of flies and vermin; that, as potential starting points of fire they menace my property and threaten my family with death—both my own and my neighbor's."

"Therefore I am a good neighbor. I take pride in my home, my yard, my alley and my street. I keep my premises painted, my lawn trimmed and

## Passing Comment

—By T. A. McNeal

green. The passerby on the sidewalk pauses to gaze at my brilliant-hued porch boxes and flower beds.

"I am proud of the cleanliness of my home—both inside and out. There are no junk piles in my alley or yard, no rubbish piles in my basement or attic. I can look straight in the eye—any day—any painter or electrician, fire warden or health inspector—and smile.

"But I am prouder still of Wilmington because it is known far and wide as a city both beautiful and clean. I am a good citizen."

The United States possesses 6 per cent of the land of the world. It has 7 per cent of the population. It grows 27 per cent of the wheat. It produces 30 per cent of the silver, 40 per cent of the coal, 50 per cent of the steel, copper and aluminum, and 60 per cent of the cotton. It uses 63 per cent of the telephones, produces 65 per cent of the petroleum and 75 per cent of the corn. Eighty per cent of the automobiles are made in the United States, and 85 per cent of the motion pictures are produced in this country.

### Last of the Lincolns

**T**HE death of Robert T. Lincoln last week ends the family name of Abraham Lincoln. The great emancipator had four sons, but three of them died when young. Robert T., the first born of Abraham Lincoln, had one son, but he also died when young. Had Robert T. Lincoln lived five days longer he would have been 83 years



The Tireless Investigator and His Tireless Admirer

old. His pictures did not show any resemblance to his celebrated father, but did show some resemblance to his mother, who was short and stout, a decided contrast to her tall and angular husband.

Abraham Lincoln loved politics and was a poor business man, while his son showed no particular liking for politics and was a good business man. He married the daughter of George Pullman of Pullman car fame, and at the time of his death was one of the directors of the Pullman Company. He formerly was president of the company. Unlike his father he showed little aptitude as a public speaker, and seemed to have little ambition that way.

He frequently was mentioned as a candidate for President, and might perhaps have been nominated

if he had sought the honor. No doubt the office of President was always associated in his mind with the terrible tragedy of April 14, 1865. He did, however, accept the appointment of Secretary of War under President Garfield, and was Minister to Great Britain under President Harrison. If he was a superstitious man it must have seemed to him that a certain fatality accompanied him; he was the witness of the assassination of three Presidents, his father, Abraham Lincoln, James A. Garfield and William McKinley. He had the reputation of being cold, austere and aristocratic, in striking contrast with his father, but those who knew him best say that he was really a kindly, genial gentleman.

### Small Families the Rule

**F**EW of the Presidents of the United States have left sons to perpetuate their names. Washington had no children, neither had Madison, Jackson, Polk, Buchanan, Johnson, McKinley nor Harding. John Adams, the second President, had several sons, one of whom, John Quincy Adams, became President. Jefferson had daughters, but no sons. Van Buren had two sons. Abraham, who graduated at West Point, was an army officer and later acted as his father's private secretary, and John, known as "Prince John," was once elected Attorney General of the state of New York. William Henry Harrison had three sons; the third one, John Scott Harrison, served in Congress and was the father of Benjamin Harrison. President Tyler had two sons, one of whom became president of William and Mary College of Williamsburg, Va. Zachary Taylor had one son, Richard, who joined the Confederate army, served under Stonewall Jackson, rose to the rank of major general and was the last of the Confederate generals to surrender. Fillmore had one son. Franklin Pierce had three sons, two of whom died in early youth and the third was killed in a railroad accident when he was 13 years old. Buchanan was a bachelor. Grant had three sons and one daughter—one of his sons is still living in California.

Hayes had seven sons and one daughter, ranking all the other Presidents in the matter of family. Garfield had four sons and one daughter. Cleveland, who was a bachelor when elected, married while President. He had two sons, Richard and Francis Grover. Benjamin Harrison had one son, Russell B.

Roosevelt had four sons, Theodore, Kermit, Archibald and Quentin, who was killed in the World War. Taft has two sons, Robert A. and Charles P. Wilson had no sons; Coolidge had two, but the younger died two years ago.

Taken as a whole the average number of the Presidential families has been small.

### An Army of 351,260!

**W**HEN I came to Kansas, more than 40 years ago, it was rather rare to find a grown man or woman who had been born either in the state or even in the territory of Kansas, but it has changed most decidedly. I have before me the report of the State Board of Agriculture for the quarter ending December, 1925, which shows that of the population of Kansas on that date, 1,054,103 were born in the state; 627,362 were born in other states of the Union; 50,742 were born in Northern Europe; 13,317 were born in North America outside of the United States; 12,548 were born on the British Isles; 10,018 were born in Southern Europe; 321 were born in Asia; 185 in Central and South America and 54 in Africa.

In addition to these there are more than 43,000 persons in Kansas whose place of birth is not given, either because they did not know or because the census takers were careless. Of those who came to Kansas from other states, 157,117 acknowledged Missouri as their birthplace; 86,155 came from Illinois and 50,441 from Iowa. It is a rather surprising fact that only 1,684 came from Massachusetts; there has been an impression that Massachusetts people largely settled Eastern Kansas. Another rather surprising fact is that a thousand more persons in Kansas were born in Oklahoma than in Ohio.

Kansas has a theoretical voting population of 1,059,980, but the number who actually vote rarely exceeds 50 per cent of that number.

If there were no mental or physical disability among the males of military age, Kansas could raise an army of 351,260. There are 567,372 chil-

children of school age in the state. Of the foreign born population, Germany leads with 19,772; Russia is second with 10,343. Sweden is third with 8,372, and Mexico fourth with 8,226. In the matter of foreign born population in the various counties, Wyandotte leads with a foreign born population of 10,842. Crawford follows with 7,451; Shawnee is third with 4,117, and Sedgwick is fourth with 3,471.

### The Rain Saved Him!

THIS here is mighty dry weather, William," remarked Truthful James to Bill Wilkins in a discouraged tone. "Unless it rains purty soon there won't be no corn at all and the farmers will be ruined."

"It sure is dry, James," Bill admitted, "but still it isn't a marker to what I hev seen out in Arizona. Mebby I never told you the story about Gib Withers. Gib went out there to try dry farmin'. Some real estate agent made him believe that he could make a lot of money by buyin' up some uv that land and farmin' it accordin' to the directions uv these dry farmin' experts. Gib bought the land and went into the dry farmin' business strong; plowed up a lot uv land and summer fallowed it and planted the kind uv crops they told him to plant.

"He also decided that there would be big money in raisin' hogs and bought a lot uv brood sows. The first year he wuz there it didn't rain a drop. All the streams went dry and a little lake that had a solid stone bottom and hed been fed by springs also went dry; the water in it just gradually evaporated till it wuz dry as a bone. Gib hed to bore a well 500 feet deep to git water enough fur household purposes and to water his hogs. And the weather got hotter, till most uv the time the thermometer stood at 110 in the shade.

"What moisture there wuz in them hogs gradually dried out till they wuz just like side meat and hams that hed been cured fur a year. They finally reached the pint where they didn't hev enough blood in them to bleed when you would stick a knife into them. They growed some but lost weight at the same time. However, they developed speed. One uv them dried up hogs could run down a coyote or a jackrabbit, and it wuz interestin' to watch them chase bugs. The principal trouble Gib hed with 'em wuz that they got so light the wind would blow them round like they wuz dried leaves. The second year it didn't rain none and the hogs got a little more dried up and lighter. The third year Gib give it up, decided that he would sell out everything he hed and leave the country. He made a deal with a feller in Tucson to buy all his hogs at 6 cents a pound live weight to be weighed at Gib's ranch on the day uv delivery.

"Gib hed put in farm scales that wuz entirely accurate, and the buyer agreed to take the weight as shown on that scale. The night before the day the hogs wuz to be delivered Gib penned up his hogs and just fur curiosity weighed 'em. They looked like good sized hogs, but when he put them on the scales they only averaged 50 pounds apiece. They wuz all thoroly dried meat, no blood or moisture in them at all. It seemed mighty discouragin' to Gib; there wuz 300 hogs, and the hull lot only weighed 15,000 pounds, and accordin' to the con-

tract would only bring him \$3 apiece. That wouldn't pay fur the cost uv borin' that well.

"He bedded them down in that dry lake I spoke about, which wuz fenced in so they would be ready to deliver in the mornin' Well, sfr, that night come one uv them rains that happens in that country about once in 10 years. It rained steady and hard all night. When Gib waked in the mornin' and discovered frum a big jar that wuz sittin' by the house that there hed been 10 inches uv rain he said to himself that here wuz some more uv his hard luck. 'Them hogs,' he sed, speaking to himself, 'is sure all drowned; they are down there in that lake bottom and no chance fur the water to run out or soak down.'

"Well, he went down to the fence and looked over and wuz surprised to see that there wasn't any water scarcely in the lake, and all the hogs wuz walkin' round apparently hale and hearty. As he looked at them his surprise growed. They didn't seem to be the same lot uv hogs he hed turned into that dry lake the day previous. They seemed to



be about six times the size, and then it dawned on him what hed happened. Them hogs hed soaked up the water as fast as it fell and swelled out accordin'. Gib drove them out into another pen, and in about half an hour the feller who hed bought 'em come along. He wuz some surprised when he looked at the hogs, and said that they looked bigger than when he seen 'em before, but he didn't guess what hed happened. Well, James, when they weighed them hogs they averaged just 300 pounds apiece, and the feller give Gib a check fur \$5,400, which rel'y let him out in good shape.

"That wuz the only rain they hed in that country fur three years. Right away after that it turned off hot and dry as it wuz before the rain. In three months the last drop uv water them hogs hed soaked up hed evaporated, and their average weight went down to 50 pounds. It durned near busted that feller who bought 'em, but Gib left the coun-

try with his wad and said that other fellers might go in on this dry farmin' business, but so fur as he wuz concerned he hed got his belly full."

### Exemptions in Bankruptcy

What is a farmer's exemption in case of bankruptcy, who owns and lives on an 80-acre farm, that has a \$3,000 mortgage against it? He has four small children under 8 years old. He owes debts in Nebraska. If he were to be sued in Nebraska, would he have to go thru bankruptcy under the Nebraska law, or could he take it under the Kansas law? Can one take advantage of the bankruptcy law after judgment has been obtained? How long before a note outlaws in Nebraska? Would it be more difficult for him to get a new loan on his place after taking bankruptcy? How long does it take a judgment to outlaw? If one rents another farm in the fall, with the intention of moving off his own place on to the rented farm on March 1, and should go thru bankruptcy in December, would he be entitled to exemption of the homestead, on the place he owns and now lives on? R. S.

A farmer who is the head of the family is entitled under the Kansas law, to the following exemptions: First, his homestead to the extent of 160 acres in the country or 1 acre of land in town; second, to his household furniture; third, to his farm implements; fourth, to a team of horses or mules, two cows, 10 head of hogs, 20 sheep with wool on their backs or clipped; fifth, to sufficient feed if he has it on hand to feed the stock for one year; sixth, to sufficient provisions if he has it on hand to feed his family for one year. He has the same right of exemption in case he goes thru bankruptcy that he has in any other event. This of course, would not affect the rights of the mortgagee, that is, the holder of the \$3,000 mortgage.

Bankruptcy is a proceeding in the United States court and the bankrupt would be allowed his exemptions in the state in which he lives. Bankruptcy applies to judgments and notes before execution has been ordered on the judgment. A note or judgment outlaws in Nebraska in five years. This is the same as in Kansas.

I do not know any particular reason why going thru bankruptcy should prevent the owner of the homestead from obtaining a new loan. Altho, I might say in a general way, going thru bankruptcy has a damaging effect upon any man's credit. If the bankruptcy proceedings are finished and the party declared a bankrupt, his creditors after such order was made by the court, could not bring suit upon or collect on any of the obligations which were included in the bankruptcy proceedings.

If a man in Kansas temporarily moves away from his homestead, that doesn't destroy his homestead rights. For example, he might temporarily move away for the purpose of cultivating another farm, but with no intention of permanently changing his residence. In that case, his homestead rights would still continue.

### Wages Must be Paid

Is there any way in which a man may be exempted from paying wages? J. M. N.

This question, of course, is decidedly indefinite. I presume what the questioner means to ask is whether in case anyone has employed another to work for him can he claim exemption from paying the wages. If that is what he means the answer is no.

## How About the Farmer's Dollar?

THE American dollar would buy a big, round 100 cents worth in 1913—theoretically. It is worth only 66.6 cents today. The calculation is by the economist Fisher, and means that it now takes \$3 to do what \$2 could do in 1913. Then what about the farmer's dollar? What will it buy based on the purchasing power of the farmer's crops?

Relatively the farmer's dollar is worth only 58 cents, if we accept the Fisher calculation and the index figures for the first four months of this year; a higher index than is warranted in the grain and cattle belt because cotton and dairy prices have boosted the average.

And now comes the United States Department of Agriculture with the report that the farm products index has dropped 9 cents below June of last year.

On the whole, then, about 55 1/2 cents is the most optimistic rating that can be given the actual buying power of the farmer's dollar at the present time. It really is something less.

I am not reciting these facts to be a joy-killer. I have more reason than most persons to rejoice at this year's fine harvest in the winter wheat belt. Fine harvests are a help, but their benefits are only temporary. The general public should know that under present conditions they offer no cure for the ills which afflict American agriculture as an industry. These ills can be remedied only by putting the farming industry on something like an equality with general industry and labor and about every kind of corporate business.

Most persons mistakenly blame the World War for the present low state of agriculture. The war only quickened what had been going on for years. The evils resulting from the economic inequality I speak of began to manifest themselves at the beginning of the century. This fact is recorded in the report of the National Industrial Conference Board in its exhaustive volume on "The Agricultural Prob-

lem in the United States." These big manufacturers speak of forces in operation "which have tended to create progressive inequity and maladjustment" between agriculture and other occupations. It is these forces of inequity that are behind the troubles of the American farmer, not the war.

These forces still are operating. They will continue to operate until the economic inequality with which agriculture has grappled in a more and more one-sided struggle for the last 25 years has been eliminated. Increase in land values no longer is a factor.

It is going to take legislation. The American farmer must be brought effectively under the American protective system, just as all the rest of industrial, corporate and workaday America has been.

Taking 100 as representing the pre-war cost of commodities, Bradstreet gives this comparison of commodity prices at the beginning of July:

Coal and Coke.....	214
Provisions.....	154
Textiles.....	144
Metals.....	136
Breadstuffs.....	134
Livestock.....	112
Hides and Leather.....	110
Fruits.....	109

Here we have evidence of the unequal status of agriculture. If we strike an average for all commodities in the list, we get 138. The values of the farmer's commodities are far below this line. Breadstuffs are the farmer's grain after transportation costs and milling costs have been added. The quotations on livestock and fruits come nearer showing the real status of the farmer and the purchasing power of his products. He is plainly getting very much the worst of it.

Farmers did better financially in 1925 than in any other year since 1919. Reports from 15,330 farmers in all parts of the country, gathered by the

United States Department of Agriculture, showed that with an average investment of \$17,149 these men made an average net return of \$1,297 for the year, no allowance being made for the labor of the farmer and his family. A cash balance of \$1,074 represented all the cash the average farm made available to its owner-operator to pay his living expenses, take care of his debts and make improvements.

Deducting the labor cost of the farmer and his family, which is estimated at an average value of \$793, these farmers realized \$504 apiece for their year's work, or about 2.9 per cent on their investment for what was considered the best year of the six years preceding 1926.

So far the industrial East, thru its spokesmen in Congress, refuses to consider the unequal status of agriculture a national problem. The McNary-Haugen bill received the vote of just one Senator east of Indiana and north of North Carolina, altho nearly half the income of the average American family is spent for food.

Under the full benefit of the American protective system the East prospers, but seems unwilling the West and the nation's biggest and most vital industry shall share equally in those benefits.

On the whole, the news from Iowa that the Corn Belt Committee and the American Council of Agriculture will lead a third drive to obtain economic equality for agriculture with other industries in America is not unexpected. Western business and Western agriculture should combine henceforth in team work to secure for American agriculture its economic rights.

Arthur Capper

# World Events in Pictures



Pearl Cummins, Los Angeles Dancing Teacher, Who for the Last 365 Days Danced 9 Miles a Day, a Total of 3,285 for the Year, Wearing Out 76 Pairs of Shoes



At Right, Helen Wills, America's Champion Tennis Player, Taking First Workout Since Her Operation for Appendicitis. She Practiced on the Forest Hills Courts, L. I. The Other Photo Shows Helen in a Characteristic Pose, Wearing a "Ring." Maybe She'll Tell Us About the Ring When She Reaches Her 21st Birthday



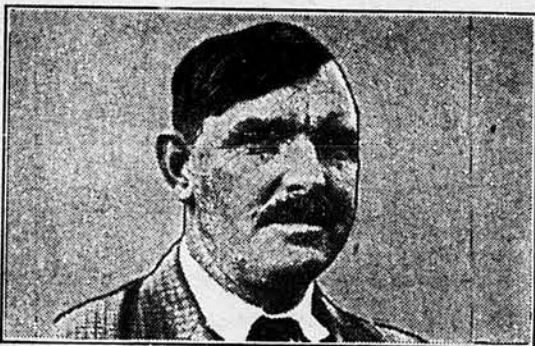
Modesty Personified Was the Chorus Girl Who Graced the Footlights 25 Years Ago. The "Sailor Girl" as She Looked Then. Compare This Costume with That of Today's



Maria Ley, Viennese Beauty, a Favorite of Paris, Now Appearing at the Gaiety Lyric Theater There. She is Said to be Europe's Most Beautiful Woman, and is Shown Wearing a Gold Wig



President Coolidge Has Proved He is an Adent Angler. Here is One of the Proofs, a 3-Pound Pike, Being Held by Governor Al Smith, New York, to Whom the President Gave It. "Al," Sent It to the State Taxidermist, to Be Mounted and Placed in the State Museum, Marked as Fine Specimen Caught by the President



Alvin C. York, World War's Greatest Hero, as He Looks Today. He Captured, Single Handed, 132 Germans. He Now is Head of the Alvin C. York Industrial Institute, Jamestown, Tenn., Which Plans to Educate Deserving Tennessee Lads



Queen Marie of Rumania, Europe's Most Famous and Beautiful of Royalty, Who with Her Daughter, Will Make a Three Months' Tour of the United States



For Once it Was Hot at Zero—so Hot That an Egg Was Fried. These Two Charming Maidens Are Frying Their Egg on Top of the Zero Stone, Near the White House, Washington, D. C., the Marker from Which All Distances Are Measured



Left to Right, F. Trubee Davison; Major General Mason M. Patrick, Chief of the Air Service, and Arnold Gerhard, Chief Clerk of the General Staff. Mr. Davison Recently Was Sworn in as the New Assistant Secretary of War in Charge of Aviation. He is Only 30 Years Old



Paris Originates the Latest Modes in Fashions and This Photo Shows Three Models That Will Be "the Style" for Fall Wear. Left, a Dainty Chapeau of Grosgrain Ribbon; Center, a Small Felt Chapeau Decorated with Ribbon of Blue, Red and Gold; Right, a Small Chapeau with Brim of Grosgrain and the Crown of Velour

# Machinery Does His Work

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

**C**OULD'N'T get along without efficient machinery and my elevator, and I wouldn't do without electricity." W. A. Wangerin had looked up from his job of adjusting a double-row lister to express those views. "I can do the work of two men with this lister," he went on. "It was responsible for my laying off an extra hand this spring. Better machinery doubles a man's efficiency with no extra cost. Land can be handled more economically with it, especially where the acreage is large."

The fact that Wangerin farms a section of Smith county land, doing practically all the work himself, seems to bear out his statement. This year two-thirds of his broken ground is in corn and one-third of it was in wheat and oats, while the unbroken acreage is alfalfa and hay land. "One of the biggest jobs I handle with my tractor is plowing," he said. "In July and August is when it comes in handy. I hook on to a three-bottom plow and can go ahead full tilt all day. The tractor doesn't notice the heat, and I don't have to lose time like I would with a team."

But the tractor's usefulness isn't limited to plowing. It does all kinds of belt work from grinding feed to baling hay. It even supplies power to the 4,000-bushel capacity elevator in which the corn, wheat, oats and other small grain Wangerin grows are handled. "The elevator saves a lot of time during harvest," he said. "It cuts down on labor, for it eliminates scooping. I simply drive in with a load of grain, dump it and elevate it into the bin where I want it. The elevator saved my wheat two years ago. The grain was damp, but I kept it stirred up well by changing it from one bin to another."

Wheat and other grain can be marketed when Wangerin feels like doing it. The elevator makes this possible, as it provides ample storage space. He doesn't have to dump on a declining market; neither does he have to rush the wheat to town as it is being threshed. This is another place where labor is cut. Wangerin feels that he has a pretty good chance of controlling the marketing end of the game.

But when it comes time to sell, Wangerin markets his grain in record time at a minimum cost. No extra teams and wagons are needed. The truck does the work, covering the 8 miles to town with six loads a day, and it doesn't "bust a boiler" doing it either. "My truck is one of the best labor savers on the farm," Wangerin assured. "Much different than making two trips a day with team and wagon."

Electricity lights the way for the family in the home, barns and other farm buildings. Aside from that it pumps water, turns a small grinder and provides heat or power as needed for a washing machine, iron and numerous other appliances that make housework light. "I wouldn't do without electricity," Wangerin said. "We have had it since 1912." It is generated by two different methods. One is an efficient farm electric plant operated with gasoline as fuel. The other is of the windmill type. On a high tower out in the farm yard is a long blade very much like an airplane propeller. As the wind makes the propeller whirl, the storage batteries down in the little farm power house take on new energy and life.

Most of the corn Wangerin grows is fed to hogs and cattle. Some years, tho, the cattle don't get in on it, as they are sold right off the grass. It depends on market conditions and the condition of the stock. "But hogs are the best money making proposition on this farm," Wangerin explained. "I can turn them quickly and don't have to put up winter feed for them." He caters to Poland Chinas, using a purebred sire. He breeds 16 to 20 gilts or tried sows, and on the average raises 75 to 100 pigs. "I breed only once a year," he said, "because I never have had much success with fall pigs, and they are more trouble than spring pigs. My system is to clean up every fall. Raise one litter a year and away they go. I get better prices for them this way."

## Women in Public Office

**A** RECENT survey of the number of positions which women occupy as town, county, state and federal officeholders has some elements of astonishment for those who do not keep their eyes on other sections of the country. We have now more than 11,200 postmistresses, and women serve as superintendents of schools in eight commonwealths. In Montana 50 of the 56 county superintendents of schools are women; in Kansas, 44 of 105; in Colorado, 52 of the 63; in Idaho, 36 of the 44; in Wisconsin, 29 of the 71; in Wyoming, 19 of the 23; in Washington, 21 of the 36; in North Dakota, 64 per cent, in Oregon 44 per cent, in New Mexico 58 per cent and in Minnesota 50 per cent. The women are found, too, as county recorders, county treasurers, clerks of court and auditors. In Utah, Idaho, Ohio and Indiana, the percentages of county recorder offices filled by women are respectively 80, 56 and 25, the figures for Ohio and Indiana being about the same. Two of our 48 states have elected women governors, Mrs. Ross in Wyoming and Mrs. Ferguson

in Texas, each a beneficiary of a preceding husband, and Mrs. Ferguson being really governor in name only. Half a dozen women have been secretaries of state. Ohio has a supreme court judge. We have had women mayors recently in seven states.

## Modern Living the Aim

**S**EVERAL farm homes near Elmdale are being equipped with carbide acetylene lighting systems. The plants give heat for cooking and ironing as well as lights. On Middle Creek, outfits have been installed at the P. S. Thurston, Mrs. Mary J. McCallum, W. A. Haney, T. I. Wells, F. O. Pracht, C. J. Harder, L. C. Umberger, Mrs. Emma Koch, Bruno Weishold and Will and L. L. Koegeboehn homes. John Gawith and J. E. Stout have plants at their homes near Strong City. Others having the systems are J. B. Glanville on Bloody Creek, Albert Matti, South Fork; Arthur Wilson and Richard Clough, Prairie Hill; F. W. Jeffrey, Elmdale; Adolph Bennett, Hymer; J. J. McLinden, Cedar Point; and Charles Yeager, Rock Creek.

## Yea, Just So, How Come?

**B**ECAUSE he had locked up a skunk which he had found prowling about his chicken house, Sam Stradley, a farmer living near Belleville, was fined \$5 in the justice court recently. Costs, in-



cluding expenses for a deputy state game warden, and other court costs, brought the total to \$22.50. Two other Republic county men met a similar fate. Andrew Birdell, jr., admitted that he had shot at a 'coon which had threatened his young daughter, and afterward had taken five young raccoons home and fed them, not wanting them to starve. Floyd Howard confessed about the same act. None of the three men knew they had committed an offense against state laws.

## When Neighbors Know You

**O**UT in McPherson county Mrs. John Hubele's husband died, leaving a 75-acre field of wheat and a 10-acre plot of oats standing. It was the height of the busy season, with all hands busy in their own fields.

But they were not too busy to lend a hand. Eleven binders and 27 shockers descended upon the uncut fields. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the wheat and oats were in the shocks.

The old spirit of neighborliness seems dead sometimes. In the cities people live next to one another for years and never say as much as "How do you do?" A next-door neighbor might die and be buried without his fellows knowing anything about it.

It is good to know that the spirit of the old neighbor, who used to rush in with a glass of grape jelly whenever any one in the family would fall ill, has not vanished from the earth.

## Thrift as a Fault Cure

**T**O BE thrifty in the truest sense is to thrive, to succeed, to make progress. Anything that interferes with this steady development is, therefore, a violation of thrift. Most of us give ample thought to our individual upbuilding in a material way, but there are subtle elements in life that all too often receive scant attention.

Two thousand years ago Seneca, the philosopher, wrote: "Man is born of mutual assistance—you must live for another if you wish to live for yourself."

We cannot thrive or advance to the high levels of success thru any creed of criticism.

How much time and energy is wasted in looking for the shortcomings of others! How many opportunities of self-advancement are sacrificed on the altars of petty jealousy and fault finding.

It is within the meaning of thrift to say, with Ruskin, "Do not think of your faults; still less of others' faults; look for what is good and strong, and try to imitate it. Your faults will drop off, like dead leaves, when their time comes."

Fault finding and criticism of our fellows is a habit that will grow steadily unless checked. Human imperfections are not difficult to find if we are disposed to waste time looking for them. But to do so is not only a sacrifice of time, but develops a reflex influence upon ourselves that is harmful.

Look only for the good in others. True character is not built on a framework of other men's frailties. Success will never come thru picking at the faults of those about us.

Needless destructive criticism of others is a petty vice, but it weighs heavily in the balance of human affairs. Grow within yourself and thrive thru an attitude of generous helpfulness to those about you.

## Vacations for Wives

**W**IVES," says a writer who evidently knows something about them, "need vacations. They should have two weeks every summer alone."

At first glance this seems to be a very good suggestion. But how is the woman who is raising a family, including a husband, going to get away for two weeks?

Provided it is financially possible, is it humane? Isn't there some law coming under the heading of "cruelty to husbands" that prevents a woman from leaving her husband at the mercy of dirty dishes, dusty floors and musty smelling rooms?

Working upon this theory, we questioned a lawyer. "No," he said, "We need such a law. But it isn't on the books."

This being the case, the only thing to be done for husbands whose wives fall for the vacation evil is a few suggestions along educational lines. If followed closely they will ease the pain caused by an absent wife.

A bath towel is excellent for drying dishes.  
The sugar is not in the salt box.  
To remove scratches from hardwood flooring, cover with rugs.  
A hat not found during the first 5 minutes' search is stolen.

No matter how careful you are with flowers, they live only a few days.

When you don't know what else to do about the cooking, put in a couple of eggs and stir well.

If your neighbor asks where your wife is, give her the wrong address.

Always buy your wife a round-trip ticket.

## Grinding Uncle Sam Down

**E**UROPE'S dislike of the United States may not be so general and is certainly not so deep seated as it has recently been described by some returning tourists and American news correspondents, but it probably exists to a considerable extent. To that extent it is a good example of what propaganda or advertising publicity can do, for Europe's politicians, to escape the legitimate difficulties of their problems of reconstruction, have been entirely unscrupulous in stirring up popular animosity toward this country. Their prejudicial statements against the United States have been believed by their people—as a duty of patriotism, or nationalism. It might be supposed that enough political lies were told during the war by statesmen at the head of governments to exhaust popular credulity for years to come, but probably just the reverse happened. Popular credulity grew on what it fed on.

American debt settlements have been liberal; in every case from a third to three-fourths the debt has been written off. But Europe's statesmen believe it possible to bluff the entire debt off the books. They may have more reason for this belief than is commonly supposed, since the tone of important financial interests in the United States, which have a powerful influence in these matters, is much more amenable now than before private debt settlements were put out of danger, and especially since super-rates were greatly reduced by Congress on large incomes. So long as income tax rates ran as high as 65 per cent there was no encouragement of debt cancellation, but with these rates more than cut in half, the distribution of taxes is different. Cancellation means that American taxpayers must carry the burden of billions of Europe's debt. Now Europe's campaign is to create such a feeling against the United States that the effect on our foreign trade will be feared. So we are told that "many competent observers" fear serious consequences to American sales abroad. If such a notion gets a strong hold on American financial leaders, cancellation may be urged on Congress with as much force at home as it has been from European chancelleries.

It is a carefully manipulated game. Senator Borah's reply to the complaint that the American public "does not understand" Europe's attitude is as much as this kind of plea is entitled to. The American public, he said, understands a debtor who is maneuvering to avoid paying his debts.



## The Telephone and the Farm

THERE WAS NOT a farmer in the world fifty years ago who could talk even to his nearest neighbor by telephone. Not one who could telephone to the doctor in case of sickness or accident. Not one who could telephone for the weather report or call the city for the latest quotations on his crops. Not one who could sell what he raised or buy what he needed by telephone. A neighborly chat over the wire was an impossibility for the farmer's wife or children.

In this country the telephone has transformed the life of the farm.

It has banished the loneliness which in the past so discouraged

the rural population and drove many from the large and solitary areas of farms and ranches.

It is a farm hand who stays on the job and is ready to work twenty-four hours every day.

The telephone has become the farmer's watchman in times of emergency.

It outruns the fastest forest or prairie fires and warns of their approach. It has saved rural communities from untold loss of lives and property by giving ample notice of devastating floods. Three million telephones are now in service on the farms, ranches and plantations of the United States.

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## And Then Came the Rains!

So the Outlook For a Corn Crop at Jayhawker Farm Has Improved Greatly

BY HARLEY HATCH

A HOT, dry spell was broken in this county during the last week by an afternoon of thunder storms. Rainfall was heavy in some localities, ranging from 2½ to 3 inches, while other parts received less than ½ inch. In this neighborhood about 1 inch of moisture fell, which was a great help to the corn that was beginning to need rain very badly. An inch of rain falling on dry soil will not make a corn crop, but it is a wonderful help to corn just earring, as is the corn on this farm. If we can have another rain just like it in a week or so this farm will raise a full normal crop of corn, but that little "if" is often a formidable obstacle in Kansas in July and August. The rain helped the pastures and will hold up the meadows for another week or so. Commercial haying is in full swing here; hay men tell me that some upland meadows are making but 50 per cent of a crop, but an average for this locality will be 65 to 70 per cent.

### Acid Phosphate Pays

Nine out of 10 fields of shocked grain have been cleared, and many threshing outfits have pulled in. Cornstalk fields sown in wheat last fall seem to have made a better yield than fields plowed just before being sown. Such fields did not settle properly before cold weather came, and the yield suffered in consequence. Another thing which cut down the yield in some fields was the fact that wheat had followed wheat for three, and in some cases four, years. The soil here will not stand continuous wheat growing; one crop of wheat in three years is often enough on our upland. The river bottoms seem able to raise good wheat crops year after year, but we cannot do it on our upland farms. Commercial fertilizer helped greatly here this year wherever it was used. Acid phosphate is the kind nearly all now use, and most farmers apply 100 pounds an acre. On this farm we used 100 pounds of 16 per cent acid phosphate. Several years ago we gave bone meal a trial, sowing half of a 36-acre field with acid phosphate and half with bone meal. We could see no difference in the crop, but as bone meal cost at least 25 per cent more we have since used acid phosphate.

### A Fine Alfalfa Outlook

This week, after threshing was done and the machine pulled in, we took a day off for a trip to Emporia. We went straight west from this farm 10 miles, passing thru the famous new oil field opened within the last year or so lying northeast of Madison. This pool lies partly in Greenwood and partly in Lyon county, and is one of the best found in recent years. It lies just 8 miles west from this farm and shows little or no indication of extending this way; never having expected the finding of oil in this locality I am not disappointed. For the first 10 or 12 miles on our road the corn was green and gave promise of a good crop; after that we ran into a district where little or no rain had fallen, and here corn was greatly in need of moisture. The few fields of shocked grain that we saw which had not been threshed indicated a good crop. Coming back by the river bottom from Emporia to Neosho Rapids and then to Hartford we found all small grain threshed and the crop had been good. There are hundreds of acres of fine alfalfa on this route, and the fields and yards free from stacks indicated that most of it had been put in the bale. Corn needed rain all along the way but gave promise of a big crop should rain come soon and a lot of corn in any event. This river bottom never fails to raise good crops in a dry season.

### Fed 18 Men For Straw!

Coming down the river valley from Emporia we passed a number of farms

where the straw was stacked in feed yards, but in most places the straw stacks were out in the fields where, I suppose, they will later be burned, for it is seldom that one hauls in wheat straw for feed. In fact, we passed two or three farms where the straw stacks had already been burned. On these wheat farms little or no stock is fed, and the straw growth is so great that the easiest way to dispose of it is to burn it at once before the stacks get wet. On the upland farms where considerable stock is kept all the straw has been stacked where it can be eaten by cattle this winter. There are many farmers here who say the stock cattle will winter well on straw if that is supplemented by a pound or so of cottonseed cake a day to each animal. One of the best stockmen in this part of the country told me this week that he much preferred this straw and cottonseed ration to drouth stricken fodder for wintering stock cattle. I know of one Lyon county farmer who provided the meals for 18 men while they threshed a rather large acreage of wheat and oats and in return received the straw, and he thought he made a good bargain.

### But Let's be Sure!

A friend writes from Elmdale saying that he wonders why I am still suspicious of Kanota oats. I have never really doubted their value but just wanted to be sure; a year or two or even three years does not always prove the real value of any variety of grain; witness, for instance, Kanred wheat. But the case seems different with Kanota oats. They do seem to have definitely proved their worth to be much greater than the old standby, Texas Red. But before finally discarding Texas Red we are going to give that variety one more trial; we are going to get seed from Texas next spring and sow it along with Kanota under exactly the same conditions. That will give a final and definite test. It has been five years since any seed oats have been brought to this locality from the South, and the Texas Red variety is red no longer with us; it is white, almost as white as the common Northern oats. Our Elmdale friend has a farm in the Cottonwood River Valley; possibly the folks could not raise crops there without rain, but they can come as near doing it as in any place in the world. This friend sowed 15 acres of Kanota oats last spring and has just threshed 815 bushels. He plowed 10 acres of wheat ground last fall and sowed it to alfalfa; volunteer wheat came up which has just been threshed, 240 bushels from the 10 acres, and a stand of alfalfa was left.

### Would Branding Help?

This season we had a larger number of dry cows than usual, some of them getting well along in years. They have been getting fat on the pasture and we have been selling them off during the last month. As usual, the first sold brought so much more a hundred that the gain in weight on those kept did not begin to equal the loss in price. During the last 30 days there has been a loss of \$5 a head on the average cow, and the cows last sold carried better quality than those sold first. The price received has averaged from \$45 to \$55 a head. Few of the real good cattle from the big pastures of the country west of us have been shipped; those which have gone have shown little or no profit; some of the best bought last fall at a rather long price have shown a definite loss. The market outlook today comes far from being satisfying to the owners of the best class of cattle. It is possible that the branding of beef at the packing houses so that the buyer would have some mark by which to tell the real quality of the cut would help the sale of better quality cattle. There seems today more than a suspicion that many meat dealers are cutting too much "quality" meat from canner cows.



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# The Maid of the Mountain

By Jackson Gregory

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THANKS, Masters; not for the money, which I don't want, but for the news itself. That would mean that you are not acting alone thru official zeal, but because there's money in it. Money enough for you to peel off the outside wrappings of the roll to the tune of five hundred bucks, and still cut a strip of velvet for yourself! Conroy paying? Let's see; what percentage of the whole would a man like you be likely to give? Surely not half; you're too hard-boiled for that. About ten per cent, I'd guess?" His eyes were hard and watchful upon Masters' face. "So Conroy's offering you five thousand dollars to go out and get a little kid of a girl in trouble? Whew! He must have a pretty strong interest in this affair. Now, Mr. Masters, just where do you figure Conroy stands to make back his five thousand . . ."

But the face of Ed Masters, whom Monte named hard-boiled, gave as much indication of what Masters might be thinking as was ever given by the outside of an eggshell before the chick began to struggle. Masters slewed about, calling:

"Hey, Tom Cable! And you, Jerry! I want you."

They came in at the back door: Tom Cable, a squat, bearded man of forty-five, with small pleasant eyes, a loose ugly mouth and a forehead which sloped back swiftly to meet his thick black hair. Peering over his shoulder stood Jerry, a young fellow of twenty-three whose face expressed in human cast what God meant to achieve in the animal kingdom when He created the wolf-hound.

"You two watch this bird," said Masters. "Don't let him budge out of this room. If he makes a step to go, remember he's resisting arrest and drop him dead. Got me?"

Tom Cable smiled pleasantly and stood with his rifle in readiness. Jerry shot his under jaw forward and his eyes brightened. Monte, looking at them, understood that he was as close to experiencing swift and certain death as he cared ever to be; all that he had to do was take one step in any direction and the result would be the same as if he had taken that step into a bottomless abyss.

Masters went out. Monte could hear him talking with his men. Then everything grew still. They were seeking Bab. Presently it appeared that Masters had bethought himself of the unlikely possibility of Bab being in the

cellar a second time; he had it ransacked. After that for an hour Monte heard nothing to indicate where Masters was driving his search. Then came a shout from Bill Badger:

"I say there, Mr. Baron. All right?" "All right, Bill. After all, this crowd represents the law. Let them play out their string. . . ."

"Sure, Mr. Baron." Sin-Badger was laughing. "They're making monkeys out of themselves. But, say, look here: are they treating you all right?"

"Fine." "If not," went on Sin-Badger, "all you got to do is fly a signal from your peak-halyard and I'll pipe all hands. We'll bear down on 'em and board 'em and scuttle 'em and leave 'em with no place to go but Davy Jones . . ."

"Lay off, Sin-Badger! I tell you, leave them alone. As for finding any girl . . ."

Thunderous laughter from Sin-Badger as from Jove himself.

"She's twenty miles off if she's a step," he shouted. "And we know it. Let the fools find out. Well, if you don't need me, I'll take the boys off down to the lower end and we'll begin clearing there."

### As Monte Read

Another hour and another and another. Tom Cable, with his gun across his knees, squatted down on the kitchen step. Jerry came in and sat on his heels in a corner. Monte made himself comfortable on his table, filled his pipe, picked up an old magazine which he had brought here to use in starting a fire and appeared greatly interested in reading. And still at every chance sound he started inwardly, fearing that they were returning, bringing Bab with them. Bab . . . Little Running Water . . . a prisoner in such hands!

"They'll not take her away," he muttered within his soul. "Those infernal crooks would put the thing on her; she'd have no chance. I won't stand for it. There's old Sin-Badger. I'll bet he's somewhere close enough to hear a yell for him. There are the other boys; they'd come on a run . . ."

But when Masters did come in at noon, his face red and angry, a sudden joy leaped up in Monte's heart.

"She's gone," said Masters. "Slipped clean out . . . And it's you fixed things so she could get away. I got a right to take you along and slam you behind the bars where the judge will keep you for a good long time."



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"Think so?" Monte was jeering at him. "Come on then; I'm ready. Let's go."

Bill Badger thrust his face in, saying in a strange choking voice:

"I'm with you, Mr. Baron, if you say the word. . . ."

"Get out, you Bill Badger!" cried Masters. "You're not invited this trip."

"If I just went where I was invited," growled Badger, "I'd miss most of the real parties! What's more I don't take sass off'n any whippersnapper, with a tin star."

"Go easy, Sin-Badger!" admonished Monte hurriedly. "If Masters wants to arrest me, let him. I'll go willingly enough. Go slow, I tell you, Bill; I know what I'm doing. . . ."

"That's what holds me back," Badger admitted grudgingly. "You always do. But . . ."

"Well, Masters?" Monte slipped down from his table, casting his unread magazine aside. "Ready?"

"I told you what I could do," said Masters, and Monte could not quite make him out. "I could take you along. Instead, I'm going to let you go, having bigger game; I can pinch you any time I like. And, having a hunch where to find her. I'm on my way." Monte shrugged. Masters looked at him curiously and then, when it was clear that Monte had nothing to add, he himself offered:

"Having a hunch where to find her, I said. She's beat it and I'm wise to her trail; straight back toward Anthony Farley's. Come ahead, boys; we're on our way."

He swung about and went out. Tom Cable followed him, grinning amicably; Jerry, making a hissing noise eloquent of his disappointment, slunk out at Cable's heels.

Monte, with Sin-Badger at his side, stood on his little front porch and watched them go.

"The lying skunk!" ejaculated Sin-Badger. "As plain a play as you ever saw to throw dirt in your eyes. . . ."

Monte nodded and was thoughtful. To him as to Badger it was obvious that Masters, in explaining so implicitly just exactly where he expected to find Bab, was lying. The natural inference, then, was that he and his men would go up over the ridge, scatter, hide themselves and come back from all directions to spy and wait. Monte grew uneasy; Bab was such a reckless spirit! If she had seen, as he would have been willing to wager that she had, and had heard, as perhaps she had, it would be all of a piece with her careering way to be back at the cabin before the men were more than out of sight. If only he could warn her. . . .

At the top of his voice, hoping that Bab might hear, he shouted after the departing men:

"I've got your game, Masters! I know you won't go far! I'll expect to see you and all your crowd back before an hour's up!"

Masters made no reply for Monte Baron's ears, but his men heard him cursing at every plodding step. But he kept doggedly on. When he and his men were lost to sight Monte turned troubled eyes upon his chief retainer.

"I know," said Badger hurriedly. "I'm wise, Mr. Baron. You don't have to spill over a word to me; I've never asked you a thing yet, have I? I know you are playing a deep game, and I don't try to grab the tiller out of your hands. All you got to do is chart the course; I'll sail straight to Hell's Gate under sealed orders, you say the word!"

"I'm up against it," said Monte un- easily. "You're a gentleman, Sin-Badger! If you can help, I'll let you know."

Bill Badger drew confidentially near; he came so close that Monte had the sensation of being half smothered by his great unwieldy bulk.

"Tell me where she is," he whispered. "I'll make a wide tack, keeping my weather eye open for sharks; I'll spill her the word. Where'll she meet you and when?"

Monte stared at him.

"What on earth are you talking about!"

Badger grinned his wide and know- ing grin.

"I can't help seeing what I see when I see it, can I?" he demanded face- tiously. "I know she was here, last night, don't I, being on the scrimmage when all hands went down into the

ship's hold and she flitted up the com- panionway? And I know she stayed here long enough to have breakfast this morning, don't I? And I know you know where she is, don't I? And you know I'd go beam ends on the rocks before I'd double cross you or a lady friend of yours. . . ."

Monte turned away, gnawing at his lip.

"Where are the boys? Smalley and Andy and Lingard?"

"Down at the lower camp. I gave orders; they're to stick there until notified; to come on the run at the first signal, when I fired off a gun."

"To Fire Two Shots"

"Tell them," said Monte soberly, "if they should see her, they are to pre- tend not to see her. All that I know of her, Bill, is that she is just a kid and two of the devil's own are bound- ing her. I don't believe for one little minute that she or any other girl killed Martin Willoughby."

"Of course not!" agreed Bill Badger, ready to agree with anything Mr. Baron might say.

"As for you," Monte ran on with

sudden inspiration, "suppose you fol- low Masters and his crowd a little way, Bill? If you hurry you can pick them up with your eye by the time you get to the top of the ridge. You've got your gun along; if you see them turn back, or if you get any hint that they are playing a sneak game of creeping around thru the bush to spy on us, fire a couple of shots in the air. If Masters says anything, ask him if a man can't take a shot at a running deer when he pleases."

Sin-Badger, at last given sailing orders, was off like a shot.

"Rest easy," he called back. "I'll undertake not a man of them runs in on you without my knowing and firing the double volley. And, by the way, Mr. Baron, the other boys are in call- ing distance, in case you want 'em. Every man of 'em has got his gun with him and his instructions. And it won't hurt you to remember that they are an able-bodied trio, hand-picked by Wil- liam Badger, seafaring man; every one of 'em ready for battle, murder and sudden death at a cat's wink. . . ."

Then Monte called after him:

(Continued on Page 14)

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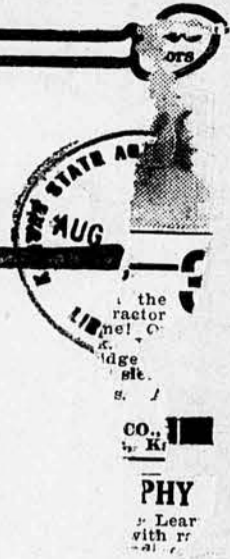
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M K E R S O F T A G O L E N E 

The Maid of the Mountain

Continued from Page 11

...ch for them, Sin-Badger! I'll hem after you in five minutes. hurry; keep Masters' crowd in Badger, beginning to run, made efficiently clumsy salute and disl among the trees, tho for a e he might be heard plowing ight line thru bushy tangles. rned from him, ran back thru and sent forth a long pierc- from the backyard. In its call was comparable to the s upon a Robin Hood bugle: nd Andy and Lingard came

... Smalley! You three follow ver yonder; you'll find him of the ridge; he'll be looking a. Tell him that you will be ed along a line he'll mark for such a fashion that no man come into our valley without one of you seeing. And, when you see, you are to pretend you are shooting a deer and fire two shots close together. Now, run!"

"If I don't quite get you, Mr. Baron ... I guess Bill will?"

"Right!"

"Come on, boys!" cried Smalley. "Step lively!"

Monte watched them go in their turn. Then he stood pondering, perplexed, not certain what step to take. He had done all that he could do to save Bab from surprise. If he could have a word with her, to emphasize his warning. . . . But he did not know exactly where she was, nor did he know that in approaching the big rock she had indicated and going on beyond, seeking her, he would not be playing the part of a traitor, giving a clue to one of the posse that would lead to her discovery.

Monte Baron heard a low, whistled call. It might have been the liquid call of a bird. Or it might have been a cautious signal . . . from Bab! At any other time he would not have noticed it at all. Now he whirled about toward that spot whence it seemed to come. It came again; whatever made it, bird or girl, was hidden just beyond the nearest tangle of bushes. He looked all about him; certainly no man of Master's crowd could be near. He began breaking his way thru the brush. A startled bird flew up, almost beneath his feet. . . . His heart sank. He went on. Then, all of a sudden as was her way, Bab was at his side, smiling with glorious eyes up into his eyes, whispering:

"Gee, you're so kind, Monte! I. . . ."

"Sh! Be careful. They. . . ."

He drew her deeper into the copse. She, in turn, caught his arm, giving it a tight little grateful squeeze.

Not Safe Yet

"Listen; listen, Running Water!" Their hands clung together. "You are not safe yet; they have pretended to go away, back to Farley's cabin. . . ."

"I know; that's where my home would be if . . . if I had any. . . ."

"But they mean to sneak around and come back. I don't see how you can keep out of their hands long, if you stay here. . . ."

"You want me to go . . ."

His hand tightened on hers. If there was one thing in all the world he did not want, it was just that. Right or wrong, he wanted her near.

"No! I want a good talk with you; I want to know everything. I want to help you. But they'll be watching me all the time; Conroy has made them



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believe that you and I have known each other a long time. If we see each other here, they'll know. . . ."

Then it was Bab who whispered: "You're right, Monte. Listen! Can you slip away and meet me at the Eagle's Nest?"

She read in his look that he did not understand. She pointed out to him a pile of dizzy crags, blue thru a haze, commanding a distant ridge.

"It's up there. That's my place. No one knows about it but you and me. Will you come? I can go 'way 'round so they'll never see me. Can you? . . . Will you, Monte?"

"Yes!" he answered eagerly. "Yes, Running Water!"

Bab laughed softly in delight. "You go one way; I'll go another. It'll be fun. Clean at the top, Monte. And, when?"

He looked across the purple distance.

"It will take hours. . . ."

"At sundown, Monte? Will you be there then?"

Thru the silence crashed the reverberating report of a gunshot. They started, both of them tense. A second shot; Bill Badger's signal. . . .

Yes!" cried Monte the second time. "Yes; at sundown. But now. . . ."

"They're coming; I know," said Bab. And yet all the while, she smiled at him triumphantly. "Goodby, Monte. . . . And you might bring some matches; I'm nearly out. . . ."

"Hurry!"

Small need to tell Bab to hurry! Already she was stealing away, going on swift, silent feet, glancing back at him with eyes which danced; eyes filled with delight; eyes brightening now as they had never brightened before. And with a heart beating happily.

Monte hurried back to his cabin.

Then Came Andy

It was a full half hour before any one appeared. Then it was the boy, Andy, running breathlessly, gasping out:

"Bill said to tell you they started sneaking back, all scattered-like. He shot off his gun twice and they stopped. Now they're all together again; we saw 'em talking. . . ."

"Good boy, Andy!" cried Monte warmly. "And good boy, Sin-Bad-Bill! Go back now. Tell Bill that if I don't show up tonight it's all right. I'll have a good talk with him tomorrow. All afternoon he and you and Smalley and Lingard are to keep your eyes peeled."

"Me for it!" shouted Andy, his young cheeks pink with excitement.

Monte, glowing with anticipation, turned back into his cabin. He put a block of matches in his pocket. He rummaged his kitchen; a slab of chocolate fitted a pocket; some dried venison, rolled in a bit of paper went into another pocket. He bethought himself of an old knap-sack; he stuffed it full of odds and ends from his larder. Then he took up his rifle, saw to it that he had plenty of ammunition, and went out thru the back door.

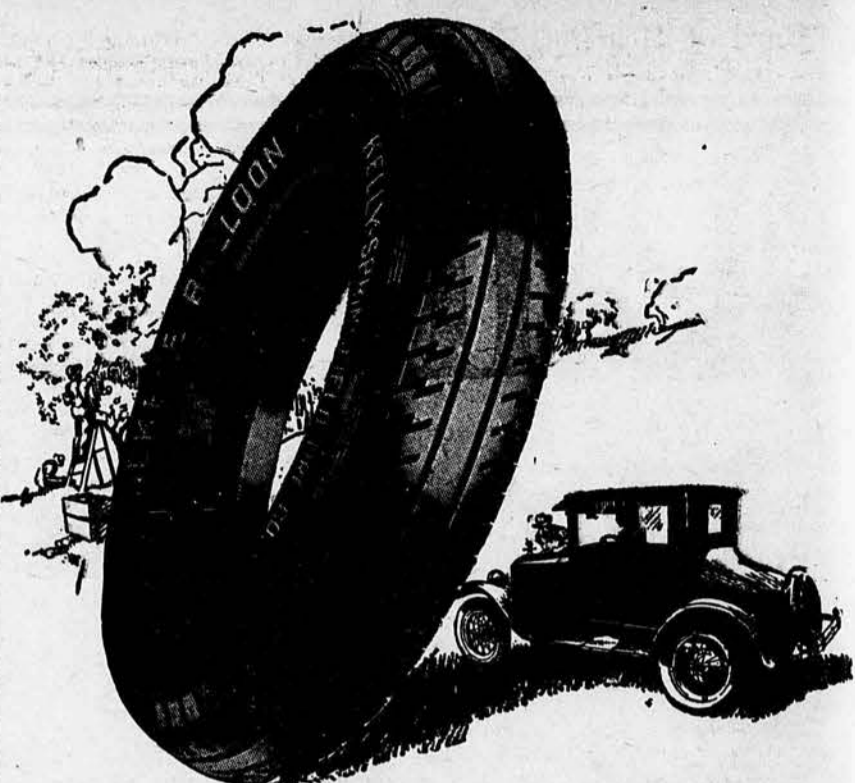
He made sure that he was not being spied on; he was confident that no man of them would come any nearer without his approach having been heralded by a double shot from the watchful, trustworthy old Sin-Badger. He plunged into the forest, in the beginning setting his back on the Eagle's Nest. He felt like a boy on a blood-tingling lark. . . . it was the greatest lark of his life—and it was more than that; far more. Just what was at stake? The successful flight of a half-wild girl whom he did not even know? Or more than that; far more. . . .

Three or four hours, at most, should bring him to the appointed meeting place. Therefore when he had gone up over the first ridge he turned still further to the east, making a zigzag way down the slope, keeping always to the denser growth; mounted a second ridge and went down into the ravine beyond. Thus far he was confident he had not been seen; from this point on there was little danger of any of Masters' men discovering him. So he turned in a wide arc toward Eagle's Nest.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Canadian exchanges are growing facetious about the marriage of a Miss Boot to a Mr. Barefoot.

The reason ideas die quickly in some heads is because they can't stand solitary confinement.



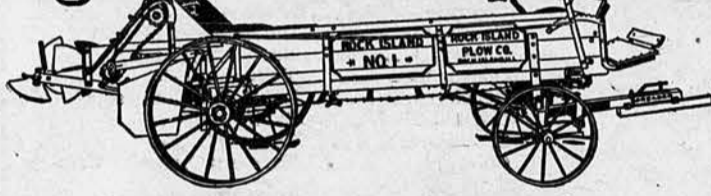
Buckeyes are built in balloon sizes, too

BUCKEYE TIRES, built and guaranteed by Kelly-Springfield, offer generous mileage at low first cost. In low-pressure sizes as well as the regular cord line, Buckeyes will stand up and deliver service. Buckeyes are full size, full ply tires, intended for the man who wants good, dependable tires but who does not need the extra service he would get from the regular, higher-priced Kelly line. See the Kelly dealer. He can sell you Buckeyes at prices that will save you money.

KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRE CO. 250 West 57th Street New York

BUCKEYE TIRES Built by Kelly-Springfield.

Real Up-to-the-Minute Tight Bottom Spreader



Rock Island No. 1 Spreader

Its tight bottom holds the liquid manure and distributes it with the solid, giving you practically the full nourishing value of every bit of manure you handle. Low-down—easy to load—short wheel base—close hitch—all four wheels under the load.—light draft. Oscillating auto-type front axle—wide spread—more links of drive chain in mesh when spreading—chain held away from sprocket positively when not spreading. The spreader without gears—equipped with the famous Great Western continuous ratchet feed—a success for over thirty years.

Write us today for booklet telling what these advantages mean to you. Ask for free booklet M-49.

Rock Island Plow Company - Rock Island, Ill.

## "Hard of Hearing, Eh?"

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

"Hard of hearing" folks please take notice. Perhaps you won't have to "cup" the deaf ear any more. Electricity, the wonder worker of the age, is reaching out to help you.

One of the peculiar things about deafened people is their reluctance to wear any apparatus calculated to call attention to their infirmity. One with poor eyes wears spectacles readily, and I have known vain people to wear blank eye-glasses for the particular purpose of adding an air of distinction. But the deafened person? No, sir. He figures it out that most people associate closely the terms "deaf and dumb," and tho he may have no objection to deafness he vigorously objects to being classed as "dumb."

But the world moves and electricity works wonders. The latest advance is the development of a device that removes the objectionable headband and watch-case receiver from the hearing apparatus. A rheostat regulates the degree of amplification of sound. A small battery that can be held in the palm of the hand or slipped into a pocket supplies the current. There is a hard rubber transmitter that may be clamped into the pocket or some other part of the clothing. The new style receiver is the big improvement. It is so small that it does not extend beyond the external ear, and instead of a headband to clamp it on, arrangement is made that every individual shall be supplied with a hard rubber receiver made from a plaster model of his own external ear canal and fitting so closely that no headband is necessary. All that shows is a hard rubber "something" filling the ear but not extending beyond (just about as a wad of absorbent cotton might show plumb with the ear, but not so objectionable). A small cord extends from it after the style of the hat-cord, with which in olden times the young sport anchored his straw hat, or the black cord that trails from the glasses of distinguished old gentlemen.

There are several new devices to suit differing degrees of deafness. They range in price from \$60 to \$150, the lower priced apparatus being suitable to 75 per cent of "hard of hearing" people. I predict that these electrical improvements will go a long way toward making "hearing apparatus" as popular as spectacles.

## 'Tis Heart Disease?

Please tell all you can about dropsy. Is there more than one kind, and does it come from different things? J. E. M.

There are many causes for dropsy, but the most frequent ones are diseases of the kidney and heart disease. In heart disease it is especially important that the patient lie quiet in bed while the heart has a chance to recuperate. This and proper diet are more important than medicine. Diet and rest are very important in disease of the kidneys, but well-chosen medicines also are very helpful. There is no one medicine to name. It depends on the symptoms the case presents.

## Send Addressed Envelope

I am a man, 48 years old and all run down. I don't feel the "pep" and vigor of a few years ago, and seem to be rather losing out. Please tell me where I can buy a good sex tonic. L. L. D.

I don't think you need medicine. Your chief need is to know how to take care of yourself, what you can do and what not. Some of these things are entirely too intimate to print in our paper. Some time ago I prepared a special letter which I call "Hints to Men of Fifty." If you will send a stamped, addressed envelope I will see that you get a copy.

## A Reducing Fad?

My wife is considerably overweight, and as a result she is so tired and sleepy by nightfall, regardless of how little or how much work she does, that many opportunities for discussion and companionship are lost. She is especially fond of potatoes, bacon and gravy and butter. Altho I have employed her time and again in the interest of our domestic happiness to reduce by eating less of such foods, the taste of them seems to overcome her desire to reduce. Personally, I eat no meat of any kind. I live on milk, eggs, cereals, fruits and all kinds of vegetables, fats in moderation and employ normal weight and strength, and I do not think it is too much to ask my wife to reform her diet and make it conform more nearly to mine, do you? B. S.

Nowadays almost every woman who

weighs over 95 is "reducing." That's foolish, too. A woman doctor who is herself of the fat, fair and 40 classification wrote an entertaining book some time ago telling how she managed to eat the things she loved and yet keep down her weight. It costs only \$1. I will give you the title and where you can get it if you will send a stamped, addressed envelope.

## To Show "Big Teams"

BY C. G. ELLING

Men who drive but six horses in field work plow 6 acres, double disk 18 acres, or seed to small grain 25 acres a day. The same man, when he knows how, can drive 12 or 18 horses or mules and do two or three times as much work a day.

This is not theory. It is present day practice, and for years its practical value has been proved conclusively in the actual farm operations of thousands of farmers in Oregon, Washington and Montana.

The secret of success is in the eveners used and the "tying in" and "bucking back" system, which is hard to explain in writing, but instantly understood when seen in actual operation.

To acquaint farmers generally with these home made eveners and practical methods of hitching and driving large teams, the Extension Department of the Kansas State Agricultural College will

give 13 demonstrations. The "big team" hitches are practical and applicable in every part of the state.

The Horse Association of America has employed J. J. Peak, who, in co-operation with the Extension Division, will give these demonstrations in Kansas. The dates and places of these demonstrations are as follows:

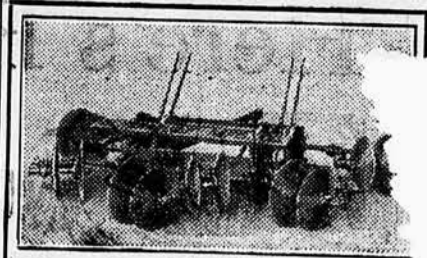
County	Town	Co. Agts.	Date
Wilson	Frederia	C. E. Agnew	Aug. 12
Marion	Marion	Earl C. Smith	Aug. 14
Riley	Manhattan	S. D. Capper	Aug. 16
Jackson	Holton	H. F. Tagge	Aug. 18
Washington	Washington	J. V. Hepler	Aug. 20
Cloud	Concordia	L. F. Neff	Aug. 21
Barton	Great Bend	R. E. Williams	Aug. 23
Comanche	Coldwater	H. E. Ratcliffe	Aug. 25
Clark	Ashland	R. R. McFadden	Aug. 27
Ness	Ness City	Geo. Sidwell	Aug. 30
Sherman	Goodland	Nell Rucker	Sept. 1
Cheyenne	St. Francis	E. B. Brunson	Sept. 2
Decatur	Oberlin	S. H. Howard	Sept. 3

(Voc. Instr.)

## For Peanuts \$2 to \$3

Some farmers in the vicinity of Arkansas City, got an idea that peanuts should make money for them this year so in the spring they planted some. Now the report comes that they are "sitting pretty." The market price for peanuts, according to R. H. Rhodes, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, is \$2 a bushel, and good seed peanuts brought as high as \$3 a bushel this spring.

There can't be a revolution in America. Not enough people are mad about the same thing.



## 3—Bust 3 Ridges—

Speed up your work with the Schermuly 2 or 3-row Tractor Ridge Buster—a wheel machine! Changed for 2 or 3-row work, make a 2-row horse wheel ridge and the original Ellinwood disc set.

Write today for particulars. Wanted. THE SCHERMULY MFG. CO., 812 N. Wichita, Wichita, Ks.



## LEARN TELEGRAPHY

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## Buy Direct

and SAVE MONEY on your saddle by getting manufacturer's prices. Send for our FREE illustrated catalog.

THE WESTERN SADDLE MFG. CO., 1651 Larimer St., Denver, Col.

*"Believe me, I'd have one today!"*



FEW YEARS ago a retired corn belt farmer drove leisurely along the Lincoln Highway. For pastime he began to count and watch the McCormick-Deering Corn Pickers as they gathered in the corn. At every hand men and boys were harvesting the crop in quick, modern fashion.

After the twenty-fifth picker had been counted the retired farmer could hold his enthusiasm no longer. He broke out with: "Through all my farming years corn picking was the one job I hated most. A long, hard tussle that usually wound up in snow and bitter cold. Every bushel went into the crib with a scoop shovel and a sigh of relief. The only good thing about the whole job was the big oyster supper we had each year to celebrate a full crib and the end of a hard fall's work. We always felt that a celebration was in order.

"Many's the time I've wished for a machine that could do the work faster and better than I could. But that's

where I missed out—I quit before they got onto the market. But believe me, I'd have one today—quick!"

Each year more thousands of these corn pickers are going to work in the Corn Belt. Shrewd farmers are watching them at work and they are buying them. Life-long dreams of relief from hand husking are being realized. Excessive hired labor charges are being avoided. Corn is being harvested faster, cheaper, and with less worry over the weather. In short, the McCormick-Deering Corn Picker is doing for corn picking what the reaper did in grain harvesting nearly 100 years ago.

The corn picker is something that you can have that your father was denied. Take advantage of it. Make it a point to see this machine at your dealer's store. Talk with owners. Write to us for a catalog. Make plans ahead of the rush season to let this efficient machine harvest your corn.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY  
606 S. Michigan Ave. OF AMERICA Chicago, Ill.  
(Incorporated)

*Hand Husking Is Out of Date — the*  
**McCORMICK-DEERING**  
*CORN PICKER Is the Thing Today!*

# Here's Fun For Every Boy and Girl



**R**—is for Robin,  
With pretty red breast,  
And blue speckled eggs  
In a neat little nest;

In summer or winter  
The Robin will sing  
That brightest and best  
At the coming of spring.

## Julia Has Many Pets

I am 15 years old and in the eighth grade. The name of our school is Shenandoah. I live on a 120-acre farm, 1½ miles from school and 4 miles from town. I walk to school. I have three brothers and two sisters. For pets I have one cat, one dog, two calves, five Bantam chickens and one saddle-horse named Pet. I would like to hear from some of the boys and girls of my age. Julia Skalla. Redvale, Colo.

## What is Water?

"Describe water, Johnny," said the teacher.

"Water," explained Johnny, "is white fluid that turns black when you put your hands in it."

## Goes to Mosier School

I am 9 years old and in the fourth grade. I have five brothers and one sister. I walk 2½ miles to school. The name of my school is Mosier school. I have two goats. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me. I will answer every letter I get. Hoxie, Kan. Tommy Mosier.

## Word Square Puzzle

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

1. Money; 2. Part in singing; 3. To cease; 4. Anticipation.

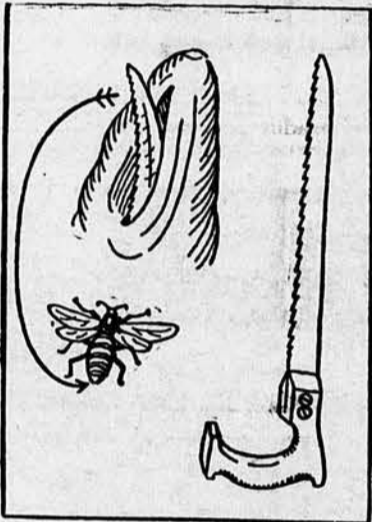
The problem is to fill the above rows of dashes with words which will read the same across the columns as

down the columns. The definitions of the words to be supplied are given below the dashes. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers. Address Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

## Goes to School in Bus

I am 8 years old and in the fourth grade. I go 2½ miles to school. I go in a bus. Our school is a consolidated school. I do not have any brothers or sisters. For pets I have two dogs named Dude and Rover and a cat named Pretty Eyes. I have a saddle horse named Bill. My teacher's name is Miss La Plant. I like her very much. Milton, Kan. Henrietta Rowan.

## Living Inventions by Gaylord Johnson



The Saw of the Saw-Fly

"Nature," wrote M. P. Huber, the great naturalist, "seems everywhere to have anticipated the inventions of which we boast." Nowhere is there a more striking example than the saw of the saw-fly. This remarkable tool is carried in a sheath within the abdomen of the insect, from which it is protruded at will.

Its use is to cut grooves in the

stems of rose, raspberry, currant and other bushes. In the slits thus cut are planted the eggs of the saw-fly. Therefore only the female insect is provided with a saw.

The saw of this tiny mechanic is put in motion in the same way as a carpenter's hand-saw, supposing the tendons attached to its base to form the handle, and the muscles which work it to be the hand of the carpenter. But the carpenter can work only one saw at a time, whereas each of these flies is furnished with two, equal and similar, which it operates at the same time—one being advanced while the other is drawn back. The two saws are, however, placed in close contact, and, both working together, produce but a single slit in the bark of the twig.

One wonders how many of man's inventions were obtained thru observing similar devices already used by Nature. It is not likely that man received many suggestions in this way, for Nature is so rich in good models that he would have developed his mechanical conveniences far sooner and less painfully if he had turned to her for his training in invention.

## Evelyn Writes to Us

I am 12 years old and in the seventh grade. My teacher's name is Miss Chrisman. I go ¼ mile to school. There are three girls and one boy in my class. There are 13 pupils in the school I go to. I have one brother 3 years old. His name is Robert. For pets I have two little kittens named Alice Blue and Millie.

Evelyn Tracy Smith. Hartford, Kan.

## Pat A Cake

Pat a cake, pat a cake Baker's man  
My mother sang to me.

So I will mother, as fast as I can  
When I am big, you see.

I'll pat it and prick it as I have been told

And mark it with T so big and bold,  
And then I will serve it piping hot  
All brown and steaming out of the pot.

## Enjoys Young Folks' Page

My teachers' names are Miss De-Keaker and Mr. Nelson. I hope to be in high school next year. I have to go 2½ blocks to school. My mother is teaching school. My father is half owner in The Two Buttes Garage. It

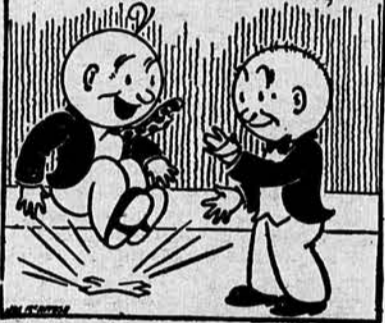
is the largest garage here. I enjoy the children's page and would like to have some of the boys and girls write to me. Two Buttes, Colo. Oma Beasley.

## A NEW TRICK TO TRY



First put a rubber band on your hand, as shown in the illustration, then try to get it off following these rules:

The hand must not touch anything while you are trying to free it from the rubber band. The right hand must not assist in getting the rubber off by twisting the fingers or contracting the muscles of the other hand.



## Try These on the Family

I have hands, but no fingers; no bed, but a tick. A clock.

What is always behind time? The back of a clock.

Why does a clock never strike 13? It hasn't the face to do so.

Why is cold cream like a good chap-eron? Because it keeps off the chaps.

Why is a child with a cold in its head like a February blizzard? It blows, it snows (it blows its nose).

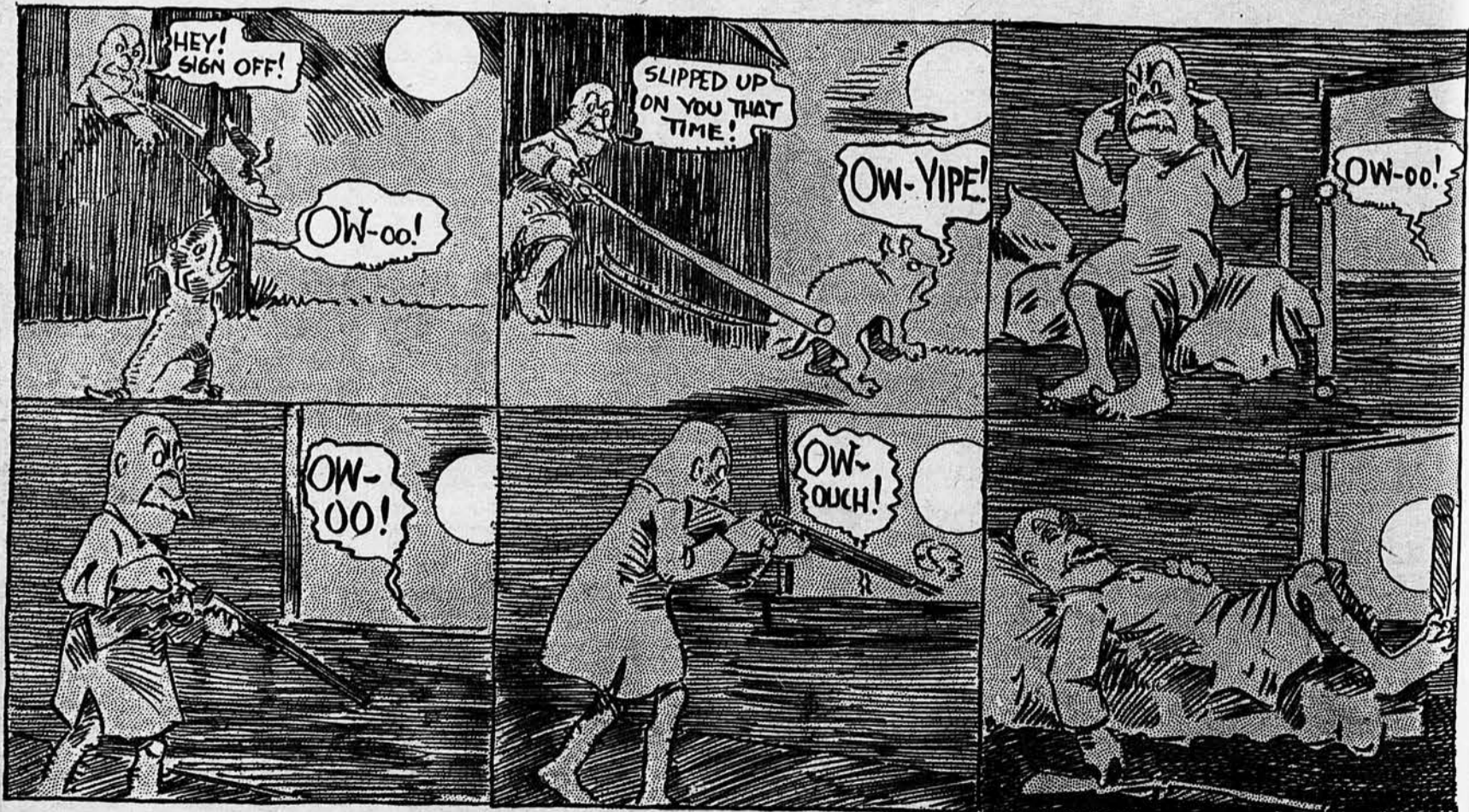
Why is a Freshman like a telescope? He is easily drawn out, seen thru and shut up.

When is a man like a snake? When rattled.

Why does more corn grow in crooked rows than in straight ones? Because there are more crooked rows.

Why is a crow? Caws.

Why is a tin can tied to a dog's tail like death? Because it's bound to a cur (occur).



The Hoovers—Dog Days—and Dog Nights!



### Clubs Had Birthday Party

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN

A Capper Pig and Poultry Club meeting at the home of Mrs. Lottie Parsons, Anness, Kan., also was a birthday party. Mrs. Parsons celebrated her birthday by inviting the Capper clubs of Sedgwick county to spend the day with her family. She is a member of the Capper Poultry Club and has the farm flock entered in the mothers' department. Carol and Ramon, her two oldest children, are club members, too. Carol is enrolled in the baby chick division, and Ramon in the pig club. Carol also is leader of the pep club. Many visitors were present, and such topics as financing club work, starting chicks, selecting pigs, the big meeting during the Kansas Free Fair in Topeka, and others were discussed.

One of the best things about this meeting was that folks became acquainted with their fellow boosters across the county. Now they know one another better, and the work can be made more interesting.

Besides a good dinner we had ice-cream, and it was served in cones. The boys and the club manager played several games of horse shoe, and the Parsons have a swing for the girls. Besides games for the children there were good times for the grown ups.

Meetings of pep clubs over the state are very successful this year. In Lyon county, the club folks and their friends got together at the home of George Hellmer for one of their meetings. There were between 30 and 40 folks

in Kansas Farmer in which members of Capper clubs will list their purebred pigs and chickens. The addresses of all breed club members who have stock for sale will be given, so folks who wish to buy can write to them. Club members should co-operate with the club manager to make this late summer sale one that club members as well as buyers can appreciate. They can do this by selecting the stock they wish to sell early, and then fill out the cards they have from the club manager, and get them back to him.

The fellow who misses the big pep meeting at the Kansas Free Fair in Topeka probably will have a long face when his teammates get back to their homes from the meeting and begin to tell him about the good times they had. We hope there will be very few who have to miss this big September meeting. Really the members will enjoy a trip to Topeka, and all the Free Fair, and the Capper club entertainment and banquet will be extra. We want every member and all his friends to come.

### Buy Smut Treaters

Eleven Gray county farmers solved the wheat smut control problem last season by co-operative purchase of two machines for giving the copper carbonate dust treatment. The machines were purchased at the suggestion of L. M. Knight, county agent and A. L. Clapp, district county agent leader. One group, composed of E. J. Burkhart, George Hollenbak, H. Brubaker, John Englert and W. C. Parker treated enough seed for members to plant 1,300



Club Members and Guests at a Meeting of the Lyon County Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs. This Meeting Was Held at the George Hellmer Home

present and 12 of them were members of either Capper Pig Club or Capper Poultry Club. There are four mothers enrolled in the Capper Poultry Club, one father in the Father and Son contest of the pig club, nine boys and girls in the poultry club and one boy in the pig club. These folks are planning a picnic for August 15.

Old swine breeders can tell you about the danger of pigs lying in water that is not shaded. Sometimes the watering trough is in a part of the pen where the sun shines brightly. Hogs frequently lie in the trough after they have finished drinking, especially when they are very warm. Or the trough often is upset and the hogs wallow in the water that is spilled. They take this way of cooling themselves rather than finding shade, and their choice is made with lack of sense and good judgment. Many times the hog that tries to cool itself in the hot sun dies in the attempt, and sometimes whole herds are overheated when they pile up around a trough which sits in the sun. Watering hogs in the shade is best.

Soon an advertisement is to appear



Early Methods

acres. The cost of the machine divided among the members was \$13.20 apiece.

The other group composed of Ray Borland, George Johnson, Leo Borland, J. S. Lupton, L. R. Borland and F. C. Walker treated seed for 1,240 acres. The cost of the machine was \$11 apiece. The copper carbonate dust method is the most satisfactory way of treating seed wheat for smut. Some kind of machine in which the seed and dust can be thoroly mixed is necessary. These Gray county farmers chose to buy the commercial machine altho homemade tractors are satisfactory.

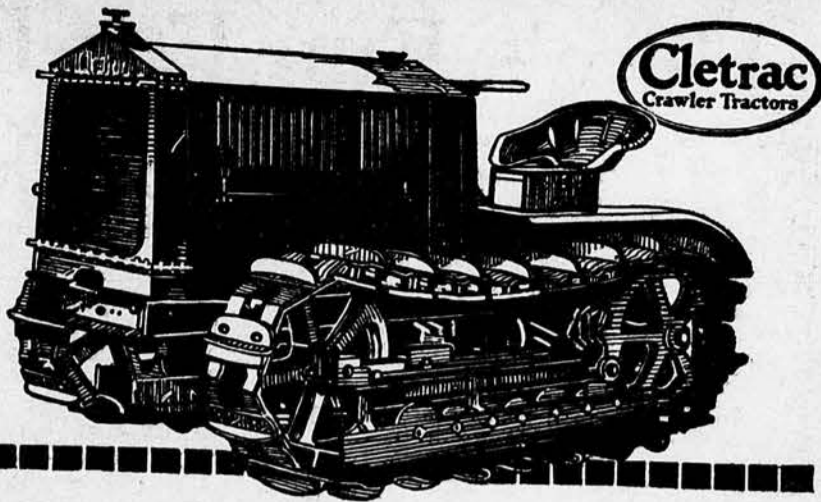
In view of the determination of elevators and millers to buy smutty wheat on a loss off basis, it will be even more advantageous to treat seed this season. Smut causes a loss in yield which is many, many times more than the few cents an acre required for prevention. Furthermore where dockage is practiced for smut infested wheat the loss is still greater. A campaign is under way to make dockage for smut universal at all wheat buying points.

### What War Did to Germany

Germany today is not the Germany of 1914. It has lost 13 per cent in territory and 10 per cent in population including the kaiser and some of his seven sons—as a result of the war, and these figures are now accepted as reasonably accurate and final. Yet they do not include Germany's lost colonies. German authorities say Germany lost by the war, 25 per cent of her coal, 75 per cent of her iron ore, 68 per cent of her brass, 16 per cent of her wheat and rye acreage and 18 per cent of her potato production, besides 89 per cent of her merchant fleet. Some shrinkage there—especially of brass.

### Dog Nurses Two Coyotes

Carl Linck of Elmdale has a dog that is nursing two coyote puppies, which were captured recently.



## Two Big Announcements

**NOW EFFECTIVE!**  
**\$100.00**  
Price Reduction  
on Model K Cletrac

MODEL "K," the 3-plow Cletrac Crawler Tractor was added to the Cletrac line one year ago. The response from farmers, orchardists, road contractors, and State Highway departments was immediate. This powerful tractor won instant favor everywhere—because it offered what was unquestionably the greatest improvement in tractor design and construction that has taken place in the past ten years.

With steadily increasing production a price reduction of \$100 has been made possible. See this better tractor at once. Write for name of nearest dealer and descriptive literature.

**NOW READY!**  
Model A Cletrac  
**30-45 H.P.**

MODEL "A," the larger Cletrac Crawler Tractor—built for the farmer with unusual power requirements and particularly for road construction and general industrial service—is now ready. Six-cylinder motor—30 H. P. at draw-bar—45 H. P. at power pulley. Simple, powerful, dependable—a duplicate in design of the successful Model "K," built in larger size and with corresponding increase of power and capacity.

THE CLEVELAND TRACTOR COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio

Please send full details of Cletrac and name of nearest dealer.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_

### Own a DICKEY Glazed Hollow TILE SILO

Limited pastures, late corn and excessive hay prices—that's a combination this year that will make silage a real money crop! A Dickey Glazed Hollow Tile Silo will solve your silage problems now and for the rest of your life. Scientifically designed and reinforced every 12 inches in height with heavy steel rods. Made to withstand every attack of the elements. Never will wobble, collapse or blow down. No plastering or repair expense. Acid resisting and moisture proof. Will not swell, shrink, crumble, crack.

Thousands of Dickey Silos in use. We will send list of owners. Ask their opinions.

**LOW PRICES**  
Direct From Factory  
Low factory prices on Dickey Silos for a limited time. This is the year of years to have a silo. Get the best—a Dickey Silo costs less in the long run. Send for FREE catalog, low prices and further particulars. Write today. Ask for catalog A.

**W. S. DICKEY CLAY MFG. CO.**  
KANSAS CITY, MO.  
Established 1885

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Combined Press and Engine  
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All cuts and sores should have prompt treatment. To prevent serious infection and insure quick healing, use

**Dr. LeGear's Antiseptic Healing Powder**

A dry dressing in handy, sifter-top cans. Guaranteed to give satisfaction. Use full can. If not satisfied, your dealer will refund your money.

**Dr. LeGear's Fly Chaser**

brings immediate relief to livestock from irritating flies, gnats and mosquitoes. Rid animals and barns of these pests.

Ask Your Dealer for **Dr. LeGear's Remedies**  
**Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Co., St. Louis**

You can be quickly cured, if you

## STAMMER

Send 10 cents for 288-page book on Stammering and Stuttering, "Its Cause and Cure." It tells how I cured myself after stammering 20 yrs. E. N. Bogus, 5340 Bogus Bldg., 1147 N. Ill. St., Indianapolis

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Gentlewoman, 1 year .....  
Good Stories, 1 year ..... **98c**  
American Needlewoman, 1 year .....  
Capper's Farmer, 1 year ..... For All 5

This big special Club Offer is good for a limited time. Save Money by sending your Order Now!

Order Special Club No. F-150  
**CAPPER'S FARMER, Topeka, Kan.**

# For Speeding Hot Days

By Mary Mason Wright

**W**HEN the long summer afternoon hours seem to stretch ahead like an eternity, and you've drunk just about all the water you can drink, and that in the jug is lukewarm anyway, there's nothing that will make the sun take a dash for the horizon with quite as much dispatch as a couple of glasses of cold nippy fruit juice fresh from the ice box, and lacking just enough of being icy to be safe to drink in the hot sun."

According to this farmer's testimony, if it is true that the way to a man's heart is thru his stomach, then a short cut worth trying is the cold drink way.

By keeping on hand a supply of fruit sirups, it is surprising how easily the cooling drinks may be prepared. Sirups may be made at odd moments or whenever the materials are at hand.

**LEMON SIRUP**—This is the basis of most summer beverages. To make it use 2 pounds sugar to 1 pint water and the juice of a dozen lemons. Place the sugar and water in a kettle with the rind of 3 lemons. Boil to a rather thick sirup. Remove from the fire and add the lemon juice. Boil for a few minutes and pour into bottles or jars for future use.

This sirup may be used by diluting, to make a drink in itself, or to enrich the flavor of some other fruit drink.

**RASPBERRY AND BLACKBERRY SIRUP**—Boil a pound of granulated sugar with 1 cup water, for 15 minutes. Add 2 cups raspberry or blackberry juice from crushed berries, and let it simmer to a thick sirup.

**RED CHERRY AND CURRANT SIRUPS**—These are made in the same way except that the sugar is added to the fruit juice and no water is used.

**BLACKBERRY BEVERAGE**—This is made by combining 1 part blackberry juice, 1 part ginger ale, and 1 part cold water. Sweeten to taste.

**UNCOOKED RASPBERRY JUICE**—This makes an especially nice drink. Crush the berries and squeeze out the juice. To a pint of this add ½ cup lemon sirup, 1 cup pineapple juice and 3 pints of water, or enough to make the desired strength. Sweeten to taste.

**RHUBARB DELIGHT**—Stew a quart of red or pink rhubarb which has been cut up into bits, in 1 quart of water. Then strain out the juice and add 1½ cups lemon sirup. The juice of 1 or 2 oranges, or ½ cup pineapple juice will add much to this. Add enough cold water to make it of the desired strength.

**APPLEADE**—Use equal parts of apple juice and grape juice. Flavor with mint extract obtained by pouring boiling water over mint leaves and allowing it to simmer for a few minutes. A stick of cinnamon may be added to this. Sweeten

to taste and add ice cold water. If you do not have grape juice any other fruit juice may be substituted.

If you live where spearmint and peppermint abound, you are in luck for they combine well with and enrich many of the fruit flavors.

**MINT BEVERAGE**—Make a quart of strong lemonade then add a pint of ginger ale. Bruise a dozen sprigs of mint and add this to the mixture. Let stand until it has flavored the whole. If it is too strong add water. Chill before serving.

**TEA PUNCH**—Add to each quart of tea infusion 1½ cups lemon sirup and ¼ cup orange juice. Chill and add 1 quart cold water. One can add some thin slices of orange or lemon to this, or a few berries. If the sirup does not make this sweet enough, some plain sugar sirup should be added.

**AN OLD FASHIONED HARVEST DRINK**—Steep a bunch of sassafras in a quart of water 10 minutes. Strain, sweeten to taste and add a cup of raspberry or blackberry sirup and a cup of the juice. Flavor with a little lemon, either juice or sirup, and dilute with 2 pints of soda water or ice water.

**CHERRY CIDER**—Add a pint of sweet elder or apple juice to a pint of cherry juice. Add sugar and water to taste. Some whole cherries and a few mint leaves will add to the appearance of the drink.

**COFFEE** is often preferred as a basis for a cold drink, and here is a good recipe for a cooling coffee beverage. To a pint of percolated or strained coffee, add the beaten yolks of 2 eggs, ¼ cup sugar, and ¼ cup cream. Cook in a double boiler until it thickens on the spoon. Cool and chill. Fill glasses ¼ full of this mixture and finish filling with either ice or charged water. Top the glasses with whipped cream.

Milk added to fruit sirups makes a very tasty and nourishing drink. The best proportions to use in such a combination are: ¾ glass rich milk to 2 tablespoons fruit sirup. However this may be varied according to the sweetness desired. One must be careful not to get a drink too sweet as too much sugar not only detracts from natural flavors but also lessens cooling qualities.

The following milk and fruit combinations are good:

Milk, raspberry or strawberry sirup, 1 egg to each pint of milk, and finish filling the glasses with water. Shake well before serving.

Milk, orange sirup, egg and water.

Milk, chocolate sirup, egg and water.

Raisin juice, lemon sirup and either the beaten white of an egg or an equal quantity of cream.

The egg may be omitted from all of these combinations but it adds to the nourishing qualities of the drink. It is especially desirable for drinks for the sick.

## Short Cuts Around the House

By Our Readers

**A**LL 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 Shovel for the Youngsters

**A**LMOST every child likes to dig in the sand or dirt, yet it is often a problem to keep a shovel for him, as the toy ones are rather frail for rough usage. One parent purchased a tourist's shovel for his children. This tool is strongly made and has a short handle—just the thing for the husky youngsters to use in their play.

Kearny County. Bessie L. McClurkin.

### Curtains for Kitchen Cupboards

**M**Y KITCHEN had a built-in cupboard which required a curtain. Cloth curtains would spread in every breeze and get too near the stove or slop pail or carefully wipe all dust from a convenient window. I bought a roller window shade and cut it to the desired width. When at work this curtain can be rolled up out of the way and later drawn down and secured by a couple of loops which I sewed near the ends of the hem.

Lyon County. Josephine Coffeen.

### For a Heavy Lampwick

**W**HEN a new lampwick is too large for the burner, it catches and will not turn up easily. Instead of buying a new wick or cutting the old one down at the side, which only makes more trouble by raveling, try this way. Draw two or three threads from the middle of the wick. This

will ease out the fullness and the wick will turn readily.

Josephine H. Coffeen.

Lyon County.

## Rejuvenate Your Light Silk Hose

**N**OWADAYS nearly all women wear the fashionable light colored silk hose. But what becomes of your hose that are in odd colors so they cannot be matched with mending floss, after tiny holes begin to appear in the heels?

I have found two ways of making mine last longer. When they first begin to show wear, I

run a small tuck across the back of the stocking foot, just where the heel starts into the sole. This is not uncomfortable, and brings the wear on a fresh spot. However, even with this precaution, sooner or later the first holes will appear in the heels. These stockings then are laid away until I have two or three pairs of them in the same condition. Then they are carefully dyed black, with a reliable brand of dye, following instructions closely.

Everyone knows it is easier to mend black hose so the darns will not show, than to mend colors, and everyone has need of black hose. They are always in good taste. No one would ever guess that the dyed hose were not originally black, and by following this method I never have to try to match mending floss for light hose, and always have a supply of good black ones. My light colored sport hose (cotton or lisle) and everyday stockings are treated in the same way.

Kiowa Co., Colorado. Nelle Portrey Davis.

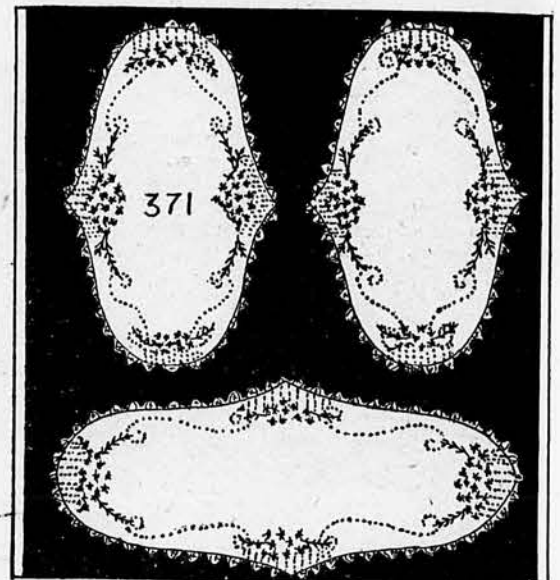
## New Ways with Tanglefoot

**T**O MAKE tanglefoot, take equal parts of resin and castor oil. Melt together and spread on thick paper about 2 inches wide and 24 inches long. Spread both sides and be sure to get the edges all covered as the flies light there to investigate. Hang the lengths from the ceiling. Strings dipped in the mixture and hung about will also catch flies quite efficiently as flies like to roost on strings.

Coal oil is a good tanglefoot solvent. Pottawatomie County. Mrs. Murray E. Rice.

## Old Stitches on New Pieces

**D**AISIES and French knots and lace—what a combination to delight the nimble needle worker! Then, too, is the prospect of a delightful addition to her hope box or household linens. This vanity set is stamped on white Indian head muslin. The daisies are to be embroidered in three shades of copper and blue with yellow French



knots in the centers. The leaves are to be worked in light green and the scrolls in black French knots. The addition of hemstitching and a narrow lace edge will set off the unique shape of these doilies. Price stamped with floss for embroidering 70 cents. Order by No. 371, from the Fancy Work Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Toes stubbed in the dark cellar and a scramble for matches in the middle of the night won't happen if a little electric flashlight is kept handy.

# Love Casts Out Fear

By Ethel Whipple Crooks

**J**IMMIE was naturally a nervous, rather timid child. Thunder frightened him, but if held in mother's arms he grew calm. Sometimes a mouse would crawl up from the basement and he could hear it gnawing or moving inside the walls. The fact that it was out of sight fired his imagination, and the noise filled him with fear. Once mother took him to the attic and as they entered the door a mouse quickly scampered away. This added to his terror, and when he heard a mouse or any sound he could not understand he would run to mother and catch hold of her dress, exclaiming "Mou! mou!" He was afraid to go to the bathroom alone because there might be a mouse in the room, tho there never was.

Mother talked to him about the little mice, how small, how harmless, how afraid of us, and when she could catch one in a trap showed it to him and let him handle it. He never showed any fear of the dead one, but could not get away from the fear of something he could hear but not see.

As soon as he became old enough to understand the words, mother began to lean over his pillow at bedtime and breathe a little prayer that God would take care of her boy and help him to be a good boy and grow up into a good man. It was not long until he began to say, "I don't know how to pray." Then he learned to pray with mother. "Bless us and take care of us, bless Charles (brother), bless daddy, and grandma." "Bless," explained the mother, "means love." Soon he memorized the little prayer:

"Dear Father, hear our prayer,  
As we lie down to rest.  
It is Thy little child  
Who cometh to be blest."

The habit of prayer has helped him more than any other thing to overcome his childish fears. Now he never is afraid to go to bed and never wants a light. "I always feel that God is near me in bed," he said once. Gradually he has overcome the fear of the unknown.

# August Hints of Autumn



2712—"And still the flare holds sway" as is evident in this charming sport model. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

2718—A delightful frock for the junior who is planning her wardrobe for school is shown here. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

2390—A Charming and Comfortable Housedress for the Mature Woman. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

2352—Sonny is very particular about the cut of his "Sunday go to Meetin's" but a suit like this is pretty sure to please on account of the suspenders which are much like dad's. Sizes 2, 4 and 6 years.

2420—A Handy Coverall Apron for Use in the Kitchen this Fall. Sizes small, medium and large.

2724—A simple and becoming sport dress. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust.

2165—A Comfortable Step-in Suit. Sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure.

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

ways is safe to follow the suggestions of nature for that season. The prevailing autumn colors are browns, orange, greys, dark greens and reds. Buying before any of the new shades are out, it is best to select your color from among the autumn staples.

## Decorated Ice Cream

Please suggest some dainty way for serving ice cream for a women's club. I cannot afford to buy fancy brick ice cream.—Mrs. H. S.

A pleasing way to serve ice cream is to buy it in quart containers, tear away the container by unwrapping the paper beginning where the seam comes to the top. This leaves the ice cream in cylindrical shape. Cut it crosswise into four pieces. Cut each piece across the center so as to serve eight people with each quart. Lay on the plate straight side down, pour chocolate sauce over it and place a cherry or marshmallow on top.

## Easing Up Laundering

IS THERE any woman who is not eager to save herself as much washing and ironing as possible? A big factor in this line is the rubber apron. It is now being made in all styles from the plain, cover-all kitchen apron to the fancy, ruffle-edged one for afternoon tea. Even little sister can have one just her size and as dainty as she is.

Have one apron hanging in a convenient place in your kitchen and slip it on when you are preparing vegetables or doing any similar task. You also will find one convenient to wear when bathing the baby.

Of course, rubber aprons will become soiled, too, but they are quickly and easily washed. Lay them on the table and wipe with a cloth dipped in warm, soapy water. Rinse with clear water and leave on the table until dry.

These aprons are quite durable, but when you are ready to discard one, make little sister an apron or two from the best parts, binding with bias tape.

Ellen Saverley Peters.

## 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.

## Canning Pamphlet Helps

I never have had any luck getting my corn to stay canned, but it is so good this year that I would like to try again. Please send me your tried and trusty recipe for canning it.—Mrs. G. O. E.

I am sorry you forgot to send me your name but if you or any of our other readers who are interested in canning, will send me your names and a 2-cent stamp I will be glad to send you our canning leaflet which contains complete instructions for canning fruit and vegetables by the new hot pack method. Write to Farm Home Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

## Finish for Circular Skirts

What is the best way to finish the bias seams on a circular skirt?—Mrs. F. D.

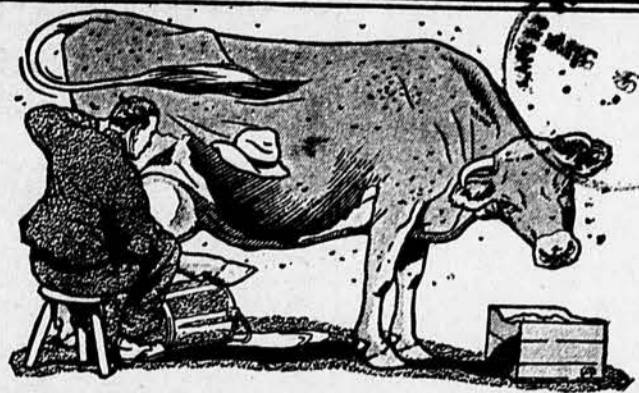
If the material is soft a French seam made by sewing close to the edge on the right side, trimming the seam, turning and sewing on the wrong side, is the best way to make a finished seam that will not sag. On less pliable material use the bound seam.

## Autumn Colors

Can you tell me what color would be best to get for a fall dress?—Marie S.

It is difficult to tell this early in the season what colors will be worn this fall. Black is always a safe bet if one can wear it. Then, too, one al-

OUR fall fashion catalog is just out and is brim full of interesting new designs for the fall and winter wardrobe. Garments are pictured for every occasion—morning, afternoon and evening wear. Junior styles are not the least important part of the display. Address orders for the catalog to Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. The price is 15 cents or 25 cents for a pattern and the catalog.



## Dr. Hess Fly Chaser makes cows milkable

They relax. They let down. You get the last drop. It is long lasting.

Dr. Hess Fly Chaser has the odor of the pines. Because of this odor it serves a threefold purpose:

First—It is the most effective fly and mosquito repellent known to science—quick in action, long lasting.

Second—It is an excellent disinfectant. Therefore, while it is keeping the flies away, it is also destroying the disease germs that attack your cow's body—disinfecting your barns, and injecting into the atmosphere a most healthful odor.

Third—No herd sprayed with Dr. Hess Fly Chaser ever suffers from warbles, which cause a great annual loss to dairymen and farmers.

It does not blister—does not stain the hair—does not taint milk. Applied to the hands and face, it keeps the mosquitoes away.

If Dr. Hess Fly Chaser does not prevent the milk slump, make your cows milkable in fly-time, save your horse-flesh all summer long, it will not cost you one cent.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Inc., Ashland, Ohio

## 50% Intend to Buy De Laval Separators and Milkers

INFORMATION recently published in a report of an investigation among the 250,000 subscribers of THE DAIRY FARMER, owned by E. T. Meredith, of Des Moines, Iowa, former Secretary of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, gives an interesting idea as to the present and future use of cream separators and milking machines.

Of the DAIRY FARMER subscribers using cream separators and milkers

41.98% own De Laval Separators  
16.51% own De Laval Milkers

Of those expecting to buy new cream separators or milking machines, as reported in this DAIRY FARMER investigation,

52.08% expect to buy De Laval Separators  
50.00% expect to buy De Laval Milkers

Think of it! As many of these people expect to buy De Laval Separators and Milkers as all other makes put together. Why? Because they must think De Laval's are the best.

If there is any doubt about the kind of separator or milker you should buy, see your De Laval Agent or write the nearest office below, so that we may point out to you the advantages of owning a De Laval.

## The De Laval Separator Company

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after three years' tests, because that is the one treater that you can't get grain through without every kernel being thoroughly coated, one official expert said. Another official just said: We purchased another machine for testing purposes but find it will not give a uniform coating of the berries and we are recommending only Calkins Machines. Kansas farmers are buying carloads of Calkins Treaters because they are built right, priced right and indispensable with the coming of smut. Did you see Calkins Treaters demonstrated on the Wheat Special Train? Select your machine from the full line of Calkins Continuous Process Treaters, combined Cleaners and Treaters, Batch Mixers; also elevators to fit. Prices \$22 and up. Get a catalog at once. Place your order today. Dealers everywhere.

Calkins Machine Company, Hutchinson, Kan.

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## Pumping Irrigation Grows

(Continued from Page 3)

over the location, and the sand bucket is suspended inside the well-casing by a rope connected to the tripod.

The only power needed to pull out the filled sand bucket is a team of mules at the end of the rope.

By self-help in using the sand bucket the farmer accomplishes his first great economy—and the second comes when he is about to buy his materials. By consulting the detailed plans and specifications that were provided him by the state irrigation commissioner, he can know to the exact inch how much pipe will be needed and what kind of pipe to get. He can order this direct from the manufacturer and eliminate the usual 20 per cent profit and the additional amount that the local dealers allow themselves to cover contingencies. The farmer also knows exactly what machinery will be required to run his plant, and since he is in possession of this knowledge he can secure competitive bids which generally reduce the cost somewhat. It is certain, at any rate, that his acquaintance with his needs eliminates any loss which might have occurred thru haphazard buying. The state department never does any of the actual buying, but advice regarding purchases will always be given the farmer at his request.

The farmer never loses any money because of the necessity of tearing up work and doing it over when he gets his instruction from the state irrigation commissioner. The instructions prescribe the exact order in which the work shall be taken up, and if the instructions are followed religiously a loss is definitely precluded. The procedure which the commissioner knows to be advisable is as follows:

### Build Pump-House Last

1. Dig trench for pipe line. 2. Dig pump pit. 3. Construct pump foundation. 4. Set pump. 5. Install pipe line. 6. Attach discharge pipe. 7. Pour concrete in pump pit and wall up well pit. 8. Set motor. 9. Construct weir box. 10. Build pump-house.

If this order is followed it is evident, for instance, that it will never become necessary, as is sometimes the case when the plant is installed in an illogical order, to seal up one hole and knock another thru any of the concrete walls, which is always a laborious and rather expensive process.

Interest in shallow water irrigation has spread rapidly, say, in the last five years, altho it was rather slow during the first two years after Mr. Knapp came to his post. The business men and the bankers have become tremendously interested in irrigation projects lately. The bankers are quite willing to lend money to the farmer clients who wish to install an irrigation plant under the direction of the state irrigation commissioner. They have great faith in Mr. Knapp's engineering and agricultural wisdom.

At seven different points in the Arkansas Valley, chambers of commerce, or similar civic agencies, have installed demonstration plants. This is indicative of the public interest in irrigation, and since the demonstration plants have been rather spectacular, they have been of great educational value. One might reasonably doubt, however, that these demonstration plants have contributed as much to the popularity of irrigation in Kansas as the unqualified success of plant after plant installed on individual farms in the shallow water region under the direction of the department.

### 150 New Plants

The present department is now hopelessly inadequate to handle all the work that it is presently called on to perform. The department includes only two engineers and a half-time stenographer. It has about twice as much work as it can handle. On last February 10 Mr. Knapp had to inform his brother department engineer that no more work could be promised before August. At that time the list of men asking for aid included 114 names. Some of these jobs had been partially completed, but in every case some work was still left to be done, and in many cases activities had not yet been started.

This condition existed in February, and the history of the department

showed that the requests for services from the state did not reach the peak until some time later. Mr. Knapp was forced to refuse services to man after man so far as work this year was concerned, altho he persuaded most of them to take up the project with him several months later. In the last 12 months Mr. Knapp and his assistant have completed the work on perhaps 150 plants, most of them, tho not all, being of the shallow water pump type.

The law which created the present irrigation department in Kansas charged the commission, in addition to the services which have just been described, with investigation and research to secure further information in regard to the state's water resources. So the force doesn't have much time to loaf.

The legislature which will meet in 1927 will have either to change the law requiring personal supervision of the construction of irrigation plants or enlarge the department. Just which course the legislature will pursue Mr. Knapp is even unwilling to anticipate. He knows what he would like to have the law-makers do, however.

He would like to have the personnel of the department increased and continue the present services for a few years longer. He is not yet satisfied that all of the old fears and prejudices are overcome. It has been only recently that a Kaw Valley potato grower, not far from Topeka, refused the suggestion of irrigation because, he argued, the water would raise steam and spoil his crop by scalding. Such an erroneous attitude is extremely distasteful to Mr. Knapp. There is no ground for such a fear, as an examination of irrigation experiences will prove. If water and heat would scald out a crop, certainly no success could have attended the experiments at Phoenix, Ariz.—and success did attend those experiments.

Mr. Knapp hopes to continue in the present activities until this attitude of suspicion toward irrigation is definitely routed. He wishes to remain as a practicing engineer until irrigation is generally recognized as a sound agricultural institution. If the department is to be enlarged, Mr. Knapp will ask the legislature for four competent engineers, to be established at Hutchinson, Wichita, Larned and Garden City. And the commissioner would be an engineer and adviser at large.

### From California, Too

If the legislature should not consider it as wise to enlarge the state irrigation forces, the department will become an agency exclusively of research and consultation, as it must eventually become anyway. At some time in the future the work of planning and construction will be turned over entirely to the commercial engineers. In this whole country the idea of state competition seems to be disfavored, altho right now there seems to be considerable demand in the nation's Congress for state participation in behalf of farmers.

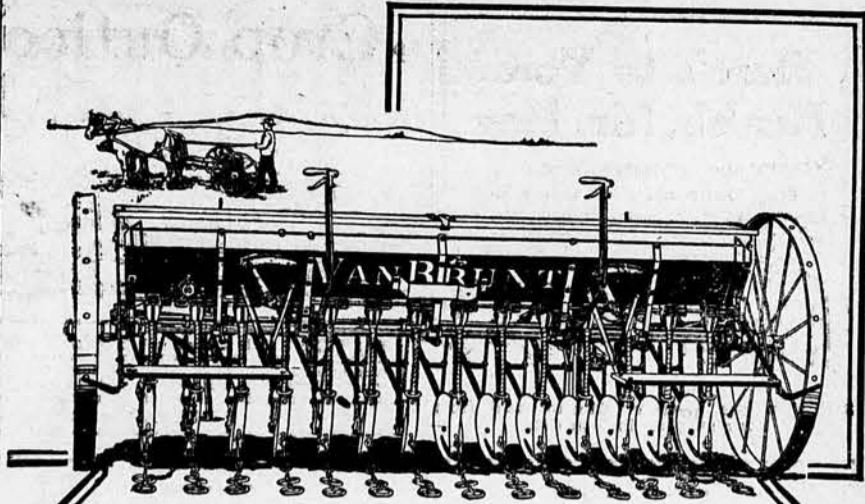
Be that as it may, in Kansas, however, when the irrigation department was instituted it was not established as a competitor because there were no commercial irrigation engineers at work. And when the state is thoro sold on irrigation, planning and construction will be turned back to private enterprise, and the state department will become an institution for study and research.

Already the Kansas experiments and experiences have attracted attention without the state. Mr. Knapp has frequently been summoned to make addresses in Colorado, and only recently he has got an invitation from California, which he has accepted, to assume the chairmanship of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers.

This attention, however, has come from states which already engage to some extent in irrigation. There are many other states in the shallow water area where irrigation has been scarcely attempted, and which might profit greatly, in an agricultural way, from a study of the activities of the Kansas irrigation department.

Every time our American ego gets on the scent of higher things, somebody draws a Red Herring across the trail.

Some laws may seem to have no teeth, but they show unmistakable evidence of ivory.



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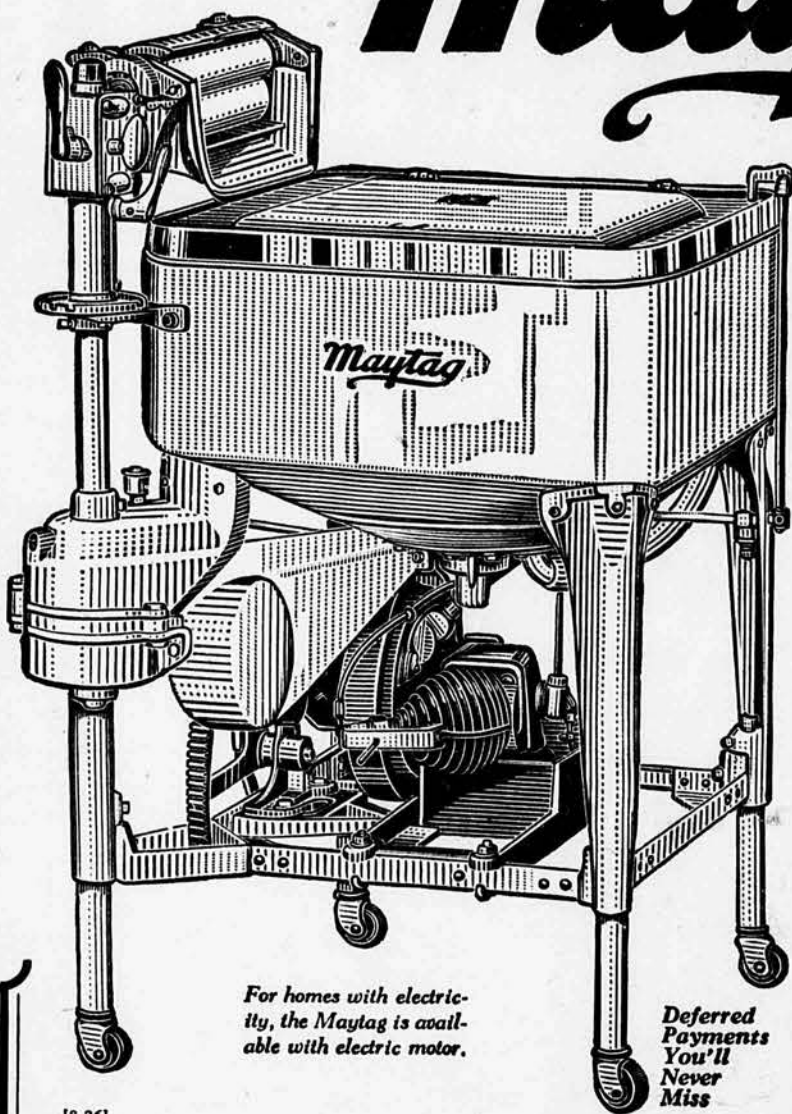






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[8-26]

### Call one of the authorized Maytag dealers listed below:

- | City           | Dealers                   | City        | Dealers                        | City          | Dealers                       | City           | Dealers                    |
|----------------|---------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|
| Abilene        | Abilene Maytag Store      | Edna        | Henry F. Rich Hdw. & Furn. Co. | Hoisington    | Ed. Childs                    | Lindsborg      | Train Bros.                |
| Agra           | H. M. Underwood & Son     | Eldorado    | The Wilson Hdw. Co.            | Holton        | Owl Hdw. Co.                  | Linn           | Linn Store Co.             |
| Alexander      | T. A. Grumbain            | Elkhart     | Farley Maytag Sales Co.        | Horton        | Swenson Maytag Co.            | Little River   |                            |
| Alma           | Alma Light & Power Co.    | Ellinwood   | Hoitman Hdw. Co.               | Howard        | F. L. Dobyns & Co.            |                |                            |
| Almena         | Wolf & Kingham            | Ellis       | Waldo & Branham                | Hoxie         | C. E. Montgomery              |                |                            |
| Alta Vista     | Wolcast Hardware Co.      | Elmo        | Guthal Brothers                | Hugoton       | Farley Maytag Sales Co.       | Logan          | E. I. King                 |
| Altoona        | E. A. DeBolt              | Emporia     | McCarthy Hdw. Co.              | Huron         | Kessler Hdw. Co.              | Lorraine       | George Heitman             |
| Andover        | E. J. Van Biber           | Englewood   | T. C. Murdock Hdw. Co.         | Hutchinson    | Rorabaugh-Wiley Dry Goods Co. | Lucas          | Roderick Hdw. Co.          |
| Anthony        | Brown Hardware Co.        | Eskridge    | W. Trusler Hdw. Co.            |               |                               | Luray          | Mack-Welling Lbr. Co.      |
| Arcadia        | Pittsburg Maytag Co.      | Eureka      | Maytag Sales Co.               |               |                               | Lyons          | George L. Adams            |
| Arkansas City  |                           | Everest     | Miller Hdw. Co.                |               |                               |                | Taylor & Sons              |
| Arma           | Kansas Gas & Electric Co. |             |                                | Independence  |                               | McDonald       | Ritter Bros.               |
| Ashland        | Pittsburgh Maytag Co.     | Farlington  | Wood Hdw. Co.                  |               | The Maytag Sales Agency       | McPherson      | E. C. Crary Hdw.           |
| Ashland        | F. L. Clay                | Formoso     | A. W. Miller                   | Inman         | Inman Hdw. Co.                | Madison        | Carey Sowder               |
| Atchison       | Swenson Maytag Co.        | Ft. Scott   | Ft. Scott Maytag Co.           | Iola          | Iola Maytag Co.               | Mahaska        | C. H. Coonrod & Sons       |
| Attica         | E. Keith                  |             |                                |               |                               | Manhattan      | Kipp's Music Store         |
| Atwood         | Kirchner & Roshong        | Garden City | Burns & Goulding               | Jennings      | Frank Shimmick                | Mankato        | R. Hanna & Son             |
| Aurora         | Cables Hardware Co.       | Gardner     | H. M. Terrell                  | Jewell        | The Perfect Hdw. Co.          | Maple Hill     | H. G. McPherson            |
| Axtell         | T. M. Keegan              | Garnett     | Wilson Hdw. Co.                | Johnson       | T. M. Deal Lbr. Co.           | Marion, S.W.   | Williamson Fur. Co.        |
|                |                           | Goodland    | Goodland Equity Ex.            | Junction City | Waters Hdw. Co.               | Marquette      | Ross Bros.                 |
| Baldwin City   | Minnis & Lerner           | Great Bend  | Gibson Farm Sup. Co.           |               |                               | Marysville     | Edward F. Pralle           |
| Barnes         | Wolverton & Marlur        | Greenleaf   | M. Thines Hdw. Co.             | Kanopolis     | Lake Superior Lbr. Co.        | Meade          | Farley Maytag Sales Co.    |
| Baxter Springs | H. G. Penny               | Greensburg  | Greensburg Imp. Co.            | Kensington    | Kensington Hdw.               | Medicine Lodge | Marshall Hdw. Co.          |
| Beloit         | N. E. Blood Hdw. Co.      | Grenola     |                                | Kingman       | O. K. Light & Power Co.       | Minneola       | H. A. Morain               |
| Belleville     | Howard Anderson           | Gypsum      | Marshall & Marshall Hdw. Co.   | Kinsley       | Nevens Hdw. Co.               | Morland        | Ludlow & Co.               |
| Belpre         | The Farmers Grain Co.     |             |                                | Leavenworth   | Swenson Maytag Co.            | Mound Valley   | Hess Hdw. Co.              |
| Bennington     | Ostrander Imp. Co.        | Halstead    | Rich Mercantile Co.            | Lenora        | Lenora Hdw. Co.               | Mount Hope     | Larsen Hdw. Co.            |
| Bird City      | W. W. Shahan              | Hanover     | Stanley Habr                   | Leoti         |                               | Mullinville    | W. H. Culley's Sons        |
| Bison          | Humburg Lumber Co.        | Hardtner    | Allen Bros.                    | Lacrosse      | L. A. Davis Hdw. Co.          |                |                            |
| Bonner Springs |                           | Harper      | O. K. Light & Power Co.        | LaCygne       | C. T. Potter                  | Neodesha       | Maytag Sales Agency        |
|                |                           | Haviland    | Bryant Bros.                   | Larned        | A. A. Doerr Merc. Co.         | Ness City      | Miner Cash Store           |
|                |                           | Hays        | Schlyer & Arnold               | Latimer       | H. R. Tiede                   | New Almo       | F. J. Mindrup              |
|                |                           | Herington   | Philip Behrend Hdw. Co.        | Lawrence      | Green Bros.                   | Newton         | Rich Merc. Co.             |
|                |                           | Hill City   | Webster Hdw. Co.               | Leavenworth   | Swenson Maytag Co.            | Norton         | James W. Gleason           |
|                |                           | Hillsboro   | J. V. Friesen                  | Lenora        | Lenora Hdw. Co.               | Oakley         |                            |
|                |                           |             |                                | Leoti         |                               |                | The Oakley Marble & G. Co. |
|                |                           |             |                                |               |                               |                | The Oakley Marble & G. Co. |
|                |                           |             |                                |               |                               |                | Maddox & Maddox            |
|                |                           |             |                                |               |                               |                | Oberlin                    |
|                |                           |             |                                |               |                               |                | Okeeto                     |
|                |                           |             |                                |               |                               |                | Delair & Shafer            |
|                |                           |             |                                |               |                               |                | Olathe                     |
|                |                           |             |                                |               |                               |                | Temple Elec. Shop          |

# Maytag

## Aluminum Washer

**IF IT DOESN'T SELL ITSELF DON'T KEEP IT**