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# KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

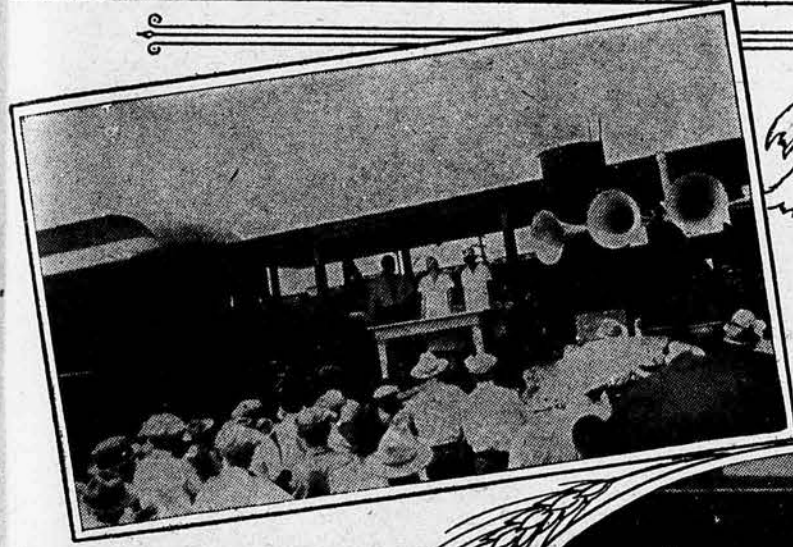


Volume 64

August 14, 1926

Number 33

## On the Wheat Festival Trail

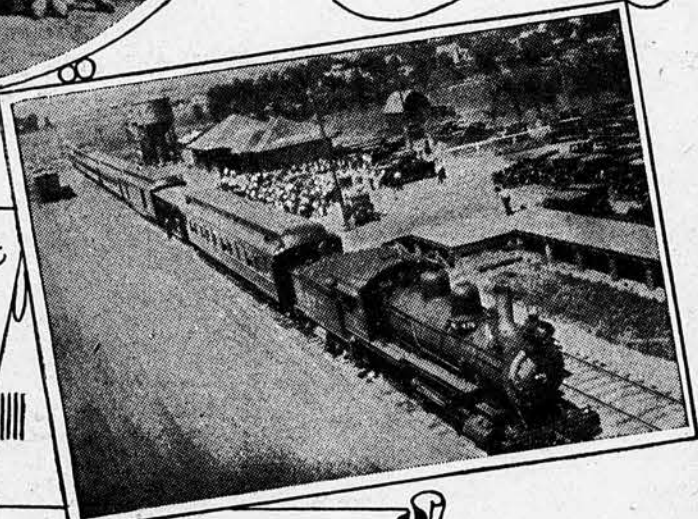


*Loreta Pease and Leonice Fisher demonstrate Bread-Making*

*Why Better Wheat Pays, by H.M. Bainer, at Harper*

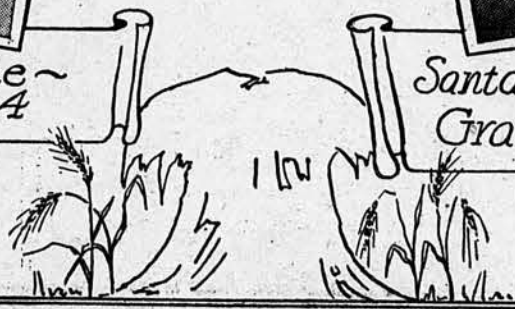


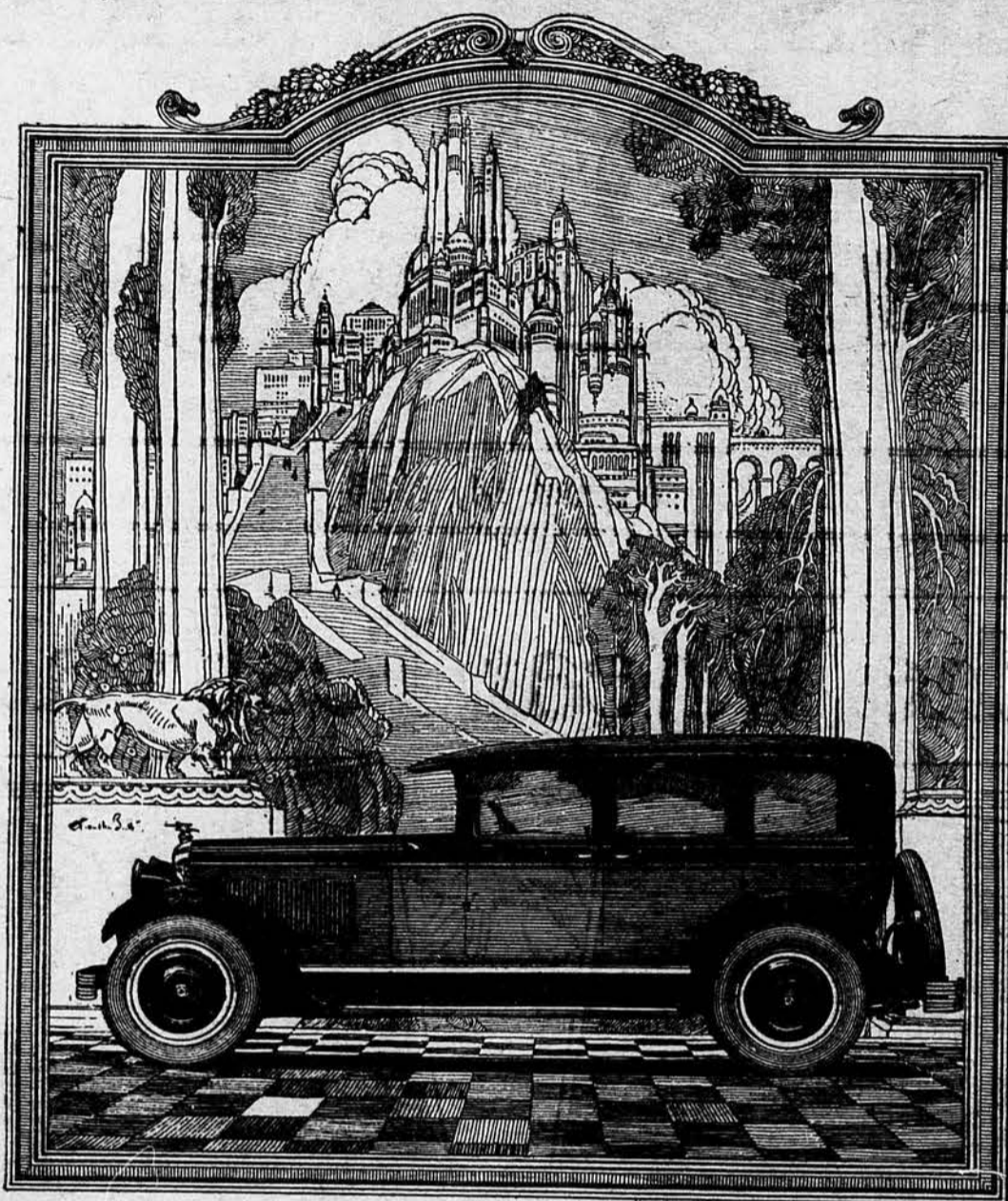
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**S T U D E B A K E R**

# KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 64

August 14, 1926

Number 33

## Here's How Eklund Ruined His Farm

**J**OHN EKLUND was ruining his farm. That's what neighbors said, and they sympathized with his family. It was a shame. John was such a promising youngster, but he had that fool notion and the weeds were sure to take his place.

Eighteen years later between 600 and 700 of John Eklund's neighbors stopped at his place one afternoon to "see how he did it," for neither he nor his farm "went to the dogs." The "weed" he had planted nearly a score of years ago now is much courted as a soil improver. Eklund recently has demonstrated that Sweet clover will do in one year what old soil improvement methods required several years to accomplish.

Crop yields in Wilson county have dropped 30 to 40 per cent in the last 40 years. Eklund's soil is not much better than the average, but his yields on fields treated to legumes and lime are as good as ever. The last five years he has been applying limestone and intensifying on legume production. About half of his producing acreage, or 65 acres,



For Quick Yield Increases Turn Sweet Clover Under. This Crop, Seeded Last Spring, Was Plowed Down in May to Make Way for Corn

has been limed, and he will continue until the entire farm has been treated. While the ratio of legumes to other crops in the county is about 1 to 11, he is maintaining a ratio of 1 to 1. How potent Sweet clover is in restoring crop yields is illustrated by his experience in 1925. The year before he had a 4-acre tract in oats. As spring advanced the oats gave evidence of languishing. He harrowed the field and sowed Sweet clover to avoid losing the use of his land for a season.

The oats took on new life as a result of the working and threshed more than 31 bushels an acre, even after the chickens had run to the shocks. A gas well had been drilled on the field, and the borings, containing limestone, had spread over a portion. This area set to Sweet clover. On the rest of the field the stand failed. The next year this Sweet clover was turned under when it was

By M. N. Beeler

about 18 inches high. A portion of the field on two sides of the limed area had received a fall and winter application of manure at the rate of 20 tons an acre. The rest of the field received no manure and had not grown Sweet clover. The whole field was planted to corn last spring. The Sweet clover area and the manured area produced 33 bushels an acre, and the untreated portion yielded 20 bushels. Eklund considered, therefore, that the one year of Sweet clover was equal to 20 tons of manure. Also the gain in yield was equivalent to the loss in average yield in the county during 50 years.

Eklund usually sows Sweet clover alone. When it is to be used for hog pasture it stands the two years. If it is to be used for seed, a hay crop is removed early in the season of the second year. Most of the acreage is used for soil improvement and is planted one spring and plowed under the next when growth has reached a height of 18 inches. The land is worked down with a disk and planted to corn if sufficient moisture falls by June 15. Otherwise the field is planted to soybeans, he explained.

Sweet clover not only is valuable as a green manuring crop but it also has a beneficial effect on the mechanical condition of soils. Eklund's soil is inclined to be tight.

"Sweet clover has a remarkable effect on tilth," he explained. "In one field where clover has been grown four years the soil is loose and porous. In another where it has been grown only two years the soil is still gummy, but not so bad as in fields where no clover has been grown. The long roots open the lower soil, and the top growth turned under green soon rots and makes the upper layers lighter and looser."

In preparing for Sweet clover Eklund makes a firm seedbed. "I plow the land shallow," he explained, "and then firm it with a roller. I pile on as much rock as the roller pan will hold, and then get on myself. Two rollings usually are required."

Corn rarely is grown on the same land more than two years in succession. Under his plan of maintaining 50 per cent of his cultivated acreage in legumes, the corn fields grow at least one soil improvement crop once in three years. Of his 110 acres of plow land 29 are in Sweet clover and 22 in soybeans this year.

With the large proportion of legumes, quantities of rough feed and pasturage are produced. To realize on these, Eklund produces beef and pork. A small herd of Angus cows supply his feeders and consume both hay and pasture. Hogs, he has found, use the Sweet clover pasture to advantage.

"I usually let shotes get their growth on this pasture," he said. "By the time they reach feeder weights they are well grown and thrifty, and

ready to give good account of the corn they are offered. One year I had 23 shotes on  $\frac{1}{4}$ -acre of Sweet clover. They made their growth with very little corn and no slop at all."

Eklund's 18 years of experience in growing Sweet clover and his five years of experience in applying limestone offer support to the Wilson County Farm Bureau contention that lime and legumes are the solution to local fertility problems. The Kansas State Agricultural College has supplied further evidence thru the operation of



John Eklund Made the Acquaintance of Sweet Clover 18 Years Ago. Its Fertility Restoring Properties Make it Invaluable on Worn Land

an experimental field on the R. W. Wise farm near Rest. The 17 banks in Wilson county are co-operating with 18 farmers to test the value of lime and legumes in restoring fertility. Five of these co-operative plots were started last fall, and the rest, with spring sown legumes, this spring. The only conclusive result evident to date is the possibility of obtaining a stand of alfalfa on the use of ground limestone, but experience elsewhere indicates that fertility restoration is possible by the methods under test.

## Higher Prices For Alfalfa Hay?

**A**N ALFALFA hay crop of about the same size as in 1925, with prospects of a much better demand than in the last year, is indicated by the early forecasts of hay yields and reports on the condition of pastures thruout the United States.

Last year, the alfalfa hay crop of 29 million tons was one-third of the total tame hay production, altho it occupied only 20 per cent of the acreage. Mixed clover and timothy with 21 million tons was next in importance, while the production of clover and timothy separately reached 11 and 10 million tons, respectively. Besides these, 3 million tons of annual legume hays were produced, and hay made from grains cut green reached 5 million tons. Millet, Sudan and other miscellaneous hays were produced to the extent of 8 million tons.

Alfalfa is the premier dairy hay, but, unfortunately, the bulk of the crop is produced at a great distance from the main dairy districts. Eighty-six per cent of the 1925 crop was grown west of the Mississippi River, while probably 60 per cent of the dairy cows are east of that dividing line. California, Nebraska, Idaho, Kansas, Colorado, Utah and Montana were the seven leading producers of alfalfa hay in 1925, ranked in the order of their importance. These seven states grew practically two-thirds of the entire crop.

The acreage in alfalfa has increased every year as far back as it has been reported as a separate crop. No estimate of this year's area has been

made as yet, but a slight increase is a logical expectancy, based on the gradual growth of popularity of alfalfa shown in the acreage records of the last six years. Small decreases reported in some of the Great Plains and Mountain states probably have been more than offset by increases in the North Central states.

The condition of alfalfa in July, however, was 4 per cent lower than last year—enough to counterbalance any gain in acreage. Dry weather reduced the first cuttings in some of the North Central and Atlantic Coast states, while the crop is much better than last year in Oklahoma and Texas, and in some of the irrigated states.

Production of all tame hay was forecast in July at only 77,800,000 tons, the smallest since 1919, with one exception, and 14 per cent less than the five-year average. Besides the light crop, the carryover of old hay this year probably was the smallest in several years, and 2 or 3 million tons below the five-year average. This was due to the small crop produced in 1925 and to the fact that it was necessary to continue hay feeding until later than usual last spring because of unseasonably cold weather and marked delay in the growth of pastures.

Poor pastures still have some bearing on the hay situation. In July they were reported in the worst condition since 1911, with the exception of last year. Unless they improve, summer and fall feeding of hay will be more extensive than usual. The decreases in production of other kinds of

hay and the reduction in the amount of hay supplied by pastures undoubtedly will be reflected in a stronger market for alfalfa. The dairy sections of the New England and North Atlantic states, the eastern two-thirds of the cotton belt and the North Central states where dairy and cattle feeding are prominent all report poor hay and pasture conditions. Dairymen are the chief buyers of alfalfa, but cattle and lamb feeders and cotton planters also are purchasers even in years of normal hay crops.

Besides the prospective sources of demand just enumerated, the demand for alfalfa mixed feeds is likely to be better than usual under such conditions as exist this year, increasing the takings of alfalfa by mills for conversion into meal. Furthermore, the local surpluses of alfalfa in some of the Northern states, such as Michigan and New York, which have been a factor in the alfalfa hay market in the last two or three years, may be practically eliminated this year. That these conditions will result in higher prices for alfalfa as well as other hays during the coming year seems quite certain.

But one must remember that high freight rates have localized the hay market. Prices from year to year in any locality are subject to great fluctuation, depending on whether it is necessary to ship in hay or whether there is a surplus.

In 1925, prices paid to producers of alfalfa in most sections where it is grown extensively were

(Continued on Page 24)

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**A** READER asks me to explain the Mexican situation. I am of the opinion that few if any of us who have lived all our lives here in the United States can understand the Mexican situation. In 1857 Mexico adopted a constitution which provided that foreign priests should not officiate in Mexican churches, and that the church should not hold property. The teaching of religion in the schools also was forbidden. In 1917 another constitution was adopted, which contained the same provisions concerning the churches as the constitution of 1857, but made the provisions concerning the teaching of religion in the schools somewhat stronger. From time to time previous Mexican presidents have made some effort to enforce this provision of the constitution, but apparently did not get very far with it. President Calles seems to be making a real effort to put the constitution into effect.

Probably 90 per cent of the people of Mexico are Catholics, but there seems to be a division in the church, one faction being called the Schismatic Catholic church. This faction together with organized labor is supporting the government, while the regular Catholics are unitedly opposed to the government.

We have so long been accustomed to religious liberty that we can hardly understand the situation in Mexico, or any other Latin country, for that matter. We forbid the teaching of sectarian religion in our public schools, but if any religious denomination wants to maintain its own schools it is permitted to do so. There are folks who believe that the Catholic church is planning to get control of our Government; I receive letters occasionally from that kind of people, but I think they constitute a very small minority of the entire population. In Mexico the situation is different from the situation here; in that country the membership of one church, the Catholic, embraces a very large majority of the people. President Calles complains that the priests try and have always tried to control the government, and that they try to foment insurrection and revolution when they cannot control it. This is denied by the church authorities, and therefore an outsider is left in doubt concerning the facts.

## 'Tis a Good World, Maybe?

**I**S THIS a good world or is it hell?" asks a reader. That depends, my dear reader, on circumstances. I watched a bevy of children at play. They were a healthy, well-fed, fine-looking lot. The air was filled with their joyous shrieks and childish laughter. There was no quarrel among them. They were having the time of their lives; they were filled and running over with bubbling joy; so far as they were concerned it was a bully world; just then there was not a cloud in their sky, not a single worry to trouble their childish minds. Their joy was infectious, and I said to myself, "It is a good old world."

I have here a letter from a farm woman who is tied to a drunken brute, who spends what little money he has for bootleg liquor, and lets his wife and children make the living. They put in wheat on a rented farm. Nature was not kindly. In that particular part of the state the wheat crop was almost a failure. The husband mortgaged what little wheat there was; the entire crop amounts to about 150 bushels. I have advised her to hold this wheat and sell it; she says she did not sign the mortgage, and on the ground that this wheat is necessary for the support of the family I have advised her that in my opinion the mortgage is void. To this woman and her children this is not a good world at all; on the contrary it is hell.

When you are blessed with health and strength; when you have a comfortable place in which to live and ample income to supply your needs and reasonable wants; when you are blessed with a healthy, intelligent family and domestic peace; when your children are bright and well behaved; when the air is just cool enough to be invigorating; when the fields are smiling with the prospect of an abundant harvest and not a wave of trouble rolls across your peaceful breast, it seems like a mighty fine old world and you really wonder why anybody complains.

When misfortune overtakes you; when sickness follows financial disaster; when you have been submerged in the waters of trouble and just as you come gasping to the surface another wave rolls over you; when perhaps you have no job and none in sight; when you have the feeling that

# Passing Comment

—By T. A. McNeal

old-time friends are dodging you for fear you may strike them for a temporary loan; when the nights are getting frosty and you have neither the cash nor credit to buy coal; when worry undermines your health and your shoulders sag under the load; and you begin to lose faith in yourself, then it is not to you a good world; it is hell.

It may be that when you honestly examine yourself you have to admit that your misfortunes are largely the result of your own mistakes, but that does not make the world any less a hell for the time being; the fact that your troubles are the result of your own mistakes only makes you the more miserable.

It is easy, when the wind is fine and the water smooth and your life voyage is going prosperously, to give advice, to say to the unfortunate that it is useless to worry, altho that is true. If your own conditions were reversed; if your life craft



was wallowing in the waters of adversity, the storms beating on your leaky boat and the probability strong that you would not reach the shore of safety, the chances are that you would forget all the sage advice you gave when you were comfortable and prosperous and give yourself up to lamentation and despair.

Some brave souls do not yield to misfortune; no matter how rough the road, how bitter the storm, how great the burdens of adversity, they continue to smile, meet every trouble with brave good nature and if the worst comes to worst they look death in the face unafraid. Such souls are few; most of us are fair weather folk, cheerful, confident and content when everything is going smoothly, but apt to weaken when adversity smites us. Then we think the world is hell.

## Where Money Was Wasted

**T**HE investigation of primary election expenses in Pennsylvania and Illinois has rather shocked the country. Tremendous sums of money were spent and the cry has gone up that it is the fault of the primary system.

What it proves is that it is vastly more expensive to buy an office under the primary system than under the old convention system, and furthermore that money so expended has less effect. The candidates who spent the most money in both Pennsylvania and Illinois did not win. Much less money spent judiciously in a convention would

have won. The candidates and their friends who spent the vast sums of money were foolish; 90 per cent of the money was wasted; they would have been better off in every way if they had kept it. Expenses of both primaries and general elections should be strictly limited, for two reasons, one because the spending of vast sums of money in either primary or general elections has a demoralizing effect on the voters, and the other reason is that maybe rich fools would keep out of the race. But the primary system should be continued.

## Prohibition is Necessary

**S**ENATOR HARRELD of Oklahoma advances an argument in favor of nationwide prohibition that is not altogether new, but somewhat out of the ordinary. Two lines of argument in favor of national prohibition are common; one is that it is a moral issue, and the other is that it is the duty of all good citizens to support the Constitution of their country.

Senator Harreld argues that with our present congested and rapid methods of transportation absolute sobriety is necessary for the safety of the general public. The great railroad systems recognized the truth of this long ago. Before nationwide prohibition was seriously thought of by most persons, the railroads made the rule that the men in charge of the trains must not drink intoxicating liquor. There was no talk of moderation—the engineer who took a drink at all, if it was found out, lost his job. He was not permitted to frequent saloons, whether he drank or not. The management of the railroad felt that they could not afford to take the risk. A single drink might not make the engineer drunk, but to a certain extent it affected his brain and made him less competent than he would be without it.

It was not a question of sentiment, just cold business necessity. Nearly every state makes it a misdemeanor or a felony to drive an automobile while in an intoxicated condition, but just when is an automobile driver intoxicated? It takes three drinks to render him incompetent to drive a machine, is he not one-third incompetent when he takes one drink, especially when the liquor is the poisonous kind sold by bootleggers?

More than 20,000 persons were killed last year in automobile accidents, and several times that many were injured. The motor vehicle traffic is becoming more and more congested. The probability of being killed or injured by automobiles is vastly greater than by railroad trains; if the railroads in the interest of public safety are justified in enforcing absolute prohibition on the men who run their trains, the general public is justified to a much greater degree in requiring every person who drives an automobile or other kind of motor vehicle to be a total abstainer.

All this talk about infringing on personal liberty is nonsense. There cannot be such a thing in organized society as unrestricted personal liberty. Every man's liberty is limited by the rights of his neighbor. His personal rights must necessarily be subordinate to the rights of the public. Any amount of intoxicating liquor has some effect on the brain of the person who drinks it. The effect varies greatly, but there must be some effect in every case; if that were not true then there would be no possible excuse for the moderate drinker taking a drink; if it has no effect whatever upon him why take it?

Many persons are completely upset by a single drink, and the general public cannot draw the line between the person who is easily affected by intoxicants and the person who is not. Railroad managers understood that it was not safe to draw any line between the moderate drinker and the excessive drinker, neither is it safe for the general public. Total abstinence is necessary for the public safety. A record of more than 20,000 deaths and more than 50,000 injuries in a single year from automobiles is an unanswerable argument in favor of total prohibition.

## The Champion Snorer

**I** NOTICE, James," remarked Bill Wilkins, "that when you air wrapped in slumber you emit a considerable volume of sound, which I might say hez strength but lacks in melody. Still I will say that you air not in the runnin' as compared with some men I hev knowed. Now there wuz Lige Gamble; he wuz in a class by himself when it come to snorin'. Lige weighed about 300 pounds stripped, and stood just about 5 feet 6 inches high. He hed to wear a No. 20 collar, and his waist measurement

wuz sixty inches. You could hear him breathe quite a distance when he wuz awake, and when he wuz asleep other people in the neighborhood set up and spent the night in playin' some kind uv game and expressin' their opinion uv Lige.

"Some held that he ought to be suppressed as a common nuisance, and others insisted that he ought to be compelled to build a sleepin' room with sound proof walls and be restricted to that room each day from sundown to sun-up. There wuz a committee appointed at one time to consult the county attorney, but after goin' thru the statute books and several digests he informed the committee that he couldn't find no law that prohibited a man from snorin' when he wuz asleep; that it wuz one uv his inalienable rights, and that if his neighbors wuz disturbed they would hev to move out uv hearin'.

"They said that meant that everybody else must move out uv town. The county attorney said that he thought they might mebbly git an act passed by the legislature providin' fur snore suppressers to be worn by men like Lige. A member uv the committee wuz a candidate fur the legislature on that issue the next fall, but Lige rallied all the men who snored more or less and persuaded them that they would all hev to wear muzzles if that candidate wuz elected. There wuz enough uv them to beat the anti-snore candidate.

"One summer Lige wuz knockin' round West Texas and Eastern New Mexico. It hedn't rained down there fur so long that none uv the frogs under 3 years old hed learned to swim, and things wuz gittin' desperate. Lige stopped at a small hotel in a little dry prairie town and hed an upstairs room. Just at that time one uv these here professional rainmakers struck that country and proposed to bring a rain fur so much per inch. If he brought an inch uv rain within 48 hours extendin' over 10 miles square he wuz to git a thousand dollars, and an extra thousand fur each additional inch. If no rain come he didn't git nuthin'.

"As I wuz sayin', Lige wuz at the hotel, and after he hed filled up at noon with such provender as the hotel served he went up to his room and went to sleep. Just about then this here rainmaker got his contraption into operation. There wuz a vapor comin' out uv the pipe at the top uv his machine, and just then there wuz a sound like distant rollin' thunder. 'Ladies and gents,' said the rainmaker, 'these here chemicals uv mine air already beginnin' to affect the surroundin' atmosphere. You hear the sound uv the mutterin' thunder betokenin' the comin' storm.' Several uv the crowd said, 'By heck, that's a fact; that is genuine thunder all right, but there ain't nary a cloud in the sky.'

"Purty soon the landlord uv the hotel come runnin' out and said that in his opinion there wuz a earthquake. He said that his buildin' wuz shakin' like a leaf, and there wuz strange unearthly noises. The crowd wuz inclined to give him the ha ha, and some uv them ventured to suggest that he must hev been imbibin' some uv his own licker by mistake. However, he told them if they didn't believe him to come into the hotel. When they got there sure enough the buildin' wuz rockin' back and forth and filled with unearthly sound. Outside the

rainmaker insisted that what they heard wuz the distant peals uv thunder caused by his rainmakin' apparatus, and that within a few hours there would be such a downpour as that country hedn't seen fur many years.

"Fur two hours the thunder continued and the hotel buildin' rocked and swayed, but there wuzn't the sign uv a cloud in the sky. Just then Lige waked from his afternoon nap and come down stairs. The buildin' quit rockin' and the rollin' thunder ceased to roll. The crowd looked disappointed and demanded an explanation from the rainmaker. He said that the one thing hed happened that he feared; a cross current uv wind hed blowed the storm which he hed created off in another direction. It wuz the next day before they tumbled to the fact that what they hed took fur rollin' thunder and the shock uv an earthquake wuz just Lige takin' his afternoon siesta.

"There wuz one person who got used to Lige's snorin' and re'lly enjoyed it, and that wuz his wife. She lived with him fur some 40 years. When Lige



The Proper Method of Approach!

passed away his widdler took on dreadful. She couldn't sleep and she couldn't rest. The doctor give her sleepin' powders, but they didn't do no good. He said that unless she could git rest and sleep it would only be a question uv time, and not very long time at that, till she would hev to be buried beside Lige. Then an idee come to him. He went into a second hand store and bought an old-fashioned coffee mill such as they used to hev when the women browned their own coffee and ground it to hum.

"Then he got a piece uv sheet iron about 10 feet long and a hammer. Then he told the nurse to git in the next room to the one in which the widdler wuz lyin' moanin' in her grief and start to grindin' whole grain browned coffee on that coffee grinder while he tapped that sheet iron which he suspended

from the ceilin' with the hammer, producing a sound like rollin' thunder. The effect wuz marvelous. Within 10 minutes the widdler ceased moanin'; in 15 minutes her eyes closed and she wuz sleepin' as peaceful as a child. In 4 or 5 hours she waked with a look uv peace on her face. She said that she hed hed such a beautiful dream. She thought Lige wuz in the next room sleepin' as he used to do."

### Deeded Land to Daughter

A and B were husband and wife and deeded to their daughter, C, one-half section of land in Kansas, reserving a life interest in the same as long as either of them lived. B died soon afterward. If C dies before A, who would fall heir to this land? C has husband and children. If A dies before C, does C become sole owner of this real estate and at her death who would inherit? Only her children, or also her husband? Would he get half or what share would he inherit? If A marries again, can his second wife inherit any share of this real estate at his death? Can A now sell or mortgage said real estate without the consent of C? Can A and C sell this land without the consent of C's husband? J. B.

The title to this land vested in C at the time the deed was transferred, but A and B retained a life interest in same. If C should die before A, her father, he would still retain his life interest, but the title of the property would descend to C's surviving husband if he did survive her, and her children. She could not deprive her surviving husband of half interest at her death, but she might will one-half of it as she saw fit. If A, the father, dies before C, that does not affect the title to this property. It simply relieves it of the life interest which A had. If A should marry that does not change his interest in this property. All he has is a life interest and consequently there will be nothing for his second wife to inherit in case of his death. C cannot sell this property and give a good title to it without her husband joining in the deed.

### Court Can Divide Property

A and B are husband and wife. They started with nothing but both worked hard and accumulated enough to buy 100 acres of land which is well improved. When we bought this land the deed was made to A and his heirs. B's name was not mentioned in the deed. Can A make a will and will all this property to whom he pleases, or can B make a will and will her share as she pleases? We have raised a family. A was mean and brutal to his family and drove his children from home by his treatment before they were of age all but the youngest boy. Now he says he is going to leave everything he has to this boy and disinherit the rest of the children. If B dies before A, can A will her share of the property to whom he pleases, or can the children hold their mother's share? Does the law in Kansas allow a woman to do as she sees fit with her half of the property, or does she only hold a life interest in it? MRS. S. O. P.

If B should die before A, with the land in its present status, A could will it to whomever he pleased. The wife's right where the title is not in her name is only what is called an "inchoate right." That is, it does not materialize until the death of her husband.

The wife in this case if she sees fit to do so, may go into court and ask for a division of this property, and in that case after her death, her children would inherit one-half of her share.



# The Wets and the Constitution

Our Government has been tried in peace, and it has been tried in war, and has proved itself fit for both. It can stand everything but the effects of our own harshness and our own folly. It can stand everything but disorganization, disunion, and nullification.—Daniel Webster, Speech in New York, March 10, 1831.

GOVERNORS representing every section of the United States, the Associated Press informs us, upheld the dry law at their recent annual conference at Cheyenne. And by that much this country's Constitution. If anything favorable to the wets' propoganda was said or done at the meeting, the Associated Press does not report it.

President Coolidge holds that the Eighteenth Amendment not only invites but commands a combined jurisdiction of the Federal Government with state governments in enforcing prohibition.

Five governors at the conference in their addresses declared it distinctly the province of the Federal Government to enforce prohibition and for state governments to lend their support and their own police forces for the upholding of the dry law. They were Governor Brewster of Maine, Governor Trumbull of Connecticut, Governor Pierce of Oregon, Governor McMullen of Nebraska and Governor Fields of Kentucky. Not one governor took the other side.

There can be no question but that this is the true constitutional view. It agrees with the Supreme Court's sweeping ruling that the Eighteenth Amendment "is operative thruout the entire territorial limits of the United States and binds all legislative bodies, courts, public officers and INDIVIDUALS within these limits."

The court's ruling on the Eighteenth Amendment could not be stronger nor more definite. It applies to New York and to Governor Al Smith of New York, as it does to every other state and to every other citizen in the United States. There is no higher authority on constitutional questions than the Supreme Court.

After ratifying the Eighteenth Amendment with other states of the Union, New York rebelled against the law and the Constitution by rescinding its state prohibition enforcement act, thereby

tacitly inviting and encouraging its citizens to become law breakers. Every year since that action New York City's clamorous wets have shouted that the law could not be enforced.

No law could be well enforced under such conditions. There is no half-way obedience to law. Nor does the Constitution provide for a 50 per cent Americanism.

New York proposes this autumn to vote on a referendum resolution passed by its legislature, and signed and approved by a wet governor, calling on the Government at Washington to forsake its most solemn constitutional pledge and abandon all enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment—that is, transfer the responsibility to the states. They would nullify the Constitution instead of amending it in the way provided.

To let every state decide what is an intoxicating beverage would be to scrap the Constitution.

Prohibition cannot be made a political issue in the ordinary way. A Constitutional question cannot be referred to popular vote, and we should be glad it cannot, for it would be difficult to imagine a situation more demoralizing than a national referendum on the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment, a part of the American Constitution! That might be the signal for an orgy of unrestrained license by the greedy, the turbulent, and the vicious elements of the population in all parts of the country.

There have been 19 amendments made to the Constitution, but never as the result of a referendum. The Constitution cannot be amended that way. Those who propose referendums on prohibition, with the idea of modifying the law in regard to intoxicating beverages, are for nullifying the Constitution, not amending it, for if one state may decide what part of the Constitution it will be bound by, so may 47 other states, and the Tower of Babel would be an afternoon tea party compared with the confusion which would exist. We should destroy national unity.

The American people have a right to disapprove of a law and to seek its repeal or modification, if they choose. But it must be done in a lawful

way. If a majority of the people of the country desire the Volstead Act changed they have a legal method of accomplishing this result thru electing members to House and Senate who will vote to change it. To repeal the Eighteenth Amendment requires the legislatures of three-fourths of the states, following a submission of the question by a two-thirds vote of Congress.

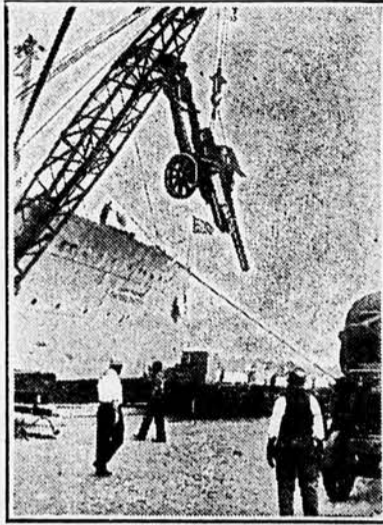
What hasn't been made quite clear to the public mind, in wet states like New York and New Jersey and Maryland, is that the shouters for prohibition with wine-and-beer accompaniment, instead of asking, as they declare they ask, for something easier to enforce than straight-out prohibition, are demanding what every community that has tried to regulate the liquor business knows is an impossibility. Liquor has never obeyed any modifying law. It will never obey any law but a bone-dry law honestly and vigorously enforced. Every one of the rock-ribbed prohibition states knows you cannot make terms with John Barleycorn that he will respect. This was proved again for more than the ten-thousandth time when last year Ontario found its 4 per cent beer law increased bootlegging.

I doubt if as individual Americans we have ever had a greater opportunity to do a finer service for our country than today—simply by showing, thru speech and action, a decent respect for its laws and its Constitution. As a people we could do no greater service for ourselves—the benefits would be far-reaching.

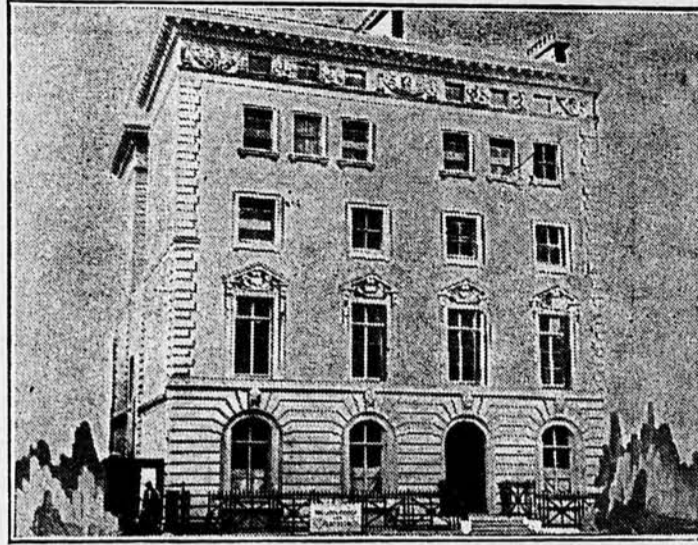
We can build up a great public esteem for law and order by showing this respect ourselves on every occasion for its exercise. I know of no more solid constructive work within the power of all of us to do than this, and I know of no land that needs it more than this, the most favored of all lands.

*Arthur Capper*

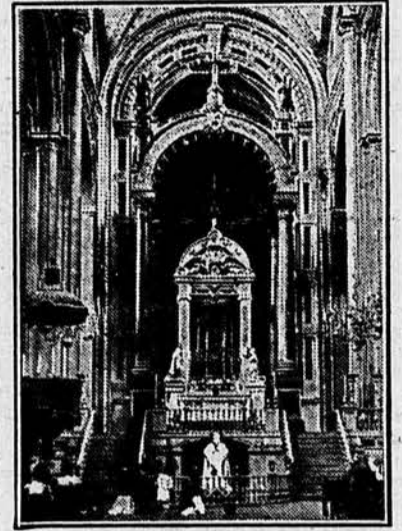
# World Events in Pictures



Most Coveted German War Trophies Will Rest in U. S. National Museum. Here is Big Gun Being Unloaded from Chateau Thierry, Largest Boat Ever in Washington Harbor



America's New and Palatial Embassy in Princes Gate, London, Which Soon is to be Opened for Official Business and as the Residence of the United States Ambassador in Great Britain. It is Composed of Two Houses, Which Were the Gift of the Late J. P. Morgan to the American Government



Interior of the Famous Guadalupe Cathedral, Guadalupe, Mexico, One of the Important Storm Centers in the Religious Demonstrations Now Going on in Mexico



Marvels of What Water Will do to Barren Land. View of Umatilla Irrigation Project, Oregon, Showing a Rancher and His First Crop, Watermelons, and His Rough Board Shack. Five Years Later the Rancher Has a New Home Nestling Comfortably Among a Good Growth of Trees, and the Water Still is Pouring in, Extending the Tillable Acreage



Keeping Cool and Comfy by Enjoying a Game of Cards in the Swimming Pool is the Best Bet Yet, According to the Misses Kathryn Fuqua and Eleanor Thompson, Washington. They Discovered They Could Enjoy a Game or Two Despite the Heat by Seeking the Cooling Depths of the Wardman Park Pool



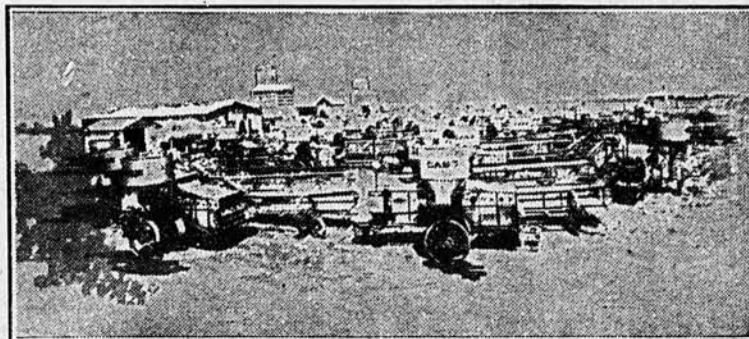
Crown Prince Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, During a Visit to Los Angeles, Was Formally Adopted by a Tribe of Arapahoe Indians and Was Named "Chief Lone Bear." Photo Shows the Prince in His New Ceremonial War Bonnet



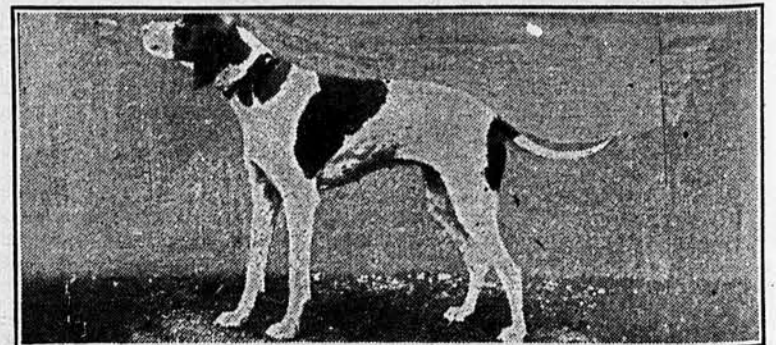
Attorney General "Fighting Dan" Moody, Who Has Defeated "Ma" Ferguson in the Democratic Primary Election for the Governorship of Texas



Crown Prince Michael, with His Mother, Crown Princess Helen of Rumania. Beside the Royal Fair May be Seen the Newly Acquired Pet Dog Which Will Take the Place of the Lap Dog That Bit the Young Prince



Thirty-Five of the 52 Case Combines Sold and Delivered This Season by the Sublette Grain Company of Haskell County, Kansas, to Help Growers Harvest the Bumper Wheat Crop in That Section of the State. Cutting, Threshing and Cleaning the Wheat in a Single Operation Has Greatly Reduced Production Costs



"Ferndale Fay," Great Britain's Best and Champion Pointer, Has Been Bought by an American Sportsman and is Coming to the United States. She Has Won 18 Championships and More Than 200 First Prizes. The Price Paid for Her Has Not Been Stated, But It is Said to be a Four-Figure Sum

# Truck Makes His Farm Pay

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

**T**O GET ahead on a small rented farm like this I have to grow truck crops," T. I. Mullins indicated his acreage of tomatoes, melons, cantaloupes, potatoes, sweet potatoes and cucumbers. "It is the one way I can make it pay. My gross return averages \$150 an acre, and that is pretty good. Sometimes I do much better than that. If I did general farming my return wouldn't be more than \$20 to \$25 an acre. That is all I can figure on my corn, alfalfa and oats."

Mullins tried dairying for some time when he first rented the 100-acre Geary county farm he now occupies, but he had to give it up. "Couldn't get competent hands at reasonable wages," he explained. "The overhead in dairying where I am was far too high." The next venture was with vegetables and melons. Mullins always has been a fanatic on seeing how much could be produced to the acre, and this hobby fit in well with truck farming. No doubt that is one of the big things that made him stick to this farm. He saw there an opportunity to farm intensively. Nearness to a good market was another favorable point.

During the years that have passed, folks in Junction City have learned to ask their groceryman for the vegetables and melons produced by Mullins. "Quality stuff is the secret of marketing," he said. "If folks can depend on getting the same high quality of produce regularly they will provide a steady market for you. We guarantee quality and always have plenty of satisfied customers. Our produce is sold in containers bearing our name, and to the buying public that is a sign of quality. We sell only first grade produce. Second grade never is put on the market unless high prices bring a demand for it. But then it is marked second grade so there will be no misunderstanding. We figure on planting a sufficient acreage so that all the demand can be supplied with No. 1 grade."

Thin spots on the farm are taking on new life with every year that passes, and the fertility of the truck acreage as a whole keeps well on the upgrade. Mullins makes every unit on the farm contribute something to his truck crops, including the corn, alfalfa and oats, on which he said he could figure \$20 to \$25 an acre. He was figuring at market prices when he set the \$25 limit. But he gets more than that. He feeds out a carload of calves a year and this provides a good market for home-grown feeds. He aims to continue this practice just so long as the thin spots need manure. So it is in the form of fertilizer that the feed crops aid the vegetables and melons. This, together with the help of alfalfa, will keep the truck ground in good condition. Mullins figures on raising catch crops on the oats ground to fill his 120-ton silo. He will have cane this year, and says it makes the best silage crop, considering acre yield.

The truck ground is fall plowed and spring fallowed, and a dust mulch is worked up with a harrow or harrow-toothed cultivator to conserve moisture. The soil is kept well pulverized until seeding time, and is worked up until vine growth prevents it. Mr. Mullins watches planting and cultural conditions very closely.

Under good management, potatoes yield as high as 150 bushels an acre for him. That is what they made last year when a lot of folks didn't get anything. "I like to see a good top on potatoes," he said. "The larger the plant the more potatoes—at least that is my experience. A good many growers say just the opposite is true."

"There is a lot to learn about raising truck crops," Mullins assured. "You can tell 'em for me that it is hard work, too. There are a lot of obstacles to get over, such as weather conditions and bugs, for example." He has studied insect control for 15 years and says the melon aphid and striped cucumber beetle cause him the most trouble. "I never have been able to do much with the melon bug," he said. "Just figure mostly on planting enough extra to offset the bug damage. This year I used considerable arsenate of zinc, but arsenate of lead is better."

It takes constant study to be a success as a truck gardener, according to Mullins. Conditions change from year to year, and they must be met intelligently and not with last year's methods. He follows the farmers' bulletins and digests all the information he can get over his radio.

## Heat and Political Hopes

**M**IDSUMMER heat always operates to produce a general fever in the human system and particularly in its political demonstrations. There is something about a temperature of 90 degrees in the shade and the lack of cooling breezes which fills men with visions and dreams and curious imaginings.

The one sure crop which follows high temperatures and increasing humidity is that of political candidates. The newspapers now indicate we are going thru one of those peculiar phases which always run strong in a mid-term of a President.

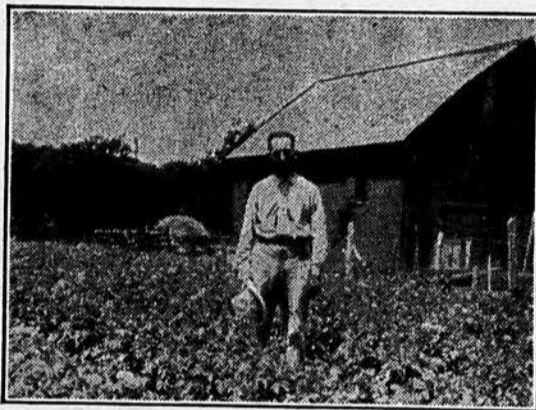
If one is to take the metropolitan newspapers seriously, the woods and fields are fairly full of

Republican Presidential candidates. They are lurking behind trees, hiding in the underbrush, peeping over stone walls and snake fences. Every hour of the day is being devoted to plottings and connivings. Hoover, Dawes, Lowden and a host of others are supposed to be already in the field, and the casual meeting of any one of them is marked as a movement of primary political importance. Happily there is no need of worrying about it. In contrast to the Democrats who are so short of material that they never seem able to escape from Governor Al Smith, the Republican abundance of Presidential candidates is properly a matter of rejoicing.

## Fair Outlook for Sheep

**C**ONTINUED good returns in the sheep industry are seen by the United States Department of Agriculture in its recent sheep and wool outlook report. A 10 per cent increase in the 1923 lamb crop is reported, but with the present demand outlook lamb prices during the next 12 months may average only slightly lower than during the last year.

With regard to wool, the department says that while prices may continue near their present levels for some time, there are no present indications of a return to the very favorable market of the end of 1924. Factors that department economists believe may influence unfavorably the outlook for marketing the 1926 lamb crop are the indicated in-



T. I. Mullins, Geary County, Standing in One of His Potato Patches. Vegetables and Melons He Produces Always Are in Demand

crease of 10 per cent in the size of the crop, a probable increase in hog supplies next spring, and a possible slackening in business activity. Favorable factors are the prospective reduction in cattle slaughter for the next 12 months and high hog prices thru 1926.

Consumption of wool in the United States is at a very low point, and domestic wool prices are so low in relation to London prices that it is not likely they would be unfavorably affected by minor changes in world prices. Any increase in mill takings in this country would strengthen the domestic situation.

## To Demonstrate Irrigation

**A** DEMONSTRATIONAL irrigation plant, constructed under the direction of George S. Knapp, state irrigation commissioner, will be one of the features at the Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson, September 18 to 25. Methods of construction, pumping and power machinery, preparation of the land, distribution of water, will form a part of the exhibit. Mr. Knapp will be in charge, and will supply information to anyone interested in installing a plant. A large area of the state can be irrigated, either by wells or by pumping from streams.

## The Beet Sugar Industry

**A**MERICA consumed, in 1925, 5,510,000 tons of sugar, or 107½ pounds per capita. Sugar is about the only food commodity of importance selling for less than it did before the war. Considering the present purchasing value of \$1, compared with 1913, sugar is now selling at what would have then been the equivalent of 3¼ cents a pound.

Even with this cheap sugar, there is agitation to lower the sugar duty to a point that would cripple the American sugar beet farmer and factory, which safeguard us from foreign sugar dominations.

## The Reds in China

**D**ISCOURAGED by the growth and strengthening of sound government in most European countries, the soviet power of Russia for the last year or two has been directing most of its efforts toward the Orient. When it became evident that making a dent in Western civilization was going to

be rather difficult, the agents of communism turned their attention to India and China. Here they have found a rather more fertile field. Many of the Russians are themselves Orientals and they have a liking for Oriental intrigue, which is supposed to be more intricate and more fascinating than European diplomacy.

At any rate the communists succeeded in stirring up quite a great deal of trouble in China. The machine which they have perfected is said to be a very complete one. It is not entirely military, altho there have been great armies in the last few months in China which were directed by soviet intrigue. The organization, it is said, extends from the highest to the humblest walks of life. Even dressmakers and manicurists are used, not only as propagandists, but also as spies who are able to pick up a great deal of information for their chiefs.

Recently the soviet cause seems to have received a set-back in China. The armies of the supposedly Christian general, who was said to have been in good favor with Moscow, have been defeated, and there is evidence that things are not going so well from a Red standpoint, altho it is perhaps too early to say that the communistic penetration has been stopped.

But if the Reds are checked in the Orient, next will come another drive in the West, probably in the United States. The communists must penetrate capitalistic countries or perish. The best way to keep them out of America is to have nothing to do with them in an official capacity.

## 'Rah For the Alfalfa

**S**EVERAL hundred thousand acres of alfalfa likely will be sown in Kansas this year, if the moisture conditions are favorable in the last part of August or the first part of September. Folks are taking more interest in this crop. Will we ever regain our lost position of leadership as the first state in producing this crop? Nebraska and California are ahead of us.

## Have Plenty of Water?

**D**RY weather in some parts of Kansas is again bringing up the old water-supply question. Conditions get a little better as a rule every season, for more and more wells are being drilled and dug. But there is many a place yet on which too much depends on "wet-weather" springs which have a habit of failing when the test of dry weather comes.

## Fine Start With the Wheat

**M**ORE land has been plowed or listed or at least disked since harvest than in any previous year. And more summer fallowing has been done this year than usual. If there is anything in this "early bird" theory applied to seedbed preparation for wheat, Kansas folks have made a good start with the crop of 1927.

## Good Prairie Hay Outlook

**P**ERHAPS it is too much to say that the prairie hay producers of Eastern Kansas are optimistic over the price outlook, but most of 'em do believe that it is the best since war times. Evidently they are going to make some money this year. It is about time!

## Now It's More Lambs!

**A**N INCREASE of about 2,200,000 head, or 10 per cent, in the size of the 1926 lamb crop over that of 1925 is shown by the lamb survey made by the Department of Agriculture. This increase is due to an increase of 2,350,000 head, or 16 per cent, in the crop of the Western lamb states. The crop in the native sheep states is about 138,000, or 2 per cent smaller than that of 1925.

## 'Ras With Chinch Bugs

**T**HE Chinch Bug and How to Fight It, Farmers' Bulletin No. 1,498, has just been issued by the Government; it should be of interest to every Kansas farmer who has had losses this year from that pest. The bulletin may be obtained free on application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

## Irrigation is Making Gains

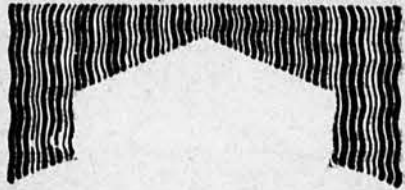
**W**E HOPE you read the stories on pumping irrigation, on page 3 for July 31 and August 7. It is quite evident that this movement is well on its way to be of tremendous benefit to Kansas agriculture.

## Prize List is Ready

**T**HE prize list for the Kansas State Fair is ready for distribution. It may be obtained on application to A. L. Sponsler, secretary, Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson.

## Oats Made 72 Bushels

**A** YIELD of 72 bushels an acre of Kanota oats was obtained this year on the farm of T. S. Coen of Ottawa.



## SERVICE

The service rendered by Ford cars and trucks and Fordson Tractors is well matched by the service of dependable Champion Spark Plugs, which have been standard Ford equipment for 15 years. Dependable Champions render better service for a longer time but to insure continued maximum power and speed in Ford engines be sure that you install a full set of Champions at least once a year.

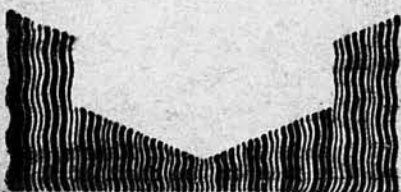
All Champion Spark Plugs are of two-piece, gas-tight construction, with sillimanite insulators and special analysis electrodes. There is a type suitable for every car, tractor and stationary engine.



Champion X  
exclusively for  
Fords—packed  
in the Red Box

60¢  
Each

**CHAMPION**  
Dependable for Every Engine.  
Toledo, Ohio



## Corn Sells 10 Cents Higher

And if Rain Doesn't Come Soon There Will be a Further Advance in Price

BY HARLEY HATCH

SHOWERS have fallen in parts of this county during the last 24 hours, but there were none in the immediate vicinity of this farm. As it has been 10 days since we have had any moisture, you may know that we are needing some. Corn on this, and adjoining farms, is not as yet much damaged, but we must have rain soon or damage will ensue. Corn, especially the early varieties, has been in full tassel for 10 days, and the ears seem to be starting well, which means that we will, at least, have good fodder with enough corn on it to make fine cattle feed. The price of corn has advanced 10 cents a bushel locally of late; a few days ago the price of corn here was the Kansas City price minus the shipping charges; if the dry weather continues it soon will be the Kansas City price plus the shipping charges, or a difference of 15 to 20 cents a bushel. These shipping charges act as a protective tariff to those who have corn to sell, and it suits them, but those who have to buy do not like it so well.

### Kafir Can Wait

Kafir is like all other crops in a dry time; it is progressing slowly. But it can wait and wait and when rain does come it will head out and make a crop if there is time before frost hits. Despite this good quality in kafir we do not like the crop; it does not fit into our scheme of farming because it does not allow much chance for a small grain crop to follow. Of late years we seldom follow corn with corn; our cultivated acreage is divided about 50-50 between corn and small grain; corn follows small grain and small grain follows corn. In this system of farming kafir does not work, for kafir cannot be harvested in time to sow wheat in the stubble that fall, and every farmer here knows that oats do very poorly when sown on kafir stubble the next spring. So we have definitely given up kafir growing on this farm. A large acreage was planted to kafir in this county last spring, which may prove a fortunate thing, as it will provide grain for feeding if it has any show at all. Kafir fodder yields much more than corn fodder in almost any season, but after years of experience in feeding it we have concluded that corn fodder is much superior nine years in 10.

### Higher Prices For Hay

Baling from the windrow in the big commercial prairie hay fields around Gridley is much more than half completed, and it is now definitely known that, taking the field as a whole, no more than 65 per cent of a normal crop has been harvested. A few fields have made 1 ton an acre, but a large part of the fields on higher ground have made little more than 1/2 ton. There is less hay going into the big hay barns than in any year since the notably dry one of 1918. For good quality prairie hay dealers here are paying around \$0.50 a ton, which is about what can be realized in shipping at present Kansas City prices. But little of the hay going into store here will ever see Kansas City, however; hay men here are done with shipping on consignment and taking what the man at the other end cares to allow; they prefer to sell direct and to know the price before the hay goes into the car. If I knew that I had to buy hay before next spring I would buy right now, before baling from the windrow is completed; if I had hay to sell I should store it and wait for the higher price which seems certain to come. That is, in fact, just what we are doing; we are baling the main part of our crop and are putting it in the barn to await future events.

### Wheat Trend is Upward?

If financial conditions remain as they are at present I would guess that there is nothing in sight to prevent wheat from reaching as high a price in December, 1926, as it did in Decem-

ber, 1925. Only one section of the country raised good wheat this year; that is, which combined good milling quality with a large yield. That section is in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. Little of the Texas wheat will ever reach the East; the surplus will go to foreign countries thru Gulf ports, as will part of the Oklahoma crop. The big wheat run from these states is now over; what comes in after this will be fed in as the price suits. There will be no big run of wheat from any other part of the country; the spring wheat section has the smallest crop in years; good authorities say that South Dakota has this year raised but 6 million bushels of bread wheat. The Canadian crop seems to be, at this time, good for no more than three-fifths of what was produced a year ago. Europe has a short crop; the world supply of wheat is less than it was one year ago.

### Baling Costs \$4 a Ton

Replying to an inquiry will say that it usually is figured here that it costs about \$4 a ton to put standing prairie grass into the bale in the form of hay. Of this \$2.50 is charged for baling; the balers take the hay from the windrow and provide everything, wire included. The balance is for mowing and raking. Hauling to the station from an average distance is about \$1 a ton more; shipping charges of every kind—and there are several kinds—amount to \$4 to \$4.50 a ton more from Gridley when the destination is Kansas City. From this it can be seen that no one is going to make much out of the prairie hay crop of 1926 when the yield is little more than 1/2 ton an acre. About the only way one can figure a profit in this prairie hay business is to do all the work himself and make no charge for it. It is largely by handling matters in that way that farmers have attained to their present ownership of property, and it seems they could go right ahead on the same system. On the other hand, the farmer gets his living from the farm, his meat, butter, vegetables, fruit, poultry and eggs—or should, if he is to succeed—his house rent, fuel and several other things which take about all the money the average city man can raise.

### Better Write the College

From Pratt comes an inquiry regarding the commercial fertilizer which has been used in this locality for a number of years. Our inquirer wishes to know what kind we use, how much, how to apply it and the cost. He also asks if it can be sown in a common wheat drill by mixing it with the grain. Acid phosphate, which is the kind used almost exclusively here, is of the consistency of cement, is very heavy and finely pulverized. It can be sown mixed with wheat in a common drill, but not with satisfaction; it has been done, but I would not care to advise this, as it is almost impossible to keep the grain and fertilizer mixed evenly. We use acid phosphate containing 16 per



Relics of Barbarism

cent phosphate at the rate of about 100 pounds an acre, sowing it with a combined wheat and fertilizer drill. Last year we paid \$26 a ton for such fertilizer, laid down here. This is a price based on car lot shipments; if it has to be shipped by local freight it would cost more. We have a heavy soil here and this fertilizer gives us good results virtually every year. In the case of a different soil I could not state what the result would be. Our state experiment station at Manhattan is familiar with the different soil types in the state and knows what they lack; the folks there stand ready at all times to advise to the best of their ability, and it will pay all those in doubt to consult them.

### High Cow Testing Record

The Geary-Morris Cow Testing Association made about as high an average as any in the state, according to Paul Gwin, Geary county agent, and had the two highest herds in the state for the year ending June 1, 1926. There were 138 cows in the association representing seven herds of Holsteins and Jerseys. The average for these cows was 8,530 pounds of milk and 330 pounds of butterfat. The average feed cost to the cow was \$0.80; cost for butterfat was 26.7 cents and for milk, \$1.15 a hundred pounds. These figures do not include labor costs.

Six cows gave more than 500 pounds of butterfat; 21, between 400 and 500 pounds; 8, between 300 and 400 pounds; 23, between 200 and 300 pounds; 30, between 100 and 200 pounds and the others less than 100 pounds. There was one cow that lacked \$4 of paying feed costs. She had just as good feed and care as the others, but she wasn't capable of high production, which would seem to indicate that blood lines count.

The highest cow was owned by Wallace Sheard, and gave 18,023 pounds of milk and 575 pounds of butterfat. That is the highest record in cow testing work in the state for the last year, so Gwin says. Roughage for this high cow cost \$50.15 and grain, \$30.96 a total of \$140.11. This counts the cost of butterfat down to 24.9 cents a pound and milk to 80 cents a hundred. She returned \$808.41 over feed costs. Other expenses probably would run around \$200, but that allows a good margin for profit. Mr. Sheard had high herd average of 423 pounds of butterfat from 32 cows. Paul Gwin thinks this the highest record made in the state in cow testing work.

The 10 high cows made an average of 12,404 pounds of milk and 505.1 pounds of fat. Two of these cows were 2-year-olds, one giving 529.8 pounds of fat and the other 504.8 pounds. Gwin sees high production for them in the future. Average feed costs for the 10 cows was \$112.19 and the return above this was \$582.71. Gwin figures they produced butterfat for 22.2 cents a pound and milk for 90 cents a hundred.

The five low cows in the association averaged 175 pounds of fat and 4,620 pounds of milk. For them the feed cost to the pound of fat was 41 cents and they produced milk for \$1.65 a hundred. These low cows were in the same herds with the high producers and were given exactly the same opportunity to produce economically.

### Entries Close September 4

Entries in all departments of the Kansas Free Fair close September 4, and a written entry specifying every individual animal, article or entrant to be exhibited or to take part in a contest must be filed with the secretary on or before that date. A preliminary book giving complete information about every department will be sent free on a postcard request to Phil Eastman, Secretary, Kansas Free Fair, Topeka.

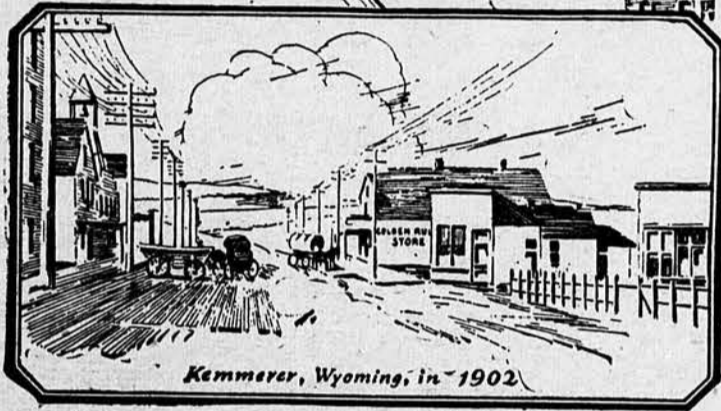
### Our Best Three Offers

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



**J.C. Penney Co.**  
A NATION-WIDE INSTITUTION  
DEPARTMENT STORES

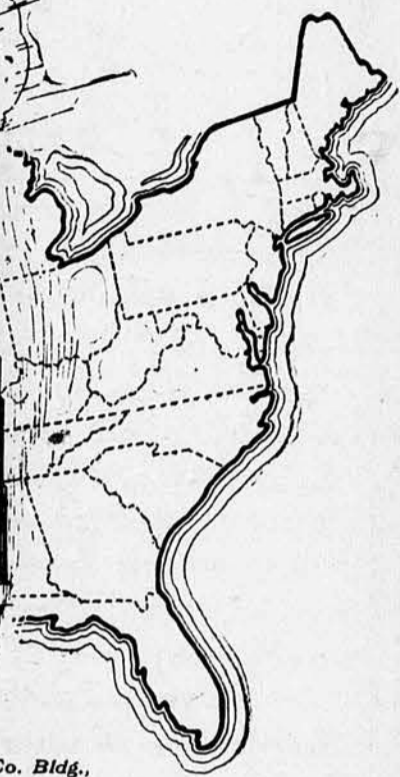
*A Nation-Wide Institution  
of 745 Department Stores*



*Kemmerer, Wyoming, in 1902*



*J. C. Penney Co. Bldg.,  
Executive and Buying Offices,  
New York City.*



# The Fulfilled Vision of a Pioneer

**A**MERICA'S PIONEERS of the past century won fame by blazing their trails toward the unknown West. It has remained for American genius and enterprise of the Twentieth Century to bring forth another type of pioneer—one who, coming out of the West, has cleaved new paths toward the Rising Sun.

James C. Penney, the pioneer, started a small Store on April 14th, 1902, at Kemmerer, Wyoming. It was called the "Golden Rule Store." Eleven years later, with 48 Stores in operation, the name was changed to the J. C. Penney Company. Since then, growth has been continuous, new Stores spreading gradually through the West and then into the East and South.

In developing this Nation-wide service, the J. C. Penney Company abandoned beaten paths and set up new guide-posts for the conduct of a retail business—

- Not how high a price will our patrons pay, but for *how little* can we afford to sell—
- To wrap into each package the fullest possible Value for the money received—
- To hold no "sales," but to fix upon the lowest possible price and maintain this price the year round—
- To sell for cash and thus give the public the benefits which cash buying and selling afford—
- To put in charge of each Store a man trained by the Company, who has a one-third ownership in his Store.

These few practical rules of business explain why in every one of our 745 Department Stores today you get the fullest possible Value in goods and service for every dollar you spend.

## Back to School

The boys and girls of America are off to school within the next few days. Your nearest J. C. Penney Company Store has everything necessary to outfit them for the school year.

School pads, pencils and supplies of every kind.

For the boys—"Penney Jr." Suits, with two pairs of knickers, at \$13.75. "True Blue" Play Suits, equally serviceable in school, at 79c.

For the girls—High-grade Gingham Dresses at \$1.49. Washable School Frocks at 98c. Coats in latest modes.

For the Boy and Girl—Hats, Shoes, Hosiery. Acme Value at low prices in our children's as well as adult wear.

Ask or write to our nearest Store for our illustrated paper "THE STORE NEWS" describing our merchandise.

The J. C. Penney Company is constantly adding to its list of Stores and has openings for keen young men to grow to Managers and Co-partners.

## Where Some of Our 745 Stores Are Located

### KANSAS

- |               |             |
|---------------|-------------|
| Abilene       | Kansas City |
| Arkansas City | Lawrence    |
| Atchison      | Leavenworth |
| Chanute       | Liberal     |
| Clay Center   | McPherson   |
| Coffeyville   | Manhattan   |
| Columbus      | Newton      |
| Concordia     | Ottawa      |
| Eldorado      | Parsons     |
| Emporia       | Pittsburg   |
| Fort Scott    | Pratt       |
| Great Bend    | Salina      |
| Herington     | Topeka      |
| Hutchinson    | Wellington  |
| Independence  | Wichita     |
| Iola          | Winfield    |

### COLORADO

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

### MISSOURI

- |                |              |
|----------------|--------------|
| Boonville      | Kirkville    |
| Brookfield     | Macon        |
| Cape Girardeau | Marshall     |
| Carthage       | Maryville    |
| Chillicothe    | Mexico       |
| Clinton        | Moberly      |
| Hamilton       | Nevada       |
| Hannibal       | Poplar Bluff |
| Independence   | St. Joseph   |
| Jefferson City | Sedalia      |
| Joplin         | Springfield  |
|                | Trenton      |

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A NATION-WIDE INSTITUTION  
INC.  
DEPARTMENT STORES



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The Lawrence-Williams Co. Cleveland, Ohio.

GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM GOOD FOR HUMANS, TOO



COLORADO FENCE



THE Great Pyramids of Egypt have stood for thousands of years, a tribute to the skill of the men who built them and the materials they used, for only the good endures.

The same principles of workmanship and quality materials enter into the manufacture of COLORADO FENCE. Its copper-bearing steel resists the attacks of time, insuring long life. Its special galvanizing safeguards against rust and weather. Like the pyramids, COLORADO FENCE lasts! Buy it for longer fence life, for the extra years of service which cost you nothing; for tho it is better, COLORADO FENCE costs you no more. WESTERN DEALERS SELL IT

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company A WESTERN INDUSTRY. Denver, Colorado. Offices: New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Oklahoma City, Springfield, San Francisco.

Calkins Copper Carbonate Grain Treaters in Demand

When 5 to 10 new dealers daily ask for the agency for CALKINS TREATERS, and when established dealers send in orders for 5 or more machines at a time and when the factory has to put on a night shift to meet the demand for these machines, and especially when CALKINS MACHINES have five years reputation, to back them and their merit is recognized by the thousands of users and they are recommended by all the Agricultural Colleges, you CAN KNOW that they are a real investment and further, that you must order now to insure prompt delivery. See your dealer today. No one in your town write for catalog to CALKINS MACHINE COMPANY, Hutchinson, Kan. Shipments from Hutchinson and Denver.

Ground Limestone For Agricultural Purposes

Write for prices and FREE sample DOLESE BROS. COMPANY 220 W. 2nd St., Wichita, Kansas. Plant: El Dorado, Kansas.

The Maid of the Mountain

By Jackson Gregory

(Copyrighted)

ALTOGETHER he spent the most enjoyable afternoon he had known since coming into a country where in all afternoons were filled with joy. His was the pleasant knowledge that he had tricked Masters; that the deputy sheriff, holding himself a man swollen with craft, would count upon finding both his quarries somewhere near Monte's cabin. Above and beyond that, these were hours of happy anticipation. The very fact that both he and Bab were playing at hide and seek with Masters and with Conroy behind Masters lent its zest. He ran a leisurely race with the sun; his one intent now was to come to the top of the distant rugged mountain at about the moment the sun sloped down into the riot of western colors. He made sure he could win the race with the sun; he was equally sure he was winning a trick from Masters. And most of all there was an odd sort of pleasure in knowing that at every step which he took Bab was taking her own step, their widely separated trails gradually converging toward a meeting.

His way led him thru one of the most beautiful natural parks in the world; among spaces of tall timber, rearing up above the splendid into the august, among small rounded trees which were worthy of a place in a king's garden; across several crystalline creeks whose merry voices and whose paths of light and shadow and whose dimpling surfaces set him thinking of one named from them; around the shores of two tiny lakes; thru cool, shady, hidden places where the tall ferns brushed his cheeks and where there were many flowers on long slim stems, brightening the green, velvety background with their spots of red and yellow and orange and blue; up flinty slopes, along dim vistas where the pines interlaced their needles above, weaving in and out, and where they cast their fallen leaves to make a lustrous brown carpet; he treaded fairy regions where birds almost brushed his face as they flew past, humming birds with bright quivering wings, and the sober coated brown birds with their musical throats; where big butterflies and the tiny meadow-blues fanned him with wings which stirred as tho with slow, deep breathing of quiet joy; where silver-gray tree-squirrels with their furry brushes hurred themselves in a sheer abandon of rollicking fun from branch to branch and tree to tree, where the sudden dark gleam of a stag, racing away at the first faint whiff of a man was like a dusky, half-seen arrow shot beyond a veil.

And as the birds sang and the water murmured and the lofty pines dropped their gentle whisper in that never hushed susurrus which strikes the keynote to the California woodlands, so did something sing within his happy heart. . . . Something vague, because it was a stranger-thing to him; something very sweet, with a whispered hush infinitely more poignantly soul-piercing than the dulcet, quivering music of the pines. . . .

A Rush of Winds

All afternoon he heard the rush of gentle winds thru the trees, the thrilling bursts of song from birds absorbing joy from the sunshine, distilling it within their own breasts, pouring it forth in spontaneous melodies, the splash and gurgle of creeks, the turbulent joy of falling waters into many a sun-smitten pool; and no one of these harmonious sounds nor yet the grand operative whole of them rising from a warm earth in a symphony which might have been a pagan paean to the gods was comparable, in his ears, to that lilting girl-voice he grew more and more impatient to hear once more. All afternoon he saw the glint of sunlight on dancing leaves and flashing streams and the bright plumage, turning to gold and scarlet upon humming birds' breasts; sunlight poured tenderly over soft petals of the tender little wild flowers which upon the breasts of iron mountains are like a maid's tears upon the steel incased breast of a giant knight, and yet never once was the golden day's softly shed light so warm and tender and precious as when

he had seen it reflected from the humid deep gray eyes of a girl.

Confident as he was that no one had seen him, he did not for an instant relax his caution. For Bab, having one place which she termed her own, and one only, a place of refuge, had put her safety into his hands. At his most impatient moment he sat down, his back to a pine tree, his rifle across his knees and sat motionless a full half hour, only his watchful eyes stirring while he listened critically to every sound that disturbed the forest silence. Bab had trusted him; there lay the paramount consideration. It was his one glorious task not to betray her.

But, in due course, he achieved the crest of that high piled tower of rocks which she had named Eagle's Nest. He had striven to be patient, and yet he had arrived an hour before sunset. He had battled his way up steep slopes; not knowing the easiest way he had taken the shortest; he had climbed upward and slipped back and climbed upward again. And yet, all along, he had said over and over within himself: "It is too early to look for her. She said 'sundown.' She'll not come before then." And still he hurried on and up and at every stirring of a twig hoped to see her. . . .

Tall spires and pinnacles of rock all about him . . . monster turrets thrusting skyward like iron Titans combating Jove . . . strange shadows lying about him like the twisted shadows of giants grappling . . . a bleak, barren, stony place . . . a place for the wind to sweep across, shrilling in the crooked passageways between heaped up boulders, for the sun to smite relentlessly, for growing things to lose heart in as they hugged the flinty shallow soil and fought in desolate frenzy for a mere living . . . and yet, Bab's place!

"I can't make her out! Who is she? What is she? What lies behind her and what, in God's name, ahead?"

He walked along the hog's back; he looked outward and downward to both east and west; he saw ridge beyond ridge of purpling mountains; like wide spaced crests of a purple sea sweeping majestically away on either hand. Yonder, miles away, lost among the deepening shadows, was Silver Lake and his own little cabin; yonder, in the other direction, hidden under the tumbled hills, miles away and blotted out by distance and shadow, was Crescent City. And all about him the wilderness. And somewhere within that wilderness, Bab, true daughter of the wilderness, who could invite him to come here, saying "This is my place!"

She had said: "Clean at the top, Monte." It was well that she had been somewhat explicit. Otherwise two people, appointing Eagle's Nest as a trysting place, might have sought each other fruitlessly for hours among the various rocky heights, since among the huge blocks and boulders one could at times scarcely see ten steps in any direction. Nor would Monte climb up to the top of any of these lookout points; for fear of being seen by some forest wanderer far below on the steep slopes or in the shadowy canons.

He came presently into that flat place upon the highest summit over which towered the two most gigantic spires of ancient gray rock; that quiet space, rock-encircled, shadowy, shut in, which was in fact the ante-room to Bab's palace. He shifted his knapsack from his shoulders, rested his rifle against a rock. He would not look for her within an hour, knowing eagerness had driven him along at a pace which he could not expect from her. Yet, tho thus he set his clock by his reason, he was hoping for her already and at every slow passing moment.

A Happy Laugh

When Bab came Monte did not see her, did not hear her step. The first inkling of her nearness was given him by her light, happy laugh; she stood behind him, leaning against one of the tall granite pillars about which she had just come, still half hidden as he whipped about. . . . It was still early; the sun was not yet down but was at the fringe of a region of bright-hued little clouds sailing along the horizon, a field of cloth of gold for regal passage. . . .

Monte sprang to his feet. His eyes were as bright as hers.

"You came!" said Bab softly. And, "You came!" said Monte. They laughed together.

"You're mighty good to me, Monte!" Bab came to him and put out her hand, catching his which met hers more than half way. Their hands clung together, tightening. "And now . . . you've come all this way just to see me! Monte! It's the first time in my life anyone ever came to see me!"

"If only they knew you . . . if they'd just seen you once . . . a thousand men would have come on the run!"

Bab flushed up prettily; she was not the one to fail to snatch joy wherever joy came within reach; not the girl, being essentially girlish, to fail to drink deep of the first real compliment ever paid her by a lovable young man.

"You're thirsty," she asked quietly, "after this long climb?"

"There's plenty of water down in the canon. It took over an hour to come up, but we can make it down in fifteen minutes. . . ."

"Come along, Monte; follow me; I'll show you where the nicest water in the world is."

She was tingling with excitement. She was going to show Monte her home! Somewhere among dusky dreamings there had always been the picture of that day when she brought with her someone to share with her her secret joy. Someone. Had Bab been like most girls, had she read tales of Cinderella and all her kin, no doubt that Someone of her dreamings would have been a young prince with sable plume and glittering garments. But being only Bab her dream figure had been entirely vague behind a lustrous haze; it would be someone who was kind and who loved the things she loved; someone utterly unlike Anthony Farley or old Mart Willoughby or Phillip Conroy or Crazy Charlie. . . .

"Come, Monte; come with me. I'll show you!"

He caught up rifle and knapsack, following her, filling his eyes with her. Where she led did not matter just now. It was enough for the moment that Bab did lead and that he followed. . . .

Every step here was as familiar to her as could be the steps leading into any man's home; she had come here a hundred times, in varying moods, to escape a man she hated, a certain serpentine Anthony Farley or just to flee a world in which she did not fit, seeking out a world in which she did.

Across the Bridge

Bab, flitting on ahead, showed him the passageway between the tall rock spires into the narrow, hazardous cleft. When he saw how she went down over the edge of a sheer cliff, clinging to rough hand-holds, he caught his breath, afraid for her. Then, staring down upon her, he saw how she was confronted by a profound chasm; how it appeared that she had gone as far as she could go without either falling a thousand dizzy feet to cruel destruction or sprouting fairy wings to carry her on and across the abyss. Then when Bab stooped and drew forth her strange "bridge" from its holding place, he at once understood and felt his blood run cold; he called out to her, cautioning her. . . . Bab laughed up into his face, laid the pine sapling



(Continued on Page 16)

# Our KANSAS CITY House



## At Kansas City This Catalogue Is Waiting For You

One big 723 page catalogue is being held here in Kansas City waiting for you to return your coupon below.

We say "Your coupon," because this page is printed to put before you this coupon and to ask you to share in the savings and convenience that will be enjoyed by our 8,000,000 other customers.

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We ask each reader—we ask you—to consider seriously this one question:

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Why, during last year did 500,000 new customers start sending their orders to Ward's; and this year again 500,000 more new customers are turning to Ward's?

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Ward's low prices are made by cash buying in largest quantities in the world's leading markets—by one of the greatest or-

ganizations of merchandise experts in the world.

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You save in price, and you gain the even greater saving that longer wear always brings. At Ward's, quality is maintained. We never sacrifice quality to make a low price. We do not offer "cheap" unserviceable goods merely to make a price seem low. A saving at Ward's is a real saving—a double saving, because you save in price and you gain in quality.

### Everything for the Home The Farm and The Family

This big, complete Fall and Winter Catalogue will supply almost your every need—will enable you to save on everything you buy.

Write for this Catalogue. Fill in the coupon and start today enjoying the same savings, the same quick service and courteous treatment that has made and holds our 8,000,000 friends.



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

Shaded portions of states are served by our Kansas City House.



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# Puzzle Fun For the Boys and Girls



S—is for Sparrows,  
A large family, too—  
To learn all their names  
Would be taxing to you.

Some sing and then others  
Just chatter and fuss,  
But isn't it quite  
The same way among US?

### Goes to Bethel School

I am 13 years old and in the seventh grade. I go to Bethel school and my teacher's name is Mrs. Franks. I have to go 2½ miles to school. I have one sister and four brothers. For pets I have a spotted horse and colt, a dog named Rover, a kitten named Snowball and some Bantam hens. I like to be outdoors and I ride lots in the summer time. I wish some of the boys and girls my age would write to me.  
Caddoa, Colo. Virginia Goodrick.

### Word Square Puzzle

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

A man who (4) to (2) Italy thought that a bad (3) would fall on a person when they began to (1) old.

If you insert the correct letters in the dashes above you will find that they form four words that read the same horizontally and vertically and that filled into the sentence below the dashes they make complete sense. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers. Address Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

### We Hear from Mildred

I am 12 years old and in the sixth grade. I started to school when I was 7 years old. My teacher's name for next year will be Miss Mull. I live 1 mile from school. There were 37 pupils in our school. I like to go to school. For pets I have a cat that I call Blue,

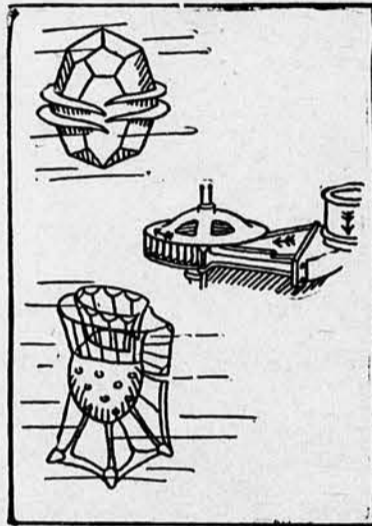
some chickens and a pony. I live on an 80-acre farm. I have no brothers or sisters. I would like very much to hear from some of the young folks that take this paper.  
Peck, Kan. Mildred Gulley.

### Happy and Booster are Pets

I am 9 years old and in the fourth grade. I have a horse named Happy and a dog named Booster. I can play the accordion and the harmonica. I go to a big union school.  
Sterling, Kan. Alex Walton.

## Living Inventions

by Gaylord Johnson



The Earliest Turbine Motor

The titanic power of the Niagara river is turned to industrial uses by means of a very ingenious machine called a "turbine." Water is led thru a pipe from a point above the falls to a point below them, and there is made to throw its force (generated by its fall) against the paddles of a wheel contained in a spiral wheel-box.

Man has been justly proud of this modified mill-wheel and has produced about a dozen varieties for various uses. But R. H. France, the authority on Nature's inventions, says



"We can't go riding any more with Uncle, he sent his new auto back."  
"Yes, you girls are to blame, every time he went any place there had to be a miss in the engine."

that the sea is filled with over 100 varieties of a certain family of plants, called "peridineae", each of which is a perfectly working turbine motor! Two kinds are shown at the left of the picture.

These tiny plants, each no larger than a grain of sand, had a hard life-problem to solve. They were heavier than the sea water; they would instantly have sunk to the bottom if they had not been helped by inventive old Mother Nature.

It was for their benefit that she invented the turbine. Look at the lower of the two pictures. Every moving current in the water surrounding this tiny box-like plant is directed into the spiral vanes that curve around its sides. Water pressure on these vanes makes the whole plant spin round, thus causing it to "bore" upward thru the water. Constantly repeated impulses overcome the plant's weight, and the turbine-principle uses the water power to keep the peridinea at the right distance from the ocean's surface.

### Can You Guess These?

My first I hope you are, my second I see you are, my whole I know you are. Welcome.

Look in the papers, I'm sure to appear; look in the oven, perhaps I am

there; sometimes I assist in promoting a flame, sometimes I extinguish—now, reader, my name? Puff.

My first is a bit of butter, my next a bit of mutton, my whole a little shutter, put on to pinch a glutton. A button.

My second contains my first; and therefore, it is my whole. Light-house. Where does charity begin? At C (Sea.)

My first is a vehicle, my second is a preposition, and my whole is part of a ship. Cab-in.

Why is it that a hen always crosses over the wagon marks in the street? Because it's too long to go round.

How can you tell the age of a hen? By the teeth (your own, of course.)

What is most like a hen stealing? A cock robbing (cock-robin).

### Cappie and Queen are Pets

I live 3 miles from Peetz. I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade. We have a consolidated school. My teacher's name is Miss Scudder. I have one sister and two brothers. My sister's name is Laverne and my brothers' names are Robert and Lloyd. For pets we have a dog named Cappie and a horse named Queen. I would like to have some of the girls my age write to me.  
Helen McRea.

Peetz, Colo.



The Hoovers—Buddy's Hat Looks Just Like Percy's!

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*for Economical Transportation*



The Coach

\$645

F. O. B. Flint, Mich.

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- the safety and handling ease of a semi-reversible steering gear,
- the beauty and long life of lustrous Duco finishes,
- and on all closed models, the superior riding

qualities of full balloon tires and the surpassing quality of Fisher body craftsmanship.

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If you have never driven the Improved Chevrolet—if you have not yet learned why Chevrolet is the largest builder of gear-shift cars in the world, the time to see the nearest Chevrolet dealer is NOW.

Get a demonstration before you buy any low-priced car. Talk facts and figures. Don't be misled by list prices. Get the delivered price! Investigate the time-financing charges! Know what it actually costs you to buy a car that is equipped as you want your car equipped—

—and you will agree with over two million owners who say "Chevrolet costs less to own and to operate."

### so Smooth - so Powerful

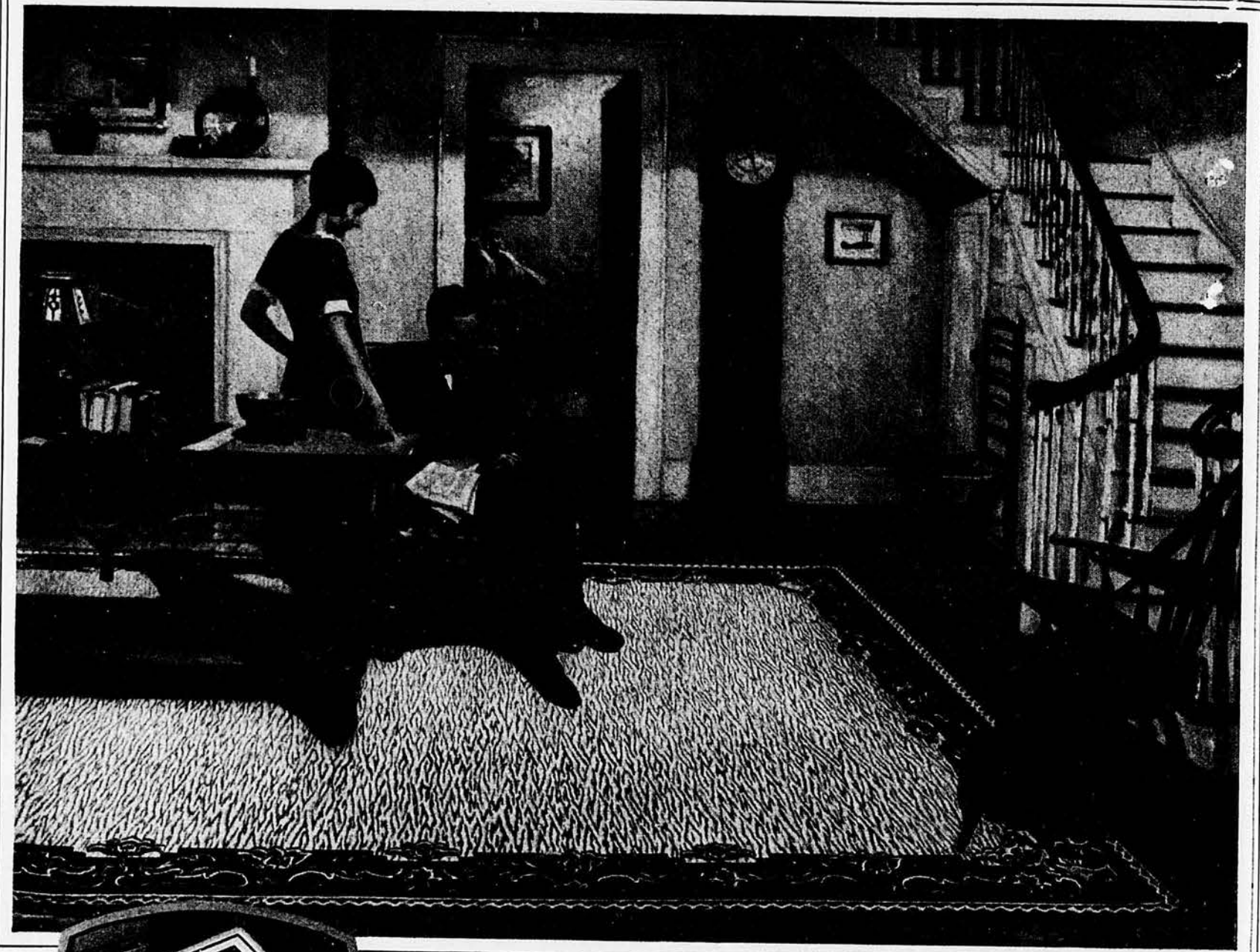
Touring \$510, Roadster \$510, Coupe \$645, Coach \$645, Sedan \$735, Landau \$765;  
½ Ton Truck \$375 and 1 Ton Truck \$495 (Chassis Only). All prices f. o. b. Flint, Mich.

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN, Division of General Motors Corporation

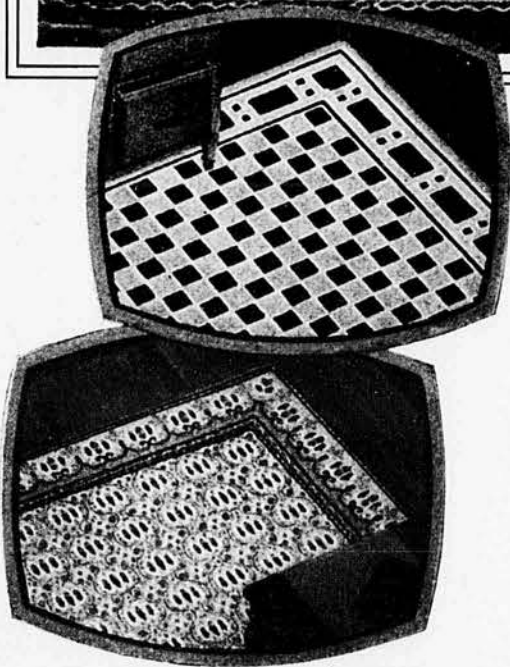
## QUALITY AT LOW COST

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A SUPERIOR RUG OF GENUINE CORK LINOLEUM



On the Floor: Armstrong's Linoleum Rug, Pattern No. 950.



Above: Armstrong's Linoleum Rug, Pattern No. 865.

Below: Armstrong's Linoleum Rug, Pattern No. 930.

"Dave, do you realize how many years we have had this rug?"

*"Ever since we were married,—and it hardly shows any wear at all! That's because it is real linoleum. Its colors haven't dulled a bit and all I do to keep it clean is wipe it up with a damp mop once or twice a week."*

IT'S the cork in an Armstrong's Linoleum Rug that gives it life. Tough, resilient, wear-resisting cork, right through to its strong burlap back. Acting as a cushion under the printed surface, cork saves the pattern from the tramping of leather-soled shoes. That's what makes an Armstrong's Linoleum Rug wear and wear and wear!

On the floor, an Armstrong's Linoleum Rug is quiet and soft underfoot. No other smooth-surface material is as flexible, no other material will stand the same rough handling, rolling up and moving around. You can have a genuine Armstrong's Linoleum Rug for surprisingly little extra cost. With ordinary care, it

will more than repay you with extra years of wear. Look for the burlap back when you are buying a smooth-surface rug. If it hasn't a burlap back, it isn't linoleum.

Armstrong's genuine cork linoleum rugs come in the larger room sizes, 12 ft. x 12 ft., and 12 ft. x 15 ft., as well as the 6 ft. x 9 ft., 9 ft. x 12 ft. and other smaller sizes.

"RUGS OF PRACTICAL BEAUTY"—This booklet, illustrating a score of pretty Armstrong patterns in full color, will be sent you free. Full instructions on care. Write for it today. Address Armstrong Cork Company, Linoleum Division, 1008 Jackson Street, Lancaster, Pa.

Armstrong's  
 Ⓐ Look for the CIRCLE A trade-mark on the burlap back Linoleum RUGS

THEY WEAR — AND WEAR — AND WEAR

# Paying Pin-Money Proposition

By G. W. Frantz

MRS. J. H. Talbert, Benton County, Arkansas, bought a second hand loom four years ago and since that time has made considerable pin money, weaving her neighbors' rags into rugs, table covers and bed spreads.

The loom is a large sized patent movement machine which cost \$80 when new, but Mrs. Talbert was fortunate enough to get it after it had been used a short time.

The first year Mrs. Talbert owned the loom, she did 300 yards of weaving on it for her neighbors. Her work was of such good quality, that as soon as she became known as a weaver she received many orders for rugs. She has recently made 22 rugs for one customer and for another has done over 50 yards of weaving on rugs and carpeting.

Another factor that contributes to the popularity of her work is the originality of her designs. She designs fancy borders for hall runners and other rugs.

Her black and white checked rugs are very popular. These are made of clean white rags and woven in inch blocks with black and white warp used alternately to make the checks.

Another very popular rug is blue with a white border and fringe. These are made from old blue work shirts. As they may be easily washed it is a real convenience to use them.

Old white window curtains, table cloths and sheets, dyed any attractive shade, make very pretty solid color rugs. Mrs. Talbert has found that olive green rugs with a yellow border sell readily. She makes these 40 inches wide and any length desired. Two yards is a popular length.

She makes a very attractive stand cover, 30 inches square, from all kinds and colors of clean

rags. She usually weaves them with blue and orange warp in inch and half-inch stripes.

Mrs. Talbert recently made a very beautiful pair of portieres from scraps of silk and velvet of all sizes and shades by weaving them together with brilliant and dark shades of warp. These scraps make a rich oriental looking curtain, and being



heavy, it makes an excellent drape for winter.

Just at present Mrs. Talbert is making a specialty of bed spreads. She makes them of white and light shades of warp with no rags at all. For example, a blue and white spread may have a lengthwise stripe of white thread about 3 inches wide and then an inch and a half stripe of blue thread. A rose and white spread may be made of stripes 2 inches wide, the rose and white alternating across the width of the spread.

Mrs. Talbert asks 50 and 75 cents a yard, according to width, for her weaving, and expects the customer to furnish the rags in clean and good condition for working up. Her business has increased so that she is thinking of opening a shop and hiring a helper.

## Health Philosophy

NO MAN can disobey the laws of health to which he has been bred by nature without paying for it, any more than a man can sign a check against his bank account without reducing the amount. He may not be immediately bankrupt, and until he exhausts his account he may not experience any inconvenience from his great extravagance, but nature keeps her balances very accurately, and in the end all claims must be paid. —From Fisher & Fisk's How to Live.

## Summer Fashions in Food

IT SELDOM happens that the most desirable thing is the easiest, but such is the case with the decree, "more vegetables and less meat for the summer diet," which research experts have issued. If the housewife should ask for the reason behind their decree, the answer would be, "In the winter you put on flannels and eat meat to keep warm, in the summer you have always taken off the flannels to keep cool, why not eliminate the meat from your diet and be still cooler?"

Just to see how easy to do the desirable thing is in this case, here is a menu which is worth trying some day when the meat has spoiled in the refrigerator, and you hate to think of spending half an hour with your hands in hot dish water after the meal is over.

Creamed potatoes, green peas, asparagus, young carrots, spinach and poached eggs. It may be preceded by cantaloupe or berries and cream, and followed by a light tomato and lettuce salad. A bit of cream cheese completes a very tasty and nutritious meal. Iced or hot tea is desirable for a drink and of the two the hot tea is really more cooling.

This is a simple healthful dinner, but much depends upon the way in which it is served and the skill with which it is prepared. Vegetables often lose much of their value as well as their savour by improper preparation and cooking.

Green vegetables, for instance should not be boiled for long periods. They should be immersed in rapidly boiling water, whose boiling point has been raised by the addition of salt, a tablespoonful to the quart, and cooked only until tender and edible. If boiled slowly and too long, they will lose both color and flavor, as well as valuable vitamin. Some vegetables, spinach, cabbage and brussels sprouts for instance, are improved if soaked in cold water before cooking. Others, like peas, beans, corn, eggplant and cucumber, are better left dry or soaked in salt water.

In preparing the vegetable dinner suggested, the potatoes from a former meal may be used. They

should be cut in cubes, covered with milk, seasoned well and cooked for a half hour over a slow fire. The peas, or beans, whichever are to be used, should be cooked in water adequate to cover them, for 10 or 15 minutes, then drained and drenched with butter, pepper, salt and paprika. The butter and seasoning make or mar peas and beans.

After rinsing thoroly and removing the tough stems soak spinach in cold water, and cook it in as little water as possible, for ten minutes. Drain off the water thoroly, chop fine and add butter, pepper and salt and a little vinegar. This dish may be further improved if sprinkled with the yolk of a hard-boiled egg. Scrape carrots and slice them lengthwise and across, then place them over the fire with just enough water to prevent burning. After ten minutes the water will have been absorbed, then add butter generously, and season well, especially with paprika.

Asparagus should be cooked quickly in a small quantity of water, then dressed with butter, pepper, salt and a little lemon juice. Only about 3 inches of the stalk should be used, and the balance reserved for asparagus cream soup, which is one of the most delicious of liquid foods.

When the vegetables are about ready, poach enough eggs for the family, and arrange on pieces of thin buttered toast. Place the eggs in the center of a large platter, and group the vegetables around them, the carrots between the white potatoes and the green peas, and the asparagus between the peas and the spinach. Sprinkle the whole with salt, pepper and paprika, and garnish it with a few radishes or young onions. The result is a colorful dinner, excellent in taste and food values.

## Farm Home News

By Mrs. Dora L. Thompson

THOSE who plan to make a long cross country trip will find their tasks of preparing lunches much lightened if they take several kinds of fillings for sandwiches.

Some sweet fillings are desirable, such as fruit jams or butters but other kinds are more in demand. One easily prepared filling is a jar of mayonnaise salad dressing to which chopped pickle and tiny bits of boiled ham have been added. Peanut butter, thinned with salad dressing and speeded with chopped pickle or olives, makes a good filling for brown bread sandwiches.

There are cans of prepared cheese on the market that make good fillings for brown bread or graham cracker sandwiches. A friend declares she learned how to make a treat by accident. After frying bacon for lunch, some one called for toast. She made the toast, placed a slice of tomato on it,

added salad dressing and bacon and topped it with another slice of toast. Bacon is convenient to pack in a kit and makes an agreeable change in a lunch.

Dry weather cabbage is not crisp and tender like that grown in cool, moist places. We have found that shredded cabbage placed in ice water for an hour or more is wonderfully improved.

We have been having what poultrymen call winter eggs in August. That is, the yolks have been pale yellow, due to lack of green grass. To offset the lack of fresh green feed we have been sprouting oats for the chicken feed. This is remarkably easily done in warm weather. A pail of oats, soaked in a sack over night, drained and covered to prevent drying, is sprouted and ready to feed in two or three days, depending on how long sprouts one wishes.

These sprouted oats have much in their favor. They increase the bulk of the feed and lessen the cost. They supply green feed to help as a laxative, a tonic to egg producers and a variation in the diet. One nearby farmer bought 100 bushels of oats for chicken feed saying that he thought it the best grain he could feed. Personally, we do not believe it best to feed one kind of grain exclusively but when oats are 40 cents a bushel and wheat \$1.28 one feels that they ought to use oats. Sprouted, 1 bushel is equal to 3 or 4, in feeding value.

Children in this locality have been busy picking up potatoes. The work is not exactly child's work as the baskets are rather heavy and hard to empty, but the children seem to stand the bending better than grown people, and there are few tasks at which they could earn as much money. The pay ranges from 12½ to 15 cents a sack. In fields averaging about 200 bushels to the acre, a child on a fairly short station picks up 20 sacks a day. Some larger boys pick 40 and more.

## With the Spice Box

ACCORDING to the old adage variety makes for spice in life, so, too, spice makes for variety in the cellar, and with a varied array of fruit sauces and pickles and butters on the cellar shelves one can look forward with pleasure to the coming school lunch season. Here are some fruit pickle recipes which will add zest to the winter appetite.

### Pickled Peaches

MAKE a sirup of 2 quarts of cider vinegar, and 6 pounds of granulated sugar. Put this in kettle with a spice bag made up of whole cloves, stick cinnamon and whole allspice. Cook peaches that have been pared and halved in this sirup until they are tender. Crack the pits and remove the inner kernel. Pack the fruit in glass jars with a half dozen of these kernels in each. Fill with hot sirup and seal.

### Ginger Pears

PREPARE 4 pounds of hard pears and cut in small pieces. Add 4 pounds granulated sugar, the juice of 4 lemons, the grated rind of 2, and 2 ounces of preserved ginger cut very fine. Cook over a slow fire until the mixture thickens.

### Peach Mangoes

RUB freestone peaches with a cloth to remove the fuzz. Cut in halves and take out the pits. Make a mixture of equal parts of white mustard, ginger, nutmeg and celery seeds. Fill the cavities with this, tying the peaches together with white twine after they have been filled. Put in jars filling each two-thirds full. Pour boiling hot vinegar into jars filling them to overflowing, seal and store in a dark cupboard.

L. Mitchel Thornton.

## Basket Design Always Pleases

THERE isn't a June bride anywhere who wouldn't be delighted to be the recipient of a gift decorated in the basket design pictured in scarf No. 1001. The clusters of flowers with lattice work are embroidered in shades of yellow, orange and burnt orange with dark brown French knot centers. The sprays of flowers are worked in light and dark blue with French knot centers in yellow. Leaves are in green. This same pattern may be ordered applied to a 36-inch center,



price \$1.30; an oval lunch cloth, 36 by 45 inches, price \$1.60; a luncheon set with 36-inch center and six napkins, price \$2.25; a buffet set, price \$1; and a vanity set, price 90 cents, as well as the 18 by 45 inch scarf which is priced at \$1. A fine quality of white Indianhead is used in every article. Floss for completing and an instruction sheet accompany every stamped piece. Order from Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Be sure to state article wanted as well as number.

### The Maid of the Mountain

(Continued from Page 10)

across the dark gulf and swiftly crossed.

Where Bab went Monte would follow, tho she attempted the impossible. But in his own way. Bab looked back at him triumphantly. He gave a hitch to his knapsack, getting his arms free; he shifted his rifle from his right to his left hand; he measured the distance and while Bab gasped, he leaped. He cleared the chasm; his feet struck upon the further ledge, close to hers; he snatched at the face of the rock, balancing, slipping, catching and slipping and balancing again. Bab's hand was on his arm; she pressed tight against the rock wall, clinging to him. He steadied himself and prayed that his face had not whitened as he turned marveling eyes upon her. Bab laughed and again led the way. . . .

Where Bab had to swing like a little pendulum against the breast of the cliff to get her feet from one meager resting place to the other and more secure, it was simpler work for Monte Baron because of his greater height. When she slipped about the projection he was almost at her heels. She hurried on without turning; he looked down into the dark chasm and shivered; he could hear the rush and gush of air pouring thru like some bewitched and invisible river. . . .

"You see, Monte! I've got a place all my own."

She ran ahead of him; she plunged in thru the black yawning hole in the cliffside; tho he followed on, he lost all sight of her. It was as tho she had hurled herself recklessly into nothingness. But he heard her light, flying footsteps; here in pitch dark she knew her way, every inch of it, as Bab seemed to know her way anywhere in the wilderness. He shuffled along, his feet striking irregularities which made progress slow; he called to her. Presently her voice, attuned to happy laughter, floated back to him. She was striking a match; he glimpsed her, down on her knees. She set fire to a handful of dry twigs and leaves; a flame, as yellow as gold, leaped up. Bab sprang to her feet, facing him triumphantly, her two arms thrown dramatically out to her sides. At last a dream had come true for her; she had brought "Someone" with her here to show him her chiefest treasure on earth.

"Do you like it? It's all Bab's. . . ."

Monte stood amazed. He saw, blurred and vague and tremulous, the tall white columns supporting a vaulted roof so high above that the roof itself was lost in the utter upper dark. He heard uncertain, distant noises; the rush of air and the tumble of water, but to Monte these seemed the weird voices of supernatural beings; he heard wail and chuckle and sinister hiss. . . . He turned again, marveling, to Bab. That she, a mere kid of a girl as he thought of her, could come to this place all alone; that she could make it her own; that she could spend whole days and nights and not faint from sheer terror! He could not make her out. . . .

"I'll Show You!"

Bab stood silently waiting for him to speak or move. She could remember back across half a dozen years to that day when she had come here the first time; she could recall how she had crouched and shivered and listened and in the end had fled precipitately, only to return on silent feet and with quick-beating heart, poised at every step for flight again.

"Running Water. . . ."

"Come, Monte! I'll show you!"

Bab was all pure, excited glee. She wanted to show him everything. So many years had Bab been forced to share with Bab alone all these delights. Now at the end of wistful dreamings came perfect realization and Monte Baron. . . .

She built her little fire higher; she hastened on and Monte hurried to come up with her. As he came to her side it was Bab who put out a warm, clasping hand to his; Bab, the guide. Thus, hand in hand, they went on, weaving in and out among the tall columns based in solid rock and crowned in indeterminate gloom; thus they came to the edge of the great pool, tumultuous, boiling and bubbling where the underground river plunged downward and eddied and whirled and seethed in its immense rock basin.

"So you see," cried Bab in triumph, "I can give you a drink at my place any time, day or night."

"You're not human! You're the Spirit of the Wilderness!"

Bab looked at him curiously.

"You see there's more light here. Here's where I live, lots of times, when I want to be all alone with Bab. I'll show you everything; I keep my toothbrush and towels and soap and comb and brush right over there on

(Continued on Page 18)

### Wouldn't Give Music Up Now

THIS orchestra might well be called a Christmas present to Brown county because it was organized soon after December 25, last year, and most of the instruments were gifts to the musicians. The five boys all are 4-H club members, and it was thru their association in club work that they decided to form the orchestra. They have studied music and have practiced diligently and now they play at all community affairs in their part of the county, and quite frequently are called to neighboring towns. During annual club round-up week at the agricultural college, Manhattan, in June, the Brown County 4-H



Club orchestra played each day at the general assemblies and for the evening entertainments. One experience that will be remembered by these musicians was that of broadcasting over Station KSAC.

The boys agree that music has meant a great deal to them, and that they would not be willing to give it up. They get a lot of pleasure out of entertaining others. Harold Swezey plays the clarinet; Leonard Sherrer, saxophone; Lester Rockwell, slide trombone and drums; Harold Hoffman, trumpet; Robert Hoban, banjo, and Gladys Rockwell, who leads the orchestra, is pianist. One point the boys don't want overlooked is the fact that they consider Miss Rockwell the guiding spirit of their orchestra. She is busy with things that concern a school teacher a good part of the year but finds time to give the boys the benefit of her musical knowledge and leadership.

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at the ordinary furnace price

### THESE FIVE FEATURES!

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Study the furnace you buy. Owners of poor furnaces will advise you that it is expensive folly to do otherwise. Here are the five features that you will find assembled completely only in the Colonial furnace.

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2. Low Hung RADIATOR. Traps and holds heat. Gases pass downward through a long passageway absorbing heat. No wasted warmth goes up the chimney.
3. AIR BLAST FIRE BOWL. Air vents in the wall admit air to and above flame. Creates intense, hot, fiery mixture.
4. BARS shake separately. Saves unburned fuel. No 'dust' while shaking, since bars extend through frame.
5. DOUBLE FEED DOORS. Big convenience for wood, trash or for large lumps which hold fire longer and save fuel.

All this in one furnace. Moreover, the Colonial is so ruggedly built that it gives you extra years of service.

Especially suited for oil burner installation.

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Established since 1869 Des Moines, Iowa

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the Standard of Furnace Value.



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It does a plowing and harrowing job in one operation. You can follow the Right Lap Plow with your seed drill without first harrowing. The No. 9 size plows a strip 6 1/2 feet wide. Think of the tremendous saving. In some cases the time and cost of plowing can be cut 50% by using a Right Lap Plow. Thousands sold.

Made in ten sizes for horse or tractor use. Disks are of cutlery steel forged sharp. Furnished with or without leader attachment.

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Please send me FREE your catalog and a copy of your book "The Soil and Its Tillage."

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# Profit by Summer Sales



**2420**—Handy One Piece Apron. Sizes small, medium and large.

**2644**—This charming frock for the junior is adaptable to summer materials as well as the more sturdy autumn fabrics. Sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

**2059**—A Cunning Suit for the Little Man. Sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years.

**2782**—This frock for sports wear is both charming and comfortable. The long straight lines give it grace, and the front plaits make it roomy and comfortable for walking. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

**2790**—There is much of beauty in the lines of this gown. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

**2795**—A Charming Design for Dainty Materials. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

Any of the patterns described here may be ordered from the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price 15 cents each, or 25 cents for a pattern and our new fall fashion catalog. Be sure to give size and number of pattern desired.

with ice water and let stand 2 hours. Again drain and dry between towels. Weigh and allow 1 pound of sugar to each pound of fruit, and 1 cup water to each pound of sugar. Boil sugar and water 10 minutes. Add melon rind and cook until tender. Place in jars and cover with sirup. Two lemons cut in slices may be cooked 10 minutes in the sirup. Store in a dark place.

## To Wear for School

I live a long ways from a shopping center so I cannot select material for my little girls' dresses, first hand. Naturally I am a little behind on materials. What do you suggest as being most fitting for school dresses?—Mrs. D. F.

A very serviceable, fast color material which comes in lovely colors and designs and also is desirable because launders well and does not require starch is Peter Pan gingham. Of course ginghams and percales are always good, and pongees if you wish a material that expensive. I would buy only washable materials.

## Bobbed Hair Still "In"

I am hesitating about having my hair bobbed, as I have such lovely long hair, and I know it will take a long time to grow it out again. How long do you think bobbed hair will be in style?—Ruth G.

Bobbing one's hair is a personal matter and one must be guided by her own preferences in taking this step. However, I see no indication of the bobbed hair "fad" passing in the next few seasons.

## Help for Mothers

FEW mothers realize just how much the Children's Bureau is trying to do for mothers. There are a number of excellent publications put out by this department free which will be of great benefit to the young mother. Write to the Children's Bureau at Washington, D. C., for these pamphlets. Also, if you will write your state bureau you will find it doing work along these lines. Any club or parent-teacher association can get a great deal of help from both the state and National bureaus in carrying out local child welfare work.

Mrs. Velma West Sykes.

## A Legacy of Cones

AN ANNUAL ice cream treat for the children of Punta Gorda, Fla., is assured under the terms of the will of former Governor Albert W. Gilchrist. He has left \$5,000 in trust with the Masonic lodge. The interest from this money is to be spent for ice cream. On this point the will says: "The cost is not large and it makes the children very happy."

Another will recently probated, that of Dr. J. Ackerman Coles of Scotch Plains, N. J., a widely known educator and philanthropist, sets aside a fund of \$1,000, the income of which is to purchase 900 ice cream cones each year for school children.



IF YOU want the best corn flakes, get the original—Kellogg's. In the famous red-and-green package that's sold at all grocers and served everywhere.

Ask for Kellogg's and know how good corn flakes can be! How crisp! How golden-toasted and delicious! How full of the flavor only Kellogg can produce. More than 10,000,000 people demand Kellogg's every day!



**Kellogg's**  
CORN FLAKES

Imitations cannot bring you such wonder-flavor—such crisp, crunchy flakes. The genuine corn flakes have the signature of the originator,



on the package.

## 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.

## Refinishing Counsel

I am planning to refinish some furniture soon, and would like some advice from you. What finish do you consider the most satisfactory, an ordinary paint or enamel? Is it necessary to use a flat paint before putting on enamel?—Bride.

If the wood of the furniture you wish to refinish is good, you can remove the old finish, sandpaper well and apply ordinary floor wax, then polish. This results in a pleasing, dull finish. Or, you can revarnish after the old finish is removed. Enameled surfaces always are good looking. The furniture should have at least two coats of flat paint and two coats of enamel. Lacquer finishes have become popular recently, for they dry quickly and are durable. I cannot print trade names of any reliable brands here, but if you will send me a stamped self-addressed envelope, I should be pleased to give you this help.

## Melon Preserves

I am eager to make some melon rind preserves. Can you send me a recipe?—Mrs. C. R.

There is a recipe which I know you will like. Pare and cut in strips the rinds of ripe melons. Soak in alum water to cover, allowing 2 teaspoons powdered alum to each quart of water. Heat gradually to boiling point and cook slowly 10 minutes. Drain, cover

## Wholesome Food from Surplus Vegetables

Practically all vegetables grown in this territory can be cheaply and easily preserved by the revived Fermentation or Salting method. Crops and barrels can be used, and unlike the canning process, large quantities can be preserved at a time and made into Appetizing and Wholesome Food Products. When needed for use, the vegetables are easily Freshened. The United States Department of Agriculture says this method deserves wide use in the home.

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### The Maid of the Mountain

(Continued from Page 16)

top of that big rock. There's a scooped out place on the other side where the water comes in and where you don't have to be afraid of getting sucked down in the big black hole; that's where I take my bath. Gee, it's cold, Monte. But I dive in and splatter across and come out laughing all over!"

She led him eagerly here and there, initiating him into all her secrets. She showed him how she got her fuel, casting it down a steep cleft from above; she steered him about her swimming pool; she held up in triumph her poor little toilet accessories. . . . Monte said to himself: "She would go rapturously mad over a handful of pink and blue ribbons!" . . . She pointed out in pardonable pride her sleeping quarters. There was a niche in the rock wall, a yard above the rough floor, shut in and half hidden; thruout many days Bab had brought armfuls of resinous boughs to make a sylvan couch. She had four or five candle-ends, treasured for a long time. She cried: "Wait a minute; don't look!" Then she hurried ahead of him and lighted all the candles. By her bedside was a bottle, the neck of which she had broken off with a stone; it was filled with water and in it was a bunch of mountain flowers, wilting now and yet looking bright and colorful in Bab's illumination. When all was ready she called; Monte came and looked in. He jerked off his hat; he stood staring at her in a way which made Bab say gaspingly: "What's the matter, Monte? Don't you . . . don't you like it?" "You poor little kid!" he said within his heart, and his emotion was deep and mighty. Aloud he said, trying to speak lightly: "You always set me wondering all over again, Running Water! You mean that you come here all alone, that you sleep here all alone and are not scared to death?"

#### And Then Supper

Bab jumped up, happy again, extinguished her precious candles, and came running to him.

"We'll have a good, long, cool drink now, Monte. Then we'll have supper. And then we can just sit and talk and talk. . . . Dad-dick always told me, even when he was dying, that there was a God somewhere high up in the sky and that He was a God, oh, so good! And now I know it, Monte."

Monte's hat was still in his hand. He stood twisting at it, crushing it out of all semblance of shape. . . .

Eternal wisdom has decreed, beginning with essentials, that man must have his mate. A man may grow maid-hungry. A man like Monte Baron, young and virile and vigorous and clean-hearted, having dwelt for weeks among mountains, may come to a point where the light touch of a girl's hand upon his hand sends an elemental thrill thru him. And was ever girl like Bab? Like a flower, a bird, like singing brooks. He looked at her and his pulses throbbed; he marveled at her, her sweetness and dewy purity, and could think of nothing else . . . and not quite calmly of her. She laid a spell over him; a delicious and delectable thrill.

. . . With a strong effort he brought himself out of his dream. He strove to match her ingenuousness with utter frankness. He set down his rifle and went down on his knees before his knapsack.

"You see I counted on dining with you! I didn't know if you'd had the time to fill your larder; so I've got enough for supper here. You liked the peaches; I brought another can. And a slab of chocolate, sweetened, you know; the next thing to candy. So much for dessert! Now, here's some jerked venison; that sticks to a fellow's ribs, as old Sin-Badger says. He knew your father, by the way; he says there never was a finer man than Dick Gale. . . ."

"I love him! With his funny name: Sin-Badger. . . . Sin sounds bad, but Bad-ger sounds better. . . . Bab laughed; she was ready to laugh at anything. "I'm so happy, Monte!"

"And here is some coffee; I'll leave it with you; but you run short of things way up here? And some crackers; and some lump sugar. Yes, I brought the matches along. And some cheese and a tin of milk and a strip of bacon and a can of corn. . . ."

"We'll use all the wood I've got; we'll have a great big fire just for

fun. It's going to be the most fun I ever had, Monte! . . . Say, why didn't I ever come to you sooner? Why didn't you somehow find me? . . . Come on, Monte!"

Monte Baron was as eager as she. What was mere firewood? They'd burn it all; there'd be a conflagration and a celebration. It would be his task to see that little Running Water had her supply of firewood replenished as it never had been before; heaps and heaps of wood that he brought it a mile up the slope, so that when he was here with her they might see each other's eyes by the light of glorious dancing flames. . . .

"The only thing I didn't like about you, Monte is that you read books."

At his request she told him everything about Anthony Farley; a book-worm, some might call him. Monte was content to call him "Worm."

"And you?" queried Monte. "You read some books? What's the matter with mine? What sort do you read?"

#### Should Read Tennyson?

He knew what she should read: Tennyson. . . .

"Me?" Bab's eyes flew wide open. She was disdainful; she appeared almost hurt or insulted. "Dad-dick was no reading man. I'm like him all the time when I can be; when I'm good enough to be. I never read a book; I never will. Not one word of any book. . . ."

"But, in school. . . ."

"School? I never went to school," said Bab as one might say, "I've never been in Asia Minor."

"But. . . ." Again she had him puzzled. He said gropingly: "But when you learned to read and write you had to keep on enough to. . . ."

"I never learned to read and write," said Bab.

"But . . . you don't mean to say you can't read? Now?"

"I don't say I can't. I just say I don't. And I won't!"

"I don't understand."

"Don't you? I'll tell you, Monte. Dad-dick didn't waste his time reading books and he was the best man that ever lived! He worked; he was good; he made me happy all day long; he made everybody happy. He laughed and he sang out loud and he did good things. He was good to everybody all the time. Then there came Annie Farley; he's a very bad man, Monte. And he reads all the time and he writes the rest of the time and he makes Lady work for him, hoeing the corn patch and weeding and feeding the stock and mending the fence and going out in the cold and rain in winter to plug up a hole in the roof and make corn whisky for him. And there's Conroy; you know him! He's the reading kind! And there was old Mart; another man that read books and could write. Those are the bad men; they were bad to Dad-dick."

She was breathless with indignation; Monte breathless with amazement. But he forced a smile as he said: "You can read a little bit when you want to?"

"I don't want to; and I can't read one word, thank goodness."

Monte had a pencil stub in his pocket. He ripped off the label from the tin of peaches, and wrote on it in big round letters: "I love you!" No premeditation here; just sudden impulse. He gave the paper to Bab and watched her eyes. She shook her head and dropped the paper into the fire. And he saw, in her candid look, that she could not even read those simple words: "I love you!"

"Look at me. Look at me, little Running Water!"

With his eyes he said, as a man may say to a maid: "I love you!" And there came a sudden humid brightness into Bab's eyes and a deepening rosy flush into her cheeks that was not cast there by any mere fire glow. Here was a writing that he who runs may read . . . and Bab could run. . . .

"Gee! . . . You're making fun, Monte! You're trying to tease me!"

"Look here: What's wrong with reading? Why shouldn't you learn to read and write?"

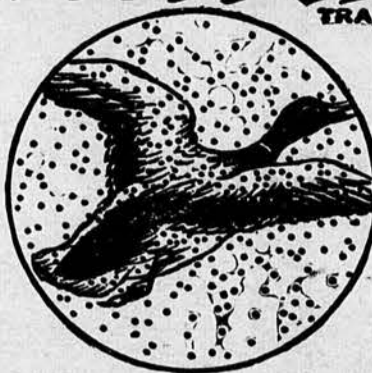
Bab, confused and not knowing why, strove in her own turn to maintain a matter-of-fact communication with everyday reality. She answered him soberly:

"What for? What's it good for? How is any reading man any better a man than my good old Dad-dick?"

(TO BE CONTINUED)

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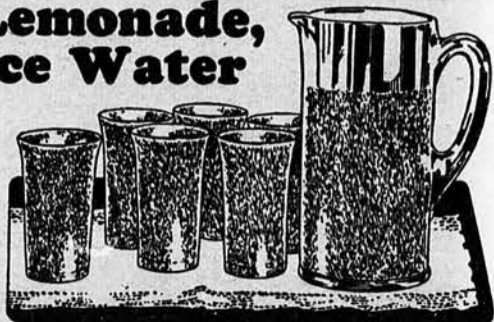
In this beautiful iridescent Water Set. What sight could be more refreshing on a hot day when you are tired than one of these golden iridescent crinkled glasses filled with a cold drink?

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

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one that any housewife would be proud to own. The set consists of one pitcher and six glasses, all made of golden iridescent crinkled glass. The soft changing colors add to the richness of the design. As they sparkle and glisten, they show every color of the rainbow. The glasses are tall and tapered. The pitcher is of generous size. It is a set that can be used on many informal occasions. It is dainty yet serviceable. Heavy enough for every day use.

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Clair de Lune

A new gob was sent aloft one night with strict orders to report all lights—all lights, it was emphasized. As soon as he hit the crow's nest he sang out:

"Light ho, sir. Two points off the starboard bow."

The officer screwed the glass in his eye and scanned the horizon. Not being able to raise anything, he asked:

"Can you make her out?"

"Yes, sir."

"Report her."

"She's the moon, sir."

Commercial Misrepresentation

Her lover had appeared with a shimmer and she was naturally curious.

"My!" she exclaimed. "How did you get that terrible black eye?"

"Well," he explained gloomily, "I believed the advertisement of a musical house that sells goods on time payments."

"But what has that to do with your eye?"

"Everything. The ad said: 'Learn to play a saxophone at our risk!'"

Submarine Savants

These include curious phosphorescent fish dredged up from a half-mile depth beneath the surface in the Pacific near the Galapagos Islands. Spectimens of naturalists from the New York Museum of Natural History and the Smithsonian Institution.—New York Times (corrected in a later edition.)

Getting It Settled

After several hours of deliberation, the jury filed solemnly back into the court room. There was an embarrassed silence.

"Well," said the judge, "what about a verdict?"

"Your Honor," replied the foreman, clearing his throat, "we'd like to send the bailiff out for a couple of straws."

Get Born Early

"What do you believe is the reason for your long life, Uncle Aaron?" the reporter asked the colored centenarian.

"Becoz I was bawn a long time back, ah guess," said Aaron reflectively.

The High Cost of Physic

CHAPTER XVII

Audrey lifted the little silk and velvet bag that she had brought on her arm, drew from it a fifty-dollar pill, and passed it to her escort.—Serial in an Augusta paper.

Violent Twinkling

"The inside of a star is a hurly-burly of atoms, electrons, and ether waves," says Prof. A. S. Eddington. No wonder she gets hysterical when somebody else's name is printed in bigger letters.

The He-Man Jowl

"A rigid jaw, a display of the lower teeth—those are the enemies of a beautiful voice," says a singing expert. But the absolute making of a dare-devil film hero.

Latest Thing in Florida Lots

LATEST Reversible sport lots in all colors for ladies and children. For sale at 123 North K St., Lake Worth, Florida.—Ad in a Tampa paper.

Her Credentials

Bank Clerk—"Have you anything to identify yourself by?"

Fair One—"Er—yes, if you must know; I have a mole on my left arm."

A Reviver

BOOTLEGGERS PLEADS GUILTY TO SELLING DEAD MAN LIQUOR

—Headlines in a North Dakota paper.

Sizes Himself Up

It often seems that the fellow with an inferiority complex simply has a good sense of values.

Return Trip for Corpse

Stout Colored Lady at Ticket Window in Houston: "Give me a ticket for myself and a corpse to Conroe and return."

Ticket Clerk: "I don't understand

why you want a return for the corpse."

Colored Lady: "But I does. It's my husband what's daid and all usses relations live at Conroe and when dem niggers comes to Houston dey nebber knows when to go home, so I segwine to hab all the funeral florations exercised at Conroe and bring him back to Houston and bury him."

Yes, Sir, That's the Baby

Down at Camp Taylor in the early days of la guerre, a colored outfit, newly arrived, was lined up before the clerk for preliminary paper work.

"Name and address," demanded the clerk of one husky recruit.

"Huh?"

"What's your name and address?"

"Lordy, suh," replied the John.

"Yo' ought to know. Yo' sent fo' me."

Maude's a Peach

FOR SALE:—One of the greatest Mules ever seen in this section of the country, only 3 years old and her height is 16 hands, has a 14 inch ear and the style of a race horse and when fully grown will weigh all of 1,250, has been worked some and so gentle any person can go in the pasture and put a halter on her. Positively has no bad habits; is a cheap mule at \$200 but as I do not need her \$165 will buy her. I also have an extra pair nice matched mare Mules, nice

size will be two years old soon. This is a quick and small profit sale, not a Sheriff sale; so come and look, and if your money is short leave it at home, for you can buy every bit of this stock without a penny in cash, unless you are one of those who got arrested for attempting to run away from his honest debts; but I know you don't belong to that class, so come and see. J. L. GIVENS, Route 1, Box 29, New Castle, Va.—Ad in a West Virginia paper.

A Misunderstanding

There was trouble at the office and the husky new clerk was in disgrace.

"You're fired!" snarled his boss.

"When I hired you, I asked if you were quick at figures and you said yes."

"Jumpin' snakes!" expostulated Arizona Pete. "I thought you said trigers!"

We Imagine

"Pearl swears she has never been kissed by a man."

"Well, isn't that enough to make any girl swear?"

The Retort Gallant

Lady—"Do you keep dates?"

Clerk—"I'd never keep you waiting a minute."



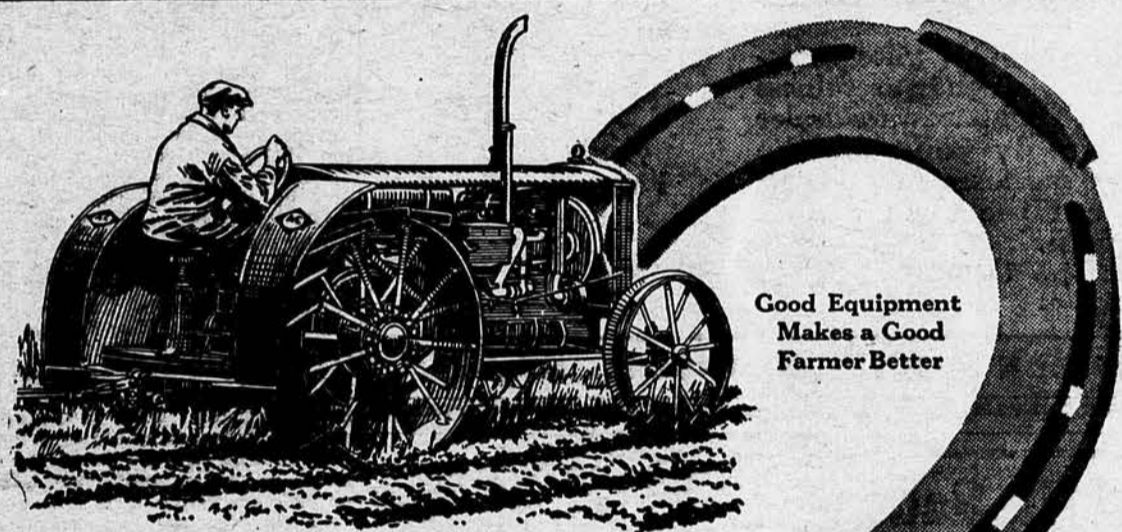
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## Don't Shoot the Dog

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

The marshal of the little town where I stayed over Sunday wore his revolver conspicuously, the more so because hot weather had made him coatless.

"What's the matter—bank bandits?" I asked.

"No; mad dogs!" he replied.

It seemed that some 10 days before a stray dog had visited the village. He attracted the attention of one of the village boys and played amiably enough for a day or so until the child trod on his tail. He bit the boy. Then the father shot the dog. Then the marshal cut off the head and sent it to a laboratory for examination. The report came back that the examination revealed rabies. That was enough. The bitten boy was bundled off to Kansas City for treatment and the marshal oiled up his 45. But their actions receive mention here for condemnation.

Rabies is such a terrible disease that one cannot afford to take the slightest chance of allowing it to develop. Its conquest depends on early action. Altho bitten persons may escape in some instances, it is likewise true that a slight laceration, or the lick of the tongue of a rabid dog upon some abraded surface may be sufficient to induce an attack.

The important thing, then, is to ascertain if the suspected dog is really rabid. The very best way to find this out is to catch the dog and tie him up, where he can harm no one, for three weeks. If he is rabid he will show definite symptoms in 10 days. If he keeps well 10 days your fears are relieved, tho it is just as well to keep him tied up the full three weeks. This is infinitely better than killing the dog at sight and thus opening up weeks of suspense and anxiety.

Another reasonable plan is to pass an ordinance compelling owners of dogs to have them immunized against rabies. This can be done not quite so readily as having your hogs vaccinated against cholera but nearly so.

In a "mad dog" scare, the bitten person should first ascertain if the dog is really mad. If the case seems suspicious, begin taking the course of Pasteur vaccine without delay. It can be given to you at your home. There is no cure for rabies once it is fully developed. The only method of treatment is to take the preventive vaccine at once. Mad stones are worse than worthless. Hydrophobia may be completely eradicated from a country by immunizing the dogs.

## Better Use an X-Ray

A, while showing B how a rifle works (B asking him to) shot B thru the lung. Some way or other bullet tore in two. The doctor told A that half the bullet was taken

out and the other half stayed in the lung. A third party, on talking about this, told A it was not true. He argued with A that the doctor lied about the other half of the bullet being left in the lung. He said the man could not live over one month in the condition the doctor said he (B) was. It is over a month now that the accident happened. Please settle this argument. I will be watching for the answer in the Kansas Farmer.  
P. C. L.

The possibilities of the tissues of the body for encapsulating a foreign body and getting along with it have often been shown to be very remarkable. But why not have this settled by an X-ray picture? There is no need for doubt in this age.

## Boric Acid Will Help

Do you think I could get help from douches in a case of inflammation of the bladder? Are they difficult to manage?  
B. R.

A douche of boric acid solution is very helpful in many cases of inflammation of the bladder, but the possibility of making bad matters worse by carrying the infection into the bladder must not be ignored. Such a douche should be given only by a person trained in the work, such as a physician or registered nurse.

## 'Tis a Natural Change

I am a woman 54 years old, weight 160 pounds, height 5 feet 5 inches. Am annoyed when I lie down by my heart throbbing in my head. Otherwise am feeling well. My physician says it is hardening of the arteries. Is this anything serious?  
L. M.

You are a little overweight, but not enough to make a serious difference. At your age it is natural that there be some hardening of the arteries. It is a natural change. To find out if more than normal you should have your blood pressure tested.

## An Error in Diet?

I have headache so much I am miserable. Please say what causes it and what I can do. I am 22 and married a year.  
AUG. 11, 1926

Headache may be due to any one of a number of causes. One of the most important is reflex eyestrain. Anyone having frequent headaches should certainly have the eyes examined. Glasses if glasses are needed. Errors in diet are next in frequency in causing headaches.

## See a Specialist

My eyes get red very often, and in the morning the lids feel stiff. The right eye is worse than the left one. I am 37 years old.  
Mrs. F. M.

This may be caused by a simple inflammation of the lids, or it may be due to granulated lids (trachoma). It is not safe to depend on guesswork with so important an organ as the eye. You should have a personal examination by some one competent to judge.

A Greek Doctor Says That Folks Who Drink Too Much Milk Will Tend to Look Like Cows

# The thrill of the skyrocket - and its sudden end

**W**ITH a swish it is off in the air—with a bang it bursts into stars. And then—a useless stick somewhere over in a cornfield.

Don't you know people who put money into the things that "swish" and "bang," leaving little to show for the investment?

In contrast, take for example a concrete feeding floor. Here is a permanent investment costing but a few dollars and a little labor. Every particle of food is eaten by the stock. It is easy to keep such a floor clean, avoiding any possible breeding of disease.

Send for the book—FREE!  
"Permanent Satisfaction In Your Farm Building"

This book contains facts and suggestions that answer hundreds of questions about making concrete



improvements on the farm. Directions are non-technical, easy to understand and apply. They cover estimates of material needed and precautions to take—the result of actual building experience.

If you follow directions given in this book you can be sure that your concrete improvements are structurally correct. Before you build, however, there is a question of right materials. The cement you use must be dependable.

The dealer who insists on carrying Lehigh Cement often does so in the face of constant pressure to offer the "just as good" brand. Is it not reasonable to expect such a dealer to protect your interests in other ways also, by handling a line of thoroughly Dependable Building Materials? Let the Blue-and-White Lehigh Sign guide you to a reliable dealer.

Send for this farm book

## LEHIGH PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY

FREE!

Chicago, Ill.

Kansas City, Mo.

Mason City, Ia.

Omaha, Neb.

Allentown, Pa.

Other offices in principal cities throughout the United States

Buy from the dealer who displays the Blue-and-White Lehigh Sign.



Lehigh Portland Cement Company,  
215 N. Allentown, Pa.  
Please send me, without cost, a copy of  
"Permanent Satisfaction in Your Farm  
Building." I understand it gives direc-  
tions for permanent improvements on  
the farm.

20 MILLS FROM COAST TO COAST











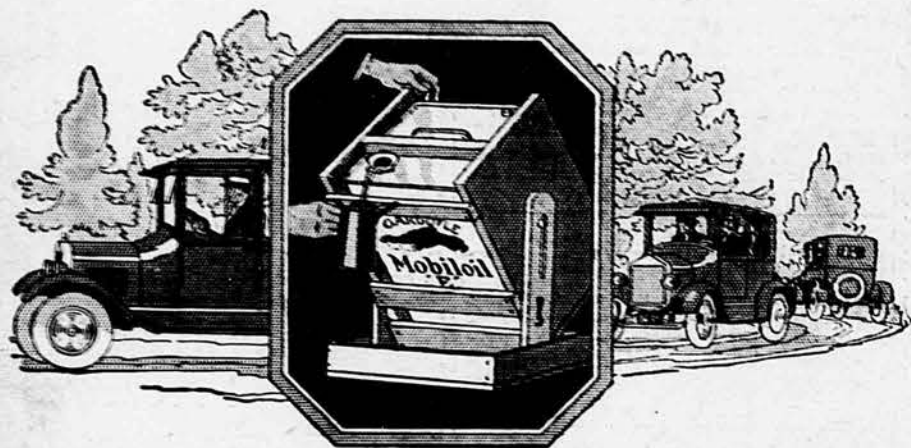
# Expect two things from your Ford lubrication. Smooth starting alone isn't enough.



The smoother starting and stopping which follow the use of today's Mobiloil "E" in your Ford engine result from the ability of this oil to keep the transmission bands soft and pliable. The band surfaces do not become hardened and glazed. Thus jerky action in starting and stopping is ended.

Even more important: *The life of the bands is greatly increased. Thus replacement cost is lowered—a very substantial saving.*

## You should get the greatest obtainable freedom from carbon, too .. because ..



Only such an oil will give you quiet operation, fullness of power, free valve action, clean spark plugs and general smooth running.

To combine this freedom from carbon with freedom from glazed bands in Ford lubrication has taken years of study on the part of the Mobiloil engineers and chemists.

In this combined effect, we sincerely believe that the Mobiloil "E" of today stands alone.

### Prove it yourself

A nearby Mobiloil dealer has the improved Mobiloil "E" in 5-gallon cans and in steel drums. These packages offer real convenience and economy in handling oil on the farm. For your Ford car or truck use Mobiloil "E." For your Fordson tractor, use Mobiloil "BB" in summer and Mobiloil "A" in winter. See the Mobiloil dealer today.

Vacuum Oil Company, Headquarters: 61 Broadway, New York. Division Offices: Chicago, Kansas City, Minneapolis.

### Make this CHART your guide

THE correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil for engine lubrication of prominent passenger cars are specified below.

The grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil are indicated by the letters shown below. "Arc" means Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic.

If your car is not listed here, see the complete Mobiloil Chart at your dealer's.

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS	1926		1925		1924		1923	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Buick	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Cadillac	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Chandler	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Chevrolet	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Chrysler 4	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Chrysler 6	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Esser	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Ford	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Hudson	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Hupmobile	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Jewett	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Maxwell	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Nash	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Oakland	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Oldsmobile (4 & 6)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Overland	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Packard 6	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Packard 8	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Plymouth	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Reo	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Sear	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Trueman	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Vette	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Willys-Knight 4	B	Arc	B	Arc	B	Arc	B	Arc
Willys-Knight 6	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc



## Mobiloil "E" for Fords



VACUUM OIL COMPANY