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KANSAS FARMER

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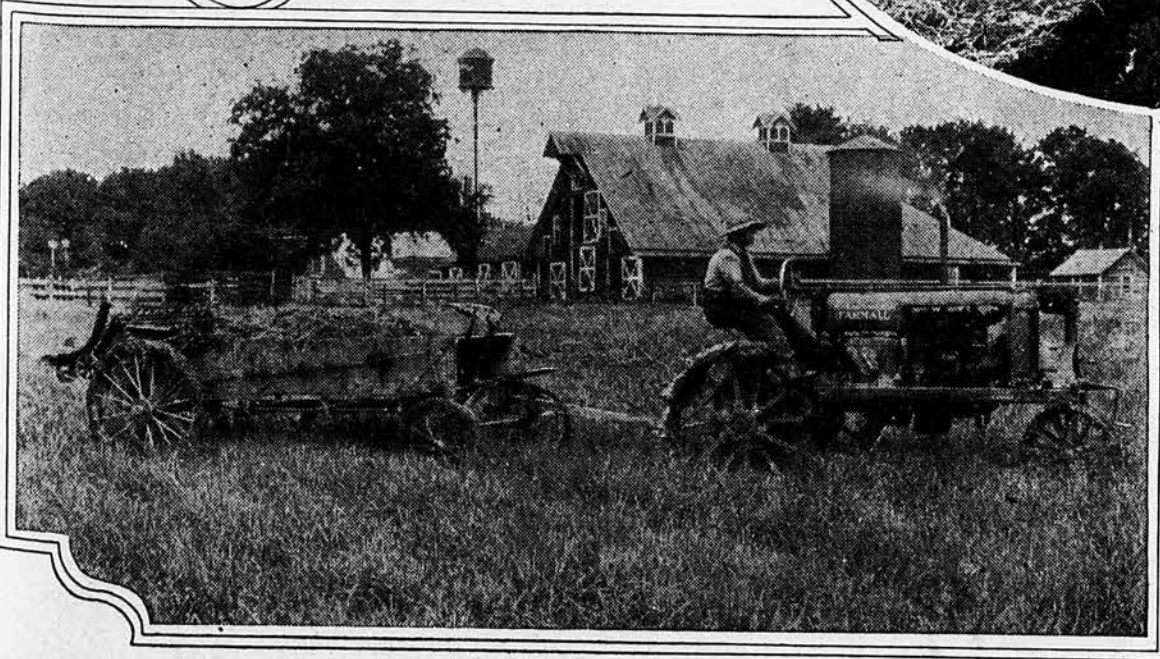
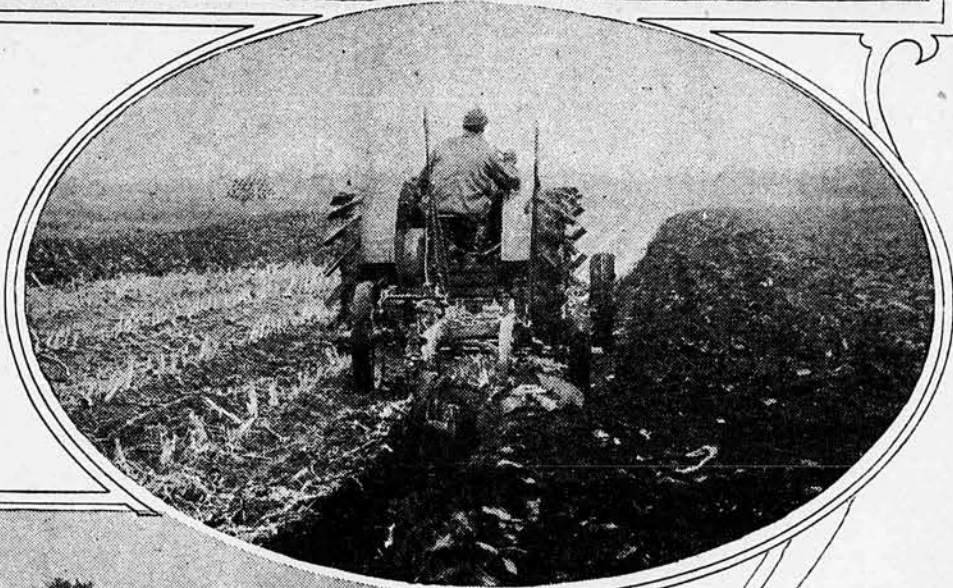
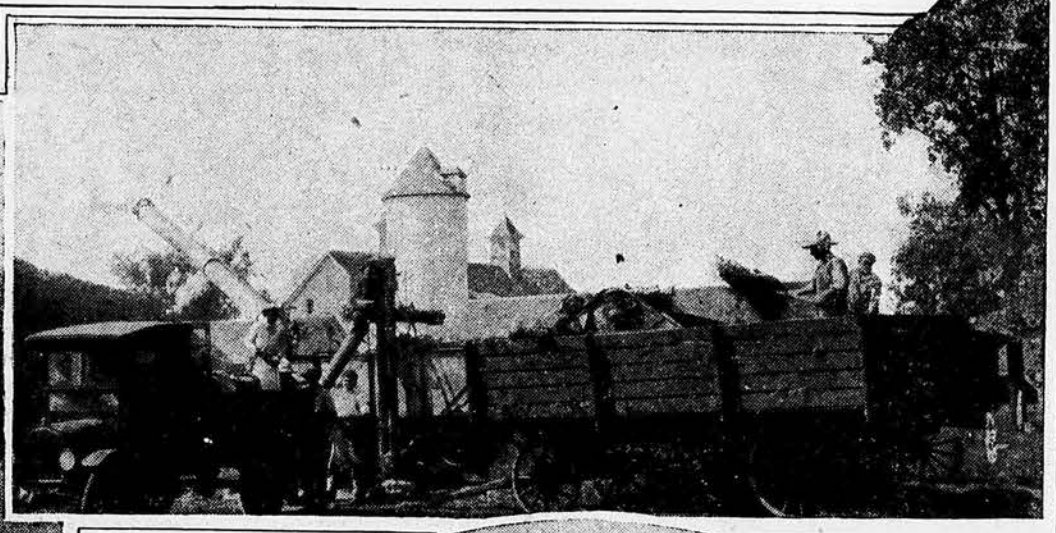
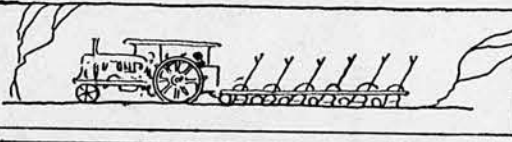


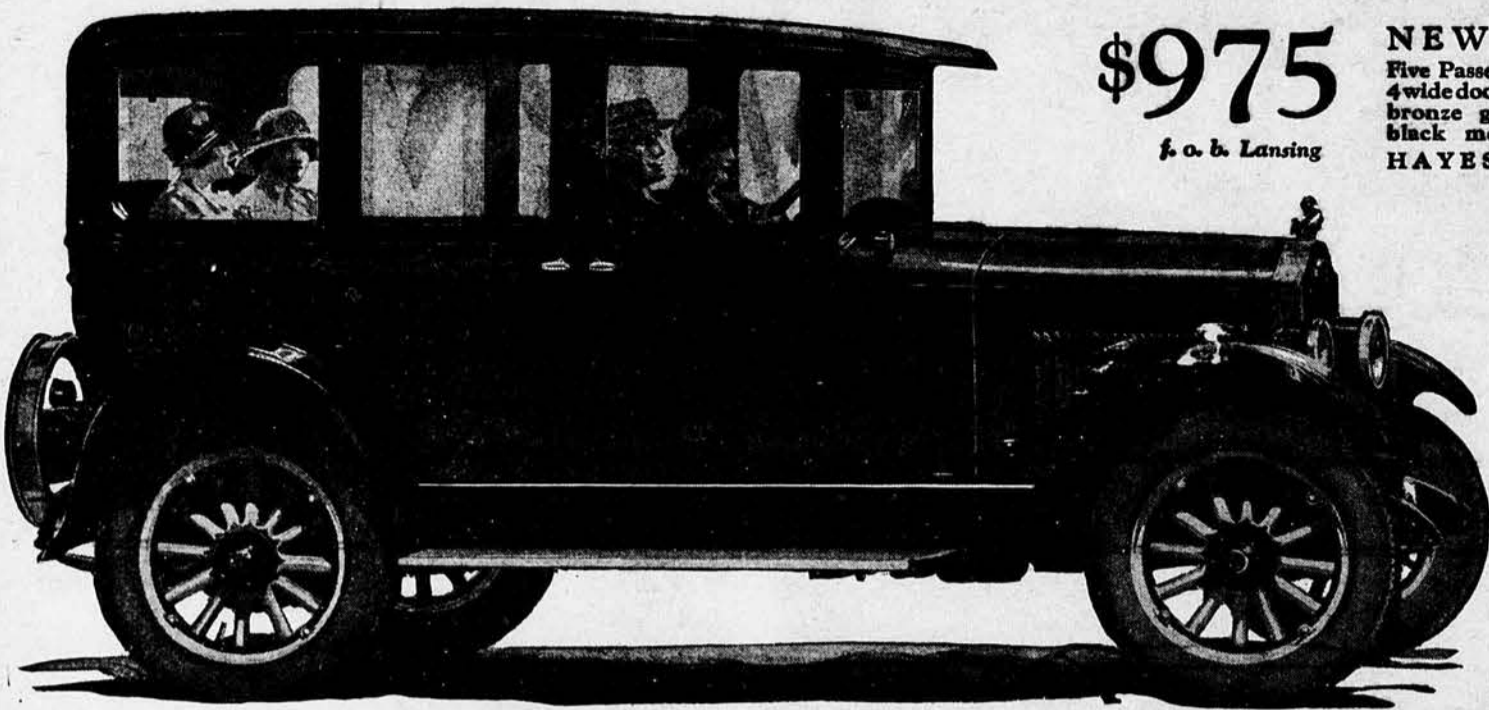
Volume 64

September 4, 1926

Number 36

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KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

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Congressman Jim Finds Farm Relief

DEAR UNCLE JIM—Crops have been frozen out, burned out, drowned out, washed out, hailed out and blown out this spring. I don't know what else can happen but I'm expecting the worst. Furthermore, you've got the poorest farm in Kansas, and it won't produce enough to pay the taxes even under favorable conditions. I'm sorry I left Illinois."

To this lament of Frank S. Trumbo, manager of the Strong Holstein and Duroc Farm in Washington county, came the reply:

"Kansas is always best." The message was printed by hand in big letters across the back of a postal card. Then in a few days a letter, bearing a Washington, D. C., date, followed, as if by afterthought.

"Dear Frank—I think you have too much work to do. Find enclosed check for \$100. You had better hire somebody to build that fence."

Several years ago James G. Strong, Blue Rapids, Congressman from the Fifth District, decided that a representative of an agricultural region ought to have some first hand information about farm conditions. No man could be properly sympathetic about agricultural tariffs, grasshopper control, farm credits, the high cost of implements, taxes, freight rates, financial troubles and other things that Congressmen have to deal with unless he had a wallet withering contact with them. Experience was what he needed, and experience he would have.

Got a Financial Plaster

He bought what John V. Hepler, county agent, has called the poorest farm in Washington county, and his nephew said it was the worst in the state. Both estimates may be exaggerated, for both men grinned when they made them. Be that as it may or was, certainly it wasn't the most promising tract in the county.

Congressman Jim bethought himself of the Federal Farm Loan Act. How did a farmer feel with one of those 30-year mortgages on the old home place? He'd find out. The Wichita Federal Land Bank fixed up the regulation plaster. It fit like a glove. Congressman Jim decided the farm should pay the semi-annual interest and the 36th part of the principal every year. He discovered that most of a farmer's troubles are not relayed to Congress, impressions of his colleagues to the contrary notwithstanding. The farm loan worked all right, but the farm developed a reluctance in the amortization scheme.

Cockleburrs, Chinch bugs and general soil debility contrived to make the race between returns and expenses too close. Interest on the federal loan had a way of coming due every six months whether drouth or frost blasted his corn crop. Tenantry and absentee land ownership aggravated the situation.

Congressman Jim sought farm relief about five years ago. He appealed to the Kansas State Agricultural College. R. I. Throckmorton, head of the soils department; Morris Evans, farm management

By M. N. Beeler

specialist; and Hepler made a survey of the entire farm. Every field was studied carefully. A rotation plan was worked out. The poorer areas were sentenced to Sweet clover and Brome grass. Permanent pastures, temporary pastures, corn, wheat and grain sorghum fields were indicated. Livestock was prescribed.

Congressman Jim went back to Washington that fall with a roll of farm plans under his arm, and the farm operator kept a copy with instructions to follow the plans literally. A herd of Holsteins was installed and a silo built. The foundation for a purebred Duroc herd was obtained from the best strains of the breed in Kansas.

Congressman Jim joined the Washington County Farm Bureau. He joined the Washington County Co-operative Creamery at Linn. He joined the Cow Testing Association. The cows ate silage and produced milk. The hogs turned pasture and sur-

plus grain into cash. Sweet clover and Brome grass grew just where Hepler said they would grow. Checks from the co-operative creamery were gratifying. Manure was scattered where the farm plan demanded. Receipts began to gain on operating expenses and that federal land bank interest.

But Congressman Jim had trouble in getting his proxy to carry out the college made plan. The cows were too thin and the cockleburrs too thick to suit him. He persuaded his nephew, who had been selling insurance in Illinois, to take charge of the farm. Orders are more faithfully carried out now, altho both employ slap stick comedy in their correspondence.

The cows were restored to a condition of flesh befitting the state of chief income purveyors of that worn farm by a ration compounded by the college dairy department. That ration, like the rotation and farm management plan, was to be followed religiously. Machinery was installed for grinding and mixing feed. Then one season when farm work pressed, Trumbo decided to buy some feed ready mixed. The cows maintained a gratifying yield of milk and fat on it. But when Congressman Jim heard about it he gave instructions that the cows be returned to the college ration. Production fell off alarmingly when the feed was changed. Trumbo reported to his uncle. "Don't give up the ship" or some similar message, issued from Washington. Presently production began to mend, and the cows eventually regained all they lost, and did even better than they had on the ready mixed feed.

Shopping for Information

When the herd had increased to such numbers that cow milking became a burden, Congressman Jim betook himself to Manhattan again.

"What kind of milking machine is best?" he inquired of dairy department heads.

But they wouldn't make a recommendation. All standard makes were satisfactory, he was told.

Congressman Jim "allowed" that kind of information didn't do him or anybody else any good. What was a college of agriculture for, anyway?

"If we'd recommend some particular make, other manufacturers would object," the dairy folks said. "And if we suggested you buy one and it proved unsatisfactory, you would blame us. Furthermore, what suits us might not suit you. Milking machines are largely a matter of personal preference."

But Congressman Jim "moseyed" around the dairy barn until he could have a private conversation with the man who operated the college milking machine. He learned that the college dairymen really liked another machine better than the one they were using, and that is the kind he bought.

And since Trumbo has been manager, the Strong Holstein and Duroc Farm has been paying a good rate of interest on the investment. Congressman Jim gives the college plan, the cow testing association, the co-operative creamery, the farm bureau and Frank S. Trumbo credit for that.



Would You Say Jim's Strong on Fences?

How Many Loaves in a Minute?

By W. E. Grimes

ENOUGH wheat to make three loaves of bread for a minute of work—this is the rate at which McPherson county farmers produced wheat in 1922. At this rate every day of 10 hours applied to wheat growing resulted in the production of wheat which when made into flour was sufficient for 1,800 ordinary loaves of bread. This is enough bread to supply 10 or more persons for an entire year. Kansas wheat growers not only grow the best wheat in the world but they also are among the most efficient wheat growers of the world.

Kansas wheat growers have attained this high degree of efficiency because they are constantly watching for ways in which their efficiency in wheat production can be increased. New methods have been adopted, improved machinery has come into general use, and new and better varieties of wheat are planted. The adoption of every improvement has resulted in one of two things: either the cost of growing a bushel has been decreased or the quality of the wheat grown has been improved.

The experience of one of the McPherson county farmers illustrates these things. In the records of the department of agricultural economics of the Kansas State Agricultural College, this farm is designated as McPherson No. 17, since the business of a farmer is not made public. Farm No. 17

grew approximately 100 acres of wheat in 1922, with an average yield of 27 bushels an acre. A little less than 7 hours of man labor were required to grow an acre, or 15 minutes for 1 bushel. Figured in terms of wheat required for a loaf of bread, this was at the rate of four loaves a minute. The average of all McPherson county farmers in this work that year was three loaves a minute, with an average yield of 19 bushels an acre.

The high yield on Farm No. 17 accounts for much of the reduced time a bushel or loaf. This high yield was the result of good farming, and was not merely a result of favorable weather. Weather conditions that year were favorable, as is shown by the high average acre yield of 19 bushels for McPherson county, but the yield of 27 bushels on Farm No. 17 was better than the average because livestock had been kept, legumes had been grown on the land, the seedbed had been well prepared at an early date, and disease free seed wheat of a good variety was used.

The factors resulting in a high yield were not the only things contributing to this farmer's success as a wheat grower. He planned his work so he could get it done in as short a time as possible and yet have it done well. His farm machinery

had been purchased from time to time, but all machines were of approximately the same size; that is, they required the same size teams, so he was not using a three-horse team part of the time and then in need of five or six horses. A five-horse team was required for practically all operations excepting when the tractor was used. Teams and machines were well kept, so a full day's work was accomplished practically every day.

These things that result in high yields and in efficient performance of the work are the result of the personal efficiency of the farmer. The personal efficiency of the wheat farmers of Kansas, combined with favorable soil and climate, has resulted in most efficient wheat production.

All farmers were not so efficient as farmer No. 17, who produced enough wheat for four loaves of bread every minute. One farmer, who is designated as No. 18, grew wheat at the rate of only two loaves a minute. He was a neighbor of No. 17, and had a farm of about the same size and grew about the same area of wheat—100 acres. The difference in the rate of growing wheat on his farm was chiefly the result of his failure to secure high yields. His wheat yielded 13 bushels, when the average of his neighbors' wheat yielded 19 bushels, and No. 17 got 27 bushels. No. 18 was growing wheat continuously on the same field, and few livestock were kept.

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I AM asked if I know what the farmers are thinking. Of course I do not; the question, when you come to think it over, is not a very sensible one, because it assumes that farmers think alike; that there is a well-defined farm opinion, which isn't true. Every individual farmer thinks a little differently from every other farmer; the business of farming is calculated to make farmers individualists.

There is, of course, a general similarity in the problems farmers have to solve or try to solve. They all plow and plant, and within certain limits they grow the same kind of crops and cultivate them about the same way. They either sell the crops they raise in the natural state or feed what they raise to stock and sell the stock, or maybe feed the crops they raise to cows and poultry and sell the milk, eggs and poultry. So in a general way there is a similarity perhaps in their viewpoint.

Are the farmers complaining? I do not know. Some of them are, but I get very few complaining letters. On the other hand, I cannot say that I get very many optimistic letters from farmers. When they write they are apt to mention other matters than those which pertain strictly to the farm. They sometimes say their crops have been destroyed by dry weather, but even then they do not make much complaint; it is just part of the game. They know farming is a gamble, and if luck runs against them they make no particular complaint.

I have heard it said that farmers are inefficient, but that is not true as a general proposition. Individual farmers are inefficient, just as individuals in other lines of business are inefficient, but the average farmer is as efficient as the average business man in other lines.

However, I am of the opinion that under present conditions the highest efficiency in farming is impossible. The farmer has too many things to do. He must slight some of them, and in his effort to do all the things he has to do he is apt to slight everything to some extent. On the whole, however, considering the conditions, it is remarkable how much the average farmer does accomplish.

I believe it is possible to make farming a much better paying business than it is now, and with a great deal less drudgery, but not under conditions as they are now.

Life is Not Fair?

LIFE is not fair or just," says a reader. Well, it does seem that way, brother, and yet it may be that in the long run it is not quite so unfair and uneven as it seems. Sometimes it appears to me that it is after all largely a state of mind. Most of us want wealth and power, especially wealth. We imagine that if we only had plenty of wealth and a position of influence and power we would be entirely satisfied. I imagine that two years ago Theodore Pangalos believed he would be entirely satisfied if he could only get to be supreme dictator of Greece. A little more than a year ago he achieved his ambition. He was the supreme dictator. The Greeks who disputed his authority got it in the neck.

They were lucky if they got away with their lives. He was spoken of all over the world as the Mussolini of Greece, and apparently he enjoyed his distinction. He acted as if he supposed his job as dictator was permanent. It wasn't! Last week they put the rollers under Pangalos. His front name is Theodore. So long as Theodore was IT there were plenty of folks to "kowtow" to him and jump when he told them to, but when General Kondylus, who had been under the ban of Pangalos and was likely to lose his head, quietly worked up the opposition party while Theodore was parading round and figuring that he had the world by the tail with a downhill pull, suddenly pulled the chair from under Pangalos, he tried to make his get-away. He failed.

The chances are he will lose not only his job as dictator but also his head along with it.

Was this year of glory and absolute power worth what it cost? Would it have been better for Pangalos to hold a job as general in the army, wear his uniform, strut about in military array, and be comparatively safe, than to play the difficult and risky role of dictator for a few brief months and then lose everything? Success is always popular, but failure never is. The further a man falls the worse muddled up are his remains when he lights.

Mussolini is now the most talked of man in the world. He is the dictator of Italy. He has ambitions to rival in fame and power the greatest of

Passing Comment

—By T. A. McNeal

the Caesars. He is treading a dangerous road. The forces of the opposition are gradually gathering and will eventually overthrow him; and when he falls, there will be few to do him reverence or even give him credit for the good he really has done.

A man was in the office the other day who has a son residing in California. This son is a loyal Californian, but he writes to his father advancing a new and startling theory, so far as California is concerned. He says the Pacific Coast line is gradually settling into the Pacific Ocean. The waters of the Pacific are gradually undermining it, and sometime, near or remote, California or a good share of it will be under water—it will just



THE GOOF—WHO DOES ANYTHING LIKE THIS IS RECOGNIZED INSTANTLY AS A CANDIDATE FOR THE CUCKOO CLUB—



WHILE THIS POOR SAP MAY BE CLASSIFIED AS "PROMINENT CITIZEN"

naturally sink. Of course the Californians generally will hoot at this; they probably will say the theory originated in the mind of some envious resident of Florida.

The rival gangsters in Chicago are still bumping each other off at a rather satisfactory rate. They are doing more to reduce the lawless element in Chicago than the police. One of the leading gangs is reported to be nearly exterminated. It seems safer—even in Chicago—to be an honest man than a criminal.

I am asked what I think of the recently published figures showing the cost a bushel of growing corn. They do not impress me greatly. Figures of that kind are of very little value. There is no established rule showing the cost of growing corn or any other crop, and in the very nature of things there cannot be.

Probably the cost of corn grown in Kansas this year will be \$3 a bushel, but that proves nothing concerning the cost of growing corn. It may be that next year the cost of producing corn will not exceed 50 cents a bushel, and that again will prove nothing concerning the cost of growing corn. There probably is more bunc in statistics than in almost anything else.

"What is news?" asks a young student just entering on a course in journalism. That depends, young man, on the connection, the relation the incident bears to other things of human interest. For example, the leading papers of the United States gave half a column last week to the story that the queen of Rumania has had her hair bobbed. Millions of better looking and smarter

women than Queen Marie had their hair bobbed on the same day she had hers operated on, but no newspaper either great or small made any mention of that. It was not news because there was nothing to rouse human interest. Queen Marie is one of the few queens left in the world, and therefore the fact that she had her hair bobbed is news.

Nearly whole pages of the biggest dailies were given up last week to accounts of the life, sickness and death of the movie actor, Valentino. A few years ago when Valentino was an unknown Italian boy the announcement of his sickness or death would not have been given a line in a single paper in the United States, because then he was not an object of human interest except to a few of his relatives and friends. Even as a movie actor he did not rank with the best, but he had managed to attract public attention, and therefore anything that happened to him, marriage, divorce, sickness, surgical operations or death was news.

The prominence of news has very little relation to its importance in the majority of cases. Of course when there is something that vitally affects the whole world, like the World War, all other events sink by comparison into relative unimportance. If Valentino had died during the World War it would not have excited any particular comment, and the event would not have received any considerable space or prominent head lines; neither at that time would the fact that Queen Marie had had her hair bobbed. If she had had her head cut off by the Germans that might have excited a good deal of comment and space in the headlines and news columns.

Neither the death of Valentino nor the bobbing of Queen Marie's hair are events of any great importance, but they happen to excite human interest and therefore are news.

Andy Agrees With Me, Anyway

ANDY WHITE, a prominent farmer of Atchison county and a former member of the legislature, has been nominated again from his district, and so far has no opposition. Andy agrees with me in regard to the conduct of the higher educational institutions. He thinks they ought to be self-supporting; that every student should pay his own way, including his share of the cost of maintaining and operating the institution and that a student loan fund should be established that would enable the poorest boy or girl of industry, character and reasonable ability to pay his or her way thru school. The student should be given ample time to repay the loan. The state with such a system could cut appropriations 40 per cent, and give poor and worthy boys and girls an opportunity to obtain a higher education.

Now in all probability Andy White will not be able to get a measure of that kind thru the legislature. There will be a powerful lobby against it, but I am glad he favors it. The time will come when all higher educational institutions will be self-supporting. There will be great universities which will be more than mere literary and scientific institutions. They will be great industrial plants, with sufficient land to enable them to carry on every branch of agriculture, horticulture, floriculture, dairying, apiculture and manufacturing in all its various forms. The students will alternately work and study; they will earn enough from their work to pay their way, and they will come out finally experts in their lines, with a practical literary education as well as practical education in the actual business they expect to follow. There will be no extravagance permitted. The poorest student will spend as much as the richest, while at school. The sons of rich parents would not be permitted to spend more or to work less than the sons of the poor. I do not know how soon this condition will be brought about, but it is coming sometime.

Ed Would Dam the Draws

I WAS visited last week by an enthusiastic Jewell county farmer, Ed Jones, who has a delightful hobby. I am not opposed to hobbies, provided they seem practical to me. Hobbies that do not suit me I am opposed to!

Mr. Jones's hobby is the conservation of water by ponds and dams. He figures, and correctly, that if the water that falls on Kansas soil during the year, even in dry seasons, could be conserved it would be sufficient to save the crops. I think he is right. He believes the creation of a good-sized pond on every quarter section in Kansas would decidedly increase the rainfall. I do not

know whether that is true, and neither does anyone else, because it has not been tried, but it is reasonable to suppose that it would affect the rainfall. Even if it did not it would be of great benefit to the farms. It would enable every farmer even in a dry year to have a garden and beautiful flowers. If some statewide plan for conserving floods could be put into operation there would be sufficient water to irrigate many millions of acres, so they would produce great crops instead of nothing, as they will this year.

Farming in Kansas is too much of a gamble. At best the element of chance will still remain to an extent, but it certainly would be possible to reduce the chances of failure.

I like to meet an enthusiast like Ed Jones. Perhaps he overestimates the benefits that would come from building ponds and damming the streams and draws, but at least he is partly right, and then he has something to keep up his interest in life, which is worth a good deal.

'Tis a Healthy Climate!

YOU hev here in Kansas, James, a right healthy climate," remarked Bill Wilkins to Truthful James, when he finished reading the account of a Kansas man who was about to celebrate his 100th birthday. "But in my opinion the climate uv Arizona beats it.

"Now there wuz the case uv Zeke Billingsly. Zeke settled in the territory long before anybody thought about it ever bein' a state; in fact he cum out there right after the Mexican War, when the territory wuz ceded to the United States by Mexico. He wuz 40 years old then, but nobody would hev guessed him as bein' that old. He located near Tombstone, and spent his time minin', gamblin' and ranchin' fur 50 years, till he wuz 90 years old, but there wuzn't a man in Arizona that could ride further, shoot straighter, chew more tobacker ur drink more whisky than Zeke. They struck ile on his land, about that time, and finding himself rich he accepted the urgent invitation uv friends in the East to cum back and visit them.

"That wuz the first time they hed ever paid any attention to Zeke, when they heered that he wuz a millionaire, but they made him believe that they wuz just a dyin' to see him, and he said that as he hedn't been back to old Connecticut since he wuz a child he hed a curiosity to see what it looked like. Well, when he got back there the feed or the hicker or the climate or something didn't agree with him. He got so weak that he wasn't able to sit up, and concluded that he wuz goin' to die. He decided to make a will, but his relatives got to quarrelin' among themselves about the division uv the property till Zeke got hot and said that he hed a mind to cut them all off without a cent, and that, sick and weak as he wuz, he wuz goin' back to Arizona to die.

"When he got his head set there wuz no use to try to turn him, and so he got a hackdriver and a couple uv men to take him to the station, buy his

ticket fur Arizona and put him on the train. He hired two uv the men to go with him and wait on him. Before he hed gone 300 miles he cashed in his life checks, but before he died he insisted that they take him on to Arizona to be buried; said if necessary to charter a car.

"He didn't want no embalmin' fluid squirted into his veins, and so an arrangement wuz made with the railroad company to carry the body thru to Tombstone. Well, James, when that car got within a hundred miles or such a matter uv Tombstone one uv the fellers that hed cum thru with the body noticed that Zeke's lip was twitchin', and that one eye lid wuz quiverin. He called the other feller, and they opened the coffin to make an examination. When they took off the lid Zeke set up sudden like, rubbed his eyes and asked them where he wuz and what the hell they wuz doin' with him.

"They said that the doctor hed pronounced him dead back there in Ohio when the train wuz

the red light saloon, where he treated the crowd, which meant near all uv the people in the town.

"Then he wired his relatives back in Connecticut as follows: 'Come to life on the road—feelin' bully, so fur' as you are concerned you kin go to hell.'

"Well, 10 years after that he celebrated his hundredth birthday, and when he wuz 110 he give a party at which he danced a hoedown and run a foot race with a professional who wuz only 60 years uv age, and won the race by a yard. He would be alive yet but when the old fool wuz 115 he went out one night huntin' wildcats in the mountings and fell into a canyon and broke his neck."

Records Are Public Property

Is it against the law in Kansas for a register of deeds to allow a minor to copy from the books in said office the names of persons who have mortgages or some of their property, either personal or real, with the amount of each and make copies to sell to business people? Is it legal for the same register of deeds to allow a minor to come into his or her office and renew said list from time to time? Can anything be done to prevent it?

A. P.

The records of the register of deeds are public property and open to the inspection of any person who wishes to look at them regardless of whether they are minors or adults. Our Supreme Court decided in one case that the register of deeds might refuse to permit abstractors to take complete copies of the records in his office, but beyond that we have never had any ruling. I would say that unless the register of deeds objects, this minor would have an entire right to take copies of all chattel mortgages and other instruments which are recorded.

Write the Land Office

In the spring of 1924 I took a homestead in Colorado. I made it my home a year and then came East to get work. Would I now have a right to go and live on the homestead again and would the time I have lived there still count? If some one protests me do I lose my homestead right?

H. C. A.

I understand that the period of absence is limited to six months, but I would suggest that you take this matter up directly with the General Land Office, Washington, D. C., laying the facts before the commissioner and getting a ruling direct as to your rights.

Would Join the Army!

I am thinking of joining the U. S. Army. Where can I join? Has it a strict physical examination? I am 5 feet 4 inches high and weigh 120 pounds.

J. B. R.

There probably is a recruiting station in your own town of Parsons, but if not I would suggest that you write to Adjutant General M. R. McLean at Topeka, for information in regard to the qualifications necessary. My understanding is that the physical examination is reasonably strict, but if you are healthy it would seem that your weight and height are fairly well proportioned.



comin' thru that state, and they hed brought him back, as he requested, to bury him.

"Zeke immedgitly jumped out uv the coffin and called fur his boots and pants. He said to the fellers who cum with him: 'Gents, I appreciate your kind attention. I supposed myself that I wuz dead, but the minute I got a sniff uv this Arizona air I changed my mind, but if it hedn't been fur you men bringin' me thru I would be deader than a mackerel yet. Just wire Jeff Blinker and Abe Silvers that I'm a comin'.'

"Well, the word got out, and they met him at Tombstone with a band and escorted him up to

"Uncle Shylock"

THE French franc has dropped to the value of an American postage stamp—largely because of the French government's delay in accepting this government's liberal terms for settlement of the debt France owes us. French credit is hurt by the delay, France's financial readjustment falters, and the French people suffer from soaring prices and nearly worthless money.

A Francophile British paper refers to Uncle Sam as "Uncle Shylock", and Europe echoes the epithet. Europe's state of mind probably portends another "drive" for canceling the war debt.

We have actually forgiven almost half of Europe's debt to us. Europe would like to have us throw off the remainder. But there will be no scaling down of the foreign debt-funding agreements remaining. They will not be canceled. They should not be.

We have agreed to settle with France for a good deal less than 50 cents on the dollar. The terms range from about 75 cents a year for each French citizen, and gradually increase to \$3 a year, the most rigorous limit set by "Uncle Shylock."

We are not asking a dollar from France for any loans made her during the war, notwithstanding the magnificent disregard of facts in M. Clemenceau's remarkable letter to President Coolidge. All the money lent to France during the war and before the Armistice is wiped out. But that fact is not told to the French people by their statesmen.

We had Great Britain's note drawing 5 per cent, but we agreed to settle with her for about 30 cents less on the dollar than her note called for, and allow her 62 years to square the debt.

The settlements made with Italy, Belgium and Great Britain, and the proposed settlement with France, virtually cut the so-called war debt in two, reducing the account 7 billions of dollars.

"Shylock" Uncle Sam also belled his European title by accepting none of the 4,267,392 square miles of enemy territory divided as spoils of war among the victors. Great Britain took 3,805,000 as its share; France 402,392.

The total war debts of foreign governments originally held by the United States Government amounted to \$10,338,058,352.20. Of this sum \$9,598,236,575.45 was for war credits; \$598,869,010.71

for surplus war supplies; and \$140,952,766.04 for relief supplies.

By act of February 28, 1923, our World War Foreign Debt Commission was authorized to make settlements with these governments on such terms as the commission believed to be just, subject to the approval of Congress.

Convinced there could be no permanent recovery in Europe until the inter-allied debts had been adjusted, funding agreements have been urged by the commission. But the commission has adhered to the principle that the adjustments made by each government must be measured by its ability to pay. No foreign nation was to be required to pay to the full limit of its present or future capacity. No settlement which was oppressive, or would retard the recovery and development of the debtor nation, or the standard of living of its citizens, was asked.

This is hardly acting the part of a Shylock, it seems to me.

It is said there is no way we can collect the debts owed us by foreign nations if they decide not to pay. It is not conceivable that this Government would use force.

We have only one way of urging settlement. After much consideration our Government decided in 1925 that it was contrary to the best interests of the United States to permit foreign governments which refused to make a reasonable effort to adjust their debts to us to finance any part of their state, municipal or private enterprises in this country.

Such pressure has been resorted to in a few instances and then reluctantly.

The gratitude of nations seems as short-lived as the gratitude of the ungenerous individual.

Probably never before 1914, in all recorded time, had the world seen such an outpouring of generous help to struggling, overwhelmed nations and to starving peoples as flowed across the sea in abundant measure from the shores and the stores and the pockets and the hearts of the American people for a series of years.

The people of the United States sent noted men and organizers to Europe to succor and sustain the victims of war in whatever country starvation

and disease threatened. They contributed hundreds of millions of dollars to this immense task of humanity. The terms "Belgian Relief," "Russian Relief," "Armenian Relief," "Near East Relief," and the so-called adoption of French orphans are eloquent of the nature of several of these activities and of the scope and magnanimity of the service so freely and so gladly rendered.

At the same time we paid in France and England a good round sum for all land occupied by our troops, for our depots, docks, buildings and sidings. The French were particularly good chargers for all such requirements.

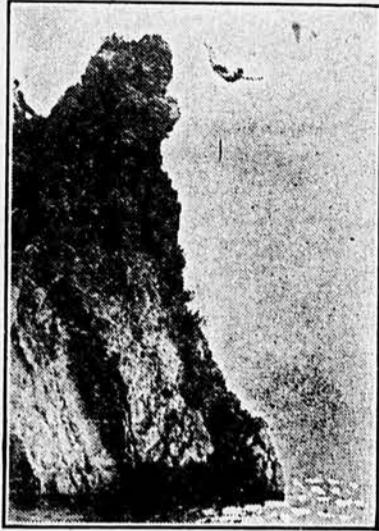
As a nation, far removed from the zone of war, the American people went on "war rations" themselves to make sure there should be food enough for the war-beleagured; the Government of the United States fixed the price of this country's food crops at less than half of what the war-market price would have been, and at this fixed price American farmers grew and harvested three such enormous crops of bread grains as no single country had ever produced before.

It would not be becoming in us, nor would it be worth while, to remind our European neighbors of these things which one would imagine they could not forget. Nor should we be disturbed by this shortness of money on their part. I recall these acts of brotherhood and humanity simply to remind our own people that they were wondrous kind to the foreign brother when he was in dire need of kindness, lest now they may wonder if in any particular they failed in their duty and their humanity as Americans.

We shall not cancel the remainder of the foreign debt. That would now be a terrible mistake. But as Americans we can well afford to exercise a broad spirit of forbearance. We can overlook the recriminations and petulance of our war-blighted neighbors. Eventually history will set them right.

Arthur Capper

World Events in Pictures



Belle White, England's Diving Champion, Shown at Start of a 50-Foot Dive from Top of Sadola Rock, Torquay, England. Not Many Swimmers Choose Such a Dangerous Place



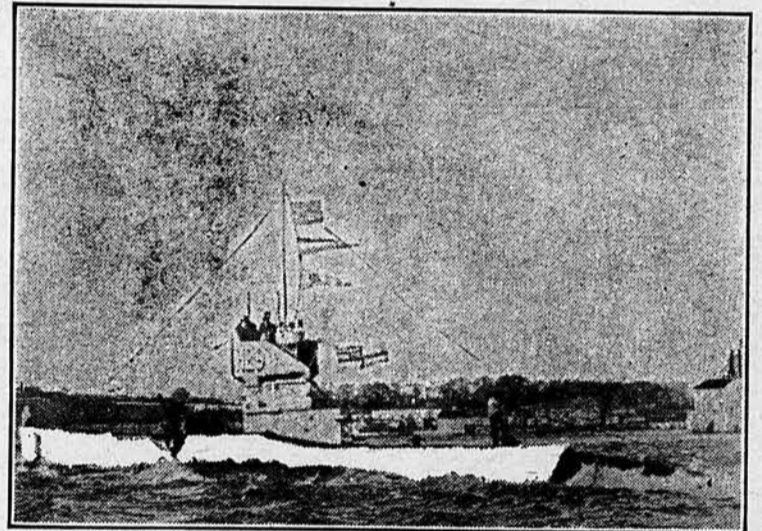
With the Odds Twelve to One, "Red" Grange Still Held the Ball, When Fair Females of Chicago Tackled Him During Football Instruction Course. "Gentle, Far From It," Exclaimed Grange as He Tried to Continue His Course of Instruction from the Disadvantageous Point Shown in the Photo



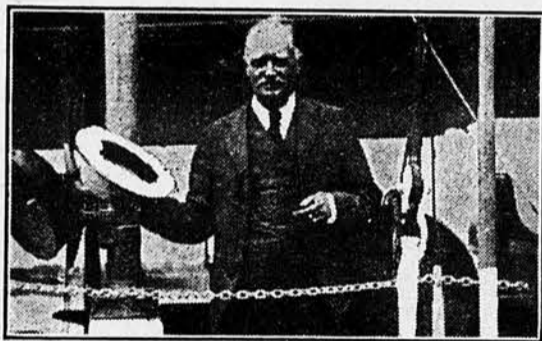
Semi-Evening Dance Frock of Black Silk Lace of Large Flower Design Over Crepe de Chine. Gold Metal Cloth and Gold Silk Lace Enhance Its Attractiveness



All the Art World Bows in Homage to the Master Potter of Armentieres, France, Auguste Delaherche, Shown Beside His Kiln. Once a Year When Firing His Pottery He Tends the Kiln Unceasingly for 30 Hours, Thus Perpetuating the Beauty of Marvelous Pottery He Makes from Clay Dug Out of His Little Garden



While Returning to Her Berth at Davenport Basin, After Trials at Sea, the British Submarine H-29 Shown Here, Sank and Five Dock Workers Were Drowned as a Result. According to Eye-Witnesses the Submarine Sank in 1 1/2 Minutes, Making It Impossible for All Hands to Escape



Sir Esme Howard, British Ambassador to U. S., Leaving Manchester, Mass., on Coast Guard Cutter for Roanoke Island, N. C., to Speak at Unveiling of Tablet on Former Site of Fort Raleigh, to Memory of Virginia Dare, First White Born in America



"What's the Secret, Polly?" Asks Francis Smith, Jersey City, N. J., of 50-Year-Old Parrot, That Speaks Three Languages and Now is Learning English



Caught by the Camera as He Got the First Glimpse of New York Harbor and His Homeland, Photo Shows Hon. Myron T. Herrick, American Ambassador to France, Who Returned on the S. S. Mauritania, and is Enroute to Washington



Suzanne Lenglen, Pourville, France, Signing a Contract to Play Exhibition Tennis as a Professional in the United States, Canada and Cuba, Thus Abandoning Her Amateur Status. She Will Play Under the Management of Charles C. Pyle. Photo Shows Miss Lenglen and Mr. Pyle



Jack Dempsey Hard at Work with the Oars, While Attending Luther's Training Camp on Saratoga Lake, N. Y. He is Taking Little Bobby Nelson, 5-Year-Old Juvenile Admirer, for a Ride. All Forms of Exercise Are Being Used by Jack in His Training for the Coming Bout

Real Country Ice Delivery

THE Summers Ice Company of Waterville, has established three country delivery routes in Marshall and Washington counties. D. M. Arganbright, a student in Nebraska University, drives the truck which covers 150 miles twice a week. The ice is harvested from nearby streams in winter and is stored for summer use. Farmer patrons pay 60 cents a hundred for it delivered. Arganbright stated that on a hot day he would deliver a ton of ice.

The ice company also maintains a meat market, and farmers may have their fresh meats delivered along with the ice. Other perishable products may be included in the order. A package delivery service, for a nominal charge, is maintained on the truck routes. Farmers are finding the ice truck a convenient means of obtaining grocery supplies.

Rules Are Clear, Anyway

THE recent senatorial slush fund investigation in Illinois raises a question which should not be a question at all, that is: Has the United States Senate the right to compel witnesses to answer its questions?

The Senate rules are clear. They say that when the Senate delegates a committee to find out something that it wants to know witnesses must answer all questions asked, under penalty of a \$1,000 fine and from one to 12 months in jail.

However, there has always been the question. It has come up again and again since Congressional investigating committees were first appointed. Somehow it never has been passed on by the courts. Either the balky witness has lost his nerve and finally answered or the committee has weakened and let him go without his answer.

We have prospects now of a first class definite test of the Senate's right to probe. When Congress meets next winter, Senator Jim Reed will have a little story to tell about Sam Insull, the Chicago traction baron, refusing to answer one of Mr. Reed's very pertinent questions.

Jim says that question is going to be answered or somebody's going to jail. He doesn't say who—that's left for you to infer. If Reed has his way, not only Insull but his attorney, Daniel J. Schuyler; Thomas W. Cunningham of Philadelphia, and perhaps even State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe of Chicago, whose testimony didn't send Reed precisely into ecstasies, may look out from behind the perpendicular gratings.

The Senate rules are clear. They say "fine and jail," not "fine or jail." And so it should be. If the Senate can't get an answer on a matter that is of the utmost importance to the electorate, then who can? It is plainly the Senate's prerogative to investigate.

Insull, of course, would be a hard person to place in jail. There would be all sorts of appeals, and if Reed calls for a showdown on the matter, as he vows he will, the federal Supreme Court may have the last word in the matter.

But the rules are clear, and if the Senate, the supreme law-making body in the land, hasn't the authority to carry out its own laws, then what?

A Home-Grown Menagerie

MAYBE you are not so well acquainted with Kansas as you think. Anyway look for the fish and game exhibit at the Kansas Free Fair. J. B. Doze, warden, promises to introduce all the specimens of fish native to Kansas. Also he will have a menagerie of game birds and animals, including the Chinese Pheasants, Silver Pheasants, Bob White quail, Mexican Scale quail, Valley quail, wild geese, wild ducks of various kinds, coyotes, swifts, coons, foxes, badgers, opossums, ground hogs, wild cat, prairie dogs, and last but not least that pretty little animal so disturbing to the olfactory nerves. Warden Doze didn't say, but we surmise he will have attended to the aggravated cases of halitosis before presenting the last named fur bearers for public scrutiny.

Some specimens not classed in the game family will be homing pigeons, turkeys, Japanese Silky bantams, big horn owls and Golden eagle. Some of the specimens that will be seen this year never have been exhibited before at the Kansas Free Fair. These are the Silver pheasants, the Golden eagle and the wild cat.

The Age of Flying

SECRETARY HOOVER'S announcement that commercial aviation will be in full blast within six months does not surprise the country, for the last six months have been crowded with events of the greatest importance to aviation on a grand scale. Lately this development has culminated in a number of stirring evidences that commercial aviation has arrived. The Ford reliability tour has aroused intense interest thruout the Middle West, and at the same time the 13-day airplane flights from Milwaukee in which 23 planes take part furnish popular proof of the reliability of air traffic. Full passenger, express and mail service is promised by Secretary Hoover from coast to coast before another six months.

Meantime, under the just appointed assistant secretary of aviation, William P. MacCracken, in

Mr. Hoover's department, important steps are to be taken to promote commercial flying, through new divisions in the department. One of the new divisions will look after the lighting, marking and emergency landing of the air mail service. Another will map air routes, taking over from the army air service its accumulated material and carrying on for the future for all services in route mapping. A third new division will undertake large scale inquiry in the development of directional aids by radio and generally for greater perfection in aids to air navigation, a development that the department thinks of the first importance to commercial and popular flying. Safety inspection and licensing of pilots will be in charge of a fourth division, and the fifth will have generally in hand determination and development of national airways and promotion of commercial aviation.

Aviation, when it arrives, will therefore owe as much to Government encouragement as in Europe, tho in quite a different way. Subsidy is unpopular in this country. But Government aids in many practical ways, beginning with its own experimental air mail in which it set the pace for private development, have been probably more valuable for a permanent aviation development than subsidies.

Premium Lists Are Ready

PREMIUM lists for the tenth annual Kansas National Live Stock Show, to be held in the Forum Building at Wichita, November 1 to 6, are ready for distribution, and can be obtained by addressing C. M. Casey, Manager, Kansas National Live Stock Show, Wichita.

Kansas National dates this year provide a full open week between the Texas State Fair and



D. M. Arganbright is the Ice Man on This Rural Delivery Route. He Had Just Delivered 100 Pounds to C. G. Steele When the Picture Was Taken

Kansas National, and between the Wichita Show and American Royal. Stock will be cared for without extra charge in the Wichita show buildings from October 25 until time to ship to the American Royal, which opens November 13.

Carlot cattle will be judged Monday, November 1, and sold Tuesday, November 2. T. Y. Horton, Wichita Union Stock Yards, will supply detailed information in the carlot division upon request. Entries close October 18.

Europe's Uncle Shylock Hoax

YOU French people must not despair," a cartoon quotes Uncle Shylock in Paris Le Rire, "for when I have taken everything, I will send you my Red Cross, as I did to the Armentians, and they will set up soup kitchens for you."

Such interferences are an encouragement in Europe of the inferiority complex with a vengeance.

A careful analysis of arrangements made at Washington for the repayment of European debts shows how much ground French politicians and a censored and controlled French press have for the Uncle Shylock pleasantry.

As to France, the proposed settlement, caricatured as "taking everything," represents 2 per cent of the income of the government, while in the case of England the settlement takes about 4 per cent of the British government budget income. In the proposed French settlement American creditors of Uncle Shylock, that is, American taxpayers, will pay half of the loans made to France. America having thrown off one-half, France thinks justice will be done if America now throws off the other half. Self respect, owing to deliberate government propaganda, has reached a low ebb in France.

It is shown by an analysis of the debt settlements that the requirements, taking all the allies together, amount to 1.6 per cent of their annual foreign commerce. The aggregate annual payments under the proposed settlements, those with Italy and England being ratified, come to 214 million dollars a year. While there is complaint that the American high tariff prevents European debtors from payment in goods, which must be the ultimate payment, yet European sales of goods to this country have increased since the war by a billion dollars annually, or nearly five times the annual debt requirements. In the same time the increase

alone in American tourist expenditures in Europe more than cover the debt requirements. European delusion that America grew rich from the war, profiting by Europe's misfortune, has no foundation, the fact being that this country spent 40 billion dollars on the war, and that high costs of living will be exacted for years to come as a consequence of Europe's war.

As to French and European inability to pay the remnant of their obligations to this country incurred during or since the war, the debt requirements are less than one-third of the present military budgets of these European nations, and are less than the increase of military expenditures at present over pre-war military budgets.

Europe's people would not have conceived any such illusory notion as that of Uncle Shylock except for the deliberate propaganda of European governments and ministries that have invented this alibi in order to conceal from the people their incompetency, or unwillingness to come down off a colossal and extortionate military establishment which they insist is necessary for their self protection, notwithstanding that it threatens world peace and was a primary cause of World War.

Higher Prices for Beef?

DESPITE the grief and woe which the cattle raisers have encountered recently, the market students are singing songs of great joy. Kansas cattlemen, altho not all came from Missouri, are still inclined to refrain from giving the full three rousing cheers. Most of 'em are willing, however, to give about two and one-half cheers, and then hope for the time when the full measure will be possible.

But be all these facts as they may, and indeed probably are, along comes the United States Department of Agriculture, at the head of which camps one Bill Jardine, whom we all know, and declares that higher prices are in prospect for both the feeders and range producers. And then the department follows this up with the further song of love, as the moonlight comes softly over the southwest haystack, to the effect that this upward trend will last for two or three years. All of which is based on the fact that the numbers of breeding stock, of cattle on feed, and of young stock seem to be materially lower than for several years, so that a reduction in the market movement is expected.

While no considerable reduction in the number of stock held by range men was made for some time after the break of 1920, the number of steers has been reduced during the last three or four years, accompanied by a less rapid reduction in the number of cows. The increasing number of cows and heifers now being slaughtered indicates further reductions in breeding stock still being made. It does not appear, therefore, that the number of cows is sufficient to long maintain the present high rate of slaughter.

All indications are for smaller supplies of cattle on the markets during the next few months. The movement of all cattle so far during 1926 has been less than for the same periods last year, and the best information from the range states indicates a considerably lighter run of grass cattle during the next three months than a year ago.

Pre-School Clinics

FEW more really useful movements have been undertaken in Douglas county in recent years than the pre-school clinics held for city and country children, according to results reported in the Lawrence Journal-World. These clinics have served to call the attention of parents to minor physical defects in their children at a time when corrective measures can be applied most easily and with the greatest hope of success. The importance of starting children in life with a sound physical equipment is becoming more generally recognized, and the clinics have contributed greatly to that result.

A German's Good Luck

NEARLY 50 years ago a young man left the tiny village of Freiahorn, Bavaria, for the United States to make his fortune—and eventually did! He became owner of a coal mine, and the last business deal he made before he died was to sell the mine for 92 million dollars. He left this fortune to seven relatives still living in Freiahorn, a windfall sufficient to make every man, woman and child in the village a millionaire (in marks) four times over. Do you wonder Europeans think everybody in America is wealthy?

3,800 Carloads of Spuds

THE Kaw River Valley produced about 3,800 carloads of potatoes this year; last year's output was 2,734 cars. Most of the producers have made money on the crop this season.

\$1,022.80 From 21 Acres

AFARMER in Johnson county, J. M. Mull, recently threshed \$1,022.80 worth of English bluegrass seed from 21 acres. The crop made 17½ bushels an acre, and sold for 14 cents a pound.



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WE BELIEVE we did
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"Farmers really want an extra quality gasoline. When they find you are carrying a better than U. S. Motor grade gasoline, they will give you their repeat business. They will appreciate that you are taking a shorter profit in handling Skelly Gasoline—they will show this appreciation by trading with you."

It that the truth? We honestly and sincerely believe it is. We would not have made such

statements to your oil jobber if we did not have faith in your appreciation of value.

Oil jobbers pay \$25 to \$50 more per tank car for Skelly Gasoline than for competing products. Then they sell this extra value product to you at no premium over competing brands. Getting a shorter profit, they must sell more Skelly Gasoline than if they handled ordinary gasoline.

And they do. We told oil jobbers the exact truth when we said farmers appreciate quality.

If you have not used Skelly Gasoline, begin today the Skelly Triple Trial, explained below.

The Skelly Triple Trial

- 1—Fill up the tank the first time with Skelly Gasoline. Quickly you will notice a difference, but do not judge fully yet. Remember you have dilution of Skelly with the gasoline you were using.
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- 3—Fill up for the third consecutive time. You now have practically no dilution.

Skelly Gasoline is there with all its mighty power, all its flying speed, all its instant response. Now compare!

SKELLY GASOLINE



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REFINED BY THE MAKERS OF TAGOLENE

Why Yields Are Lower

BY ROBERT W. FORT

The introduction of the sorghum crops, kafir, milo, feterita, Sudan grass, and the various canes or sweet sorghums has been an important factor in stabilizing Kansas agriculture, due to the ability of these crops to withstand periods of limited rainfall. However, the common belief that sorghums are hard on the land has curtailed the acreage that otherwise would be planted. Farmers are close observers, and generally have a logical reason for their beliefs.

Where fall wheat has been planted directly after the harvesting of kafir, the yields of wheat have been decreased 3 bushels an acre at Manhattan and 5.5 bushels an acre at Hays, compared with the yields of wheat following corn. On the other hand, because of the usual farm practices in cropping, farmers have not had an opportunity to observe the effects of spring crops after kafir and the effect of kafir on fall wheat when a period of summer fallow intervenes.

In experiments at Hays, barley planted in the spring after kafir has shown very little if any injury due to kafir. In a rotation of winter wheat, kafir, barley and peas for green manure, barley has averaged 18.4 bushels an acre for an 18-year period. In a comparative rotation in which corn takes the place of kafir, the yield of barley has averaged 17.1 bushels an acre. Barley cropped continuously on fall-plowed land during this same period has yielded 17.1 bushels.

By the use of a summer fallow after kafir, the experiments at Hays show that there is not any evidence of kafir depressing the yield of wheat planted on the fallow. The yield of wheat grown after kafir by this method has averaged 23.0 bushels an acre. This yield compared with one of 21.2 bushels, where the land is alternately cropped to wheat and summer fallowed, shows that the introduction of a summer fallow following kafir obviates any depressing effect on crop yields that may be attributed to kafir. For the same period, the yield of wheat cropped continuously on the same land by the best tillage methods has been 16.9 bushels.

There are two reasons why kafir, a sorghum crop, may decrease the yield of wheat when planted soon after the harvesting of kafir: (1) In producing a greater acre yield than corn, kafir may deplete the soil of moisture, and in maturing late in the summer or by a tendency to sucker after harvesting, kafir may remove more moisture from the soil than corn. (2) Kafir stubble and roots have been found to give rise to a decomposition product that is toxic to wheat plants.

For a six-year period at Manhattan, corn soil contained more surface moisture than kafir soil equivalent to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch of absorbed water. This is not a large quantity of extra moisture, it would be sufficient to give an advantage to wheat planted after corn if the soil moisture supply was critical at the time of planting wheat.

At Manhattan there has been one or two weeks difference between the time of cutting corn and kafir. At Hays, corn is harvested about August 20, and kafir about September 20. After harvesting kafir the stubble, the disked, will sucker and continue to draw moisture until frost, which usually occurs about October 7. Corn stubble would thus have a considerable advantage in soil moisture because the corn matures and dries about the middle of August.

In studies of corn and kafir soil at Manhattan, it was found that in the decomposition of kafir stubble, a product toxic to wheat plants was produced. Under conditions that promoted aeration, the injurious effect of this product on wheat disappeared.

These explanations for the fact that kafir may deplete the yield of wheat planted soon after kafir harvest are in accord with the results of field experiments previously cited. Spring crops after kafir are not usually injuriously affected, nor winter wheat when a fallow intervenes between kafir and wheat.

The Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station has obtained six years' results comparing the yields of corn following Sudan grass, oats and soybeans. Sudan grass did not cause any decrease in the yield of corn planted the following spring on fall plowing. The average yields were: (1) Corn following Sudan

grass, 61.6 bushels; (2) corn following oats, 57.9 bushels; (3) corn following soybeans, 59.3 bushels.

In Northern China, sorghums have been grown for a thousand years or more, and there are no reports of sorghums having been injurious to succeeding crops. But the sorghum stubble with attached roots are one of the sources of fuel, and are pulled up after the sorghum is harvested.

Sorghums are a very important crop in Kansas and the Southwest. Except in Eastern Kansas and the two northern tiers of counties in the Northwest, sorghums are a more profitable crop than corn. The data and results of the observations presented show that kafir is not "hard" on the land if attention is given to the cropping system. Any injurious effect of kafir on the soil is temporary and can be avoided by proper rotation. Where injurious effects occur they probably are due to exhaustion of soil moisture and a decomposition of products from kafir roots and stubble. Spring crops and crops on fallow after kafir have produced normal yields. The effect of milo has been found to be similar to that of kafir, but to a less degree.

Artificial Lakes in Kansas

Governor Paulen has said that the act passed by the last legislature to promote the fish and game of Kansas and create ponds, lakes and other retreats for wild life is one of the most constructive acts of legislation in many years. Already surveys are being made by the commission, of which the Governor is ex-officio chairman, looking to artificial lakes in Kansas that 10 or 20 years from now will not only shelter and protect wild life, but also provide recreation places for the people of the state. This constructive work could not have been done a generation ago, or if it had been could not have been done with so much benefit to the people. With good roads and better facilities for travel it is of interest to all the people of the state.

Artificial lakes are nothing new, even on a large scale, such as the Kansas law contemplates. Ohio probably has more such bodies of water than any other state, and among them St. Mary's lake is perhaps the largest artificial lake in the country, if not in the world, with an area of 17,000 acres. Another Ohio lake, Buckeye, occupies 3,600 acres, or nearly 6 square miles. While these and other artificial lakes in this country were not originally laid out and constructed as it is proposed to do in Kansas, but were reservoirs built to regulate the waters of the old state canal system of Ohio, or other states, they were readily converted, when no longer needed for their original purposes, into recreation lakes.

The plan of the legislature is practical, and ought to result in a number of artificial lakes in Kansas that will become popular summer resorts, the this is but one of several objects of this legislation. It justifies the good words of Governor Paulen.

Starts September 18

The Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson will start with a fine program on Saturday, September 18. In years past there has not been a program on the first Saturday, but this year a program of various sorts of races, circus acts, vaudeville and the bands will be given Saturday afternoon in front of the grandstand. The State Fair school will be a big feature, Monday, September 20. All school children will be admitted free on this day, and everything will be on in full blast. The judging will start in some departments on Monday and will be on in every department by Tuesday morning.

There will be four days of horse races, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. Two days of open automobile races will be held Friday and Saturday, September 24 and 25. The great fireworks spectacle this year is "1776," the gigantic patriotic celebration commemorating the 150th birthday of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. The educational features are supreme, and the entertainment will please the younger people as well as the grownups. Reduced fares have been granted on all railways, and for those who wish to drive the roads are fine, from all parts of the state.

The love of money is also the root of all Congressional investigations.

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WOMAN AND THE McCORMICK-DEERING PRIMROSE

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We're Out on the Long Trail

There Are Many Bottom Fields of Corn Along the Way That'll Make 50 Bushels

BY HARLEY HATCH

WE LEFT home on schedule time—destination Northern Nebraska. Going 10 miles west and then north to Emporia, we passed thru a country in which there seemed to be about half a crop of corn. Thence over the upland from Emporia northwest to Alma and Manhattan we drove thru a region in which was growing the best corn and alfalfa we have seen in Kansas, outside the river bottoms. Wabaunsee is a rough county, but has in her creek bottoms some of the best crops we have seen. We saw many corn fields that looked good for 40 to 50 bushels an acre.

Tractor Needs Less Care

After dinner at Manhattan we drove thru the agricultural college grounds, and from there to the Casement ranch, where a 14-horse hitch was being demonstrated. This seemed a success, and the driver handled the 14 horses with ease. But it seemed to me that a tractor is much more practicable for heavy work. To care for 14 horses and harness them would be—for me—much harder than to care for a tractor. I am satisfied that a tractor in the hands of a careful man would be cheaper to operate than 14 horses; the first cost of horses and harness would be greater than the value of a tractor, and one would not need a quarter section in which to turn around.

Silos Were Being Filled

Continuing our journey, we drove up the valley of the Blue to Marysville. There was a good half crop of corn in the Blue Valley—until the town of Garrison was reached. From there to Marysville it evidently had been a season without rain, for the corn was burned past redemption. Silos were being filled, and we saw a number of fields in the shock. The sun was an hour high when we crossed the line into Nebraska. We made camp for the night in a beautiful grove at Wymore, and slept soundly to the music of rain on the tent.

Then We Had Breakfast!

We were up early the next morning, and after a pleasant and cool drive we had breakfast at "Beatrice on the Blue." From there to Lincoln and thence to David City we found crop conditions about the same. On one side of the road would be a field of corn burned so badly that the tassels were not fully out, while on the other side would be a field good for 20 bushels. One farmer told us that much of the worst burned corn had been planted on fall plowing. As in our locality in Kansas, fall plowing is all right for corn when there is rain in plenty, and all wrong when the rain fails.

New Grass Was Welcome

With the crossing of the Platte River at Columbus we came into Northern Nebraska, and here came a change in crop conditions. Copious rains had fallen in time to save the corn, and the plant was green to the ground. Pastures which had been eaten to the ground were showing a fine growth of new grass, which is very welcome in a country that is going to be short of hay. Up the valley of the Beaver to Albion we came into a region of great fertility, but which had suffered so from lack of rainfall that very little corn will be raised on the stalks, which average not much more than 4 feet tall.

When Will Frost Come?

Passing Albion we came to a region in which rain had come in time to save the corn. Northern Nebraska has the best and greenest upland corn we have seen. Held back by dry weather, it was just in the right condition to profit by the rains which began to fall shortly after August 1. The corn is just nicely coming into roasting ears,

and, barring early frost, should make from 30 to 40 bushels an acre. Frost may fall here as early as September 10; in fact, there is a probability of it, but the average date is around September 25. If it comes on the early date the corn will be gone, but if it holds off until the average date most of the country along the Elkhorn River will have good corn.

Kansas Grain is Better

We have not seen, since leaving Emporia, any small grain crops to equal those of Southern Kansas. This is not a wheat country, and virtually none is raised. Oats are very poor, and many fields still stand in the shocks blackened by two weeks of rain. Alfalfa grows well here even on the high uplands, but the crop this year is very short. The great crop enemies here are hail and frost, and both work as much damage as heat and dry weather farther south. Many corn fields in the vicinity of Elgin, where we are staying, have been ruined recently by hail. A hail storm here when accompanied by the usual wind is something to dread.

Meat Congress Broadened

Interest will be centered on the finished produce at the Kansas Meat Congress, to be held in connection with the Kansas Free Fair, at Topeka, September 13 to 18, and those who attend will admit that the scope of this congress has been broadened remarkably.

Of course, every phase of the meat industry will be thoroly covered, from feeding to the consumer's table, but marketing and distribution will be the most strongly emphasized points. The National Livestock and Meat Board, the Kansas Livestock Association, retail meat dealers, wholesalers, butchers' organizations, the American Institute of Meat Packers and marketing agencies are co-operating to make this meat congress all that it should be. R. C. Pollock, manager of the National Livestock and Meat Board, and Miss Inez Wilson, head of the Board's home economics bureau, will have charge of the educational demonstrations. Meat cutting will be a feature of the all-week program, and fresh and cured meats, package goods and by-products will be on display.

Something of special interest will be the demonstrations of grading and labeling of beef, which will be some of the first ever to be held in this country. Facilities have been provided for labeling only since the ruling was made by Dr. W. M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture, effective July 1. Grading and labeling demonstrations at the Kansas Free Fair in a way will test the demand on the part of consumers for this work. The practicability of branding beef and its effect on the consumer is as yet, of course, only a guess. Inspectors at packing plants have been authorized by the United States Department of Agriculture to grade and label beef carcasses on request of packers or their customers.

Grain Show List Issued

Nearly 100 contests between samples of 23 field crops will be staged at the eighth annual International Grain and Hay Show, held in connection with the International Live Stock Exposition, at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, November 27 to December 4. The premium list, which is now ready for distribution, offers 1,200 cash prizes and seven silver trophies in addition to many special awards. New classes have been added this year for barley, field peas and alfalfa seed. Farmers may enter specimens of their grains, small seeds and hay without charge. To equalize competition, the continent has been divided into eight regions of approximately similar crops.

What a party seems to need is a political machine that will go nicely on dry land and not skid on the wet spots.

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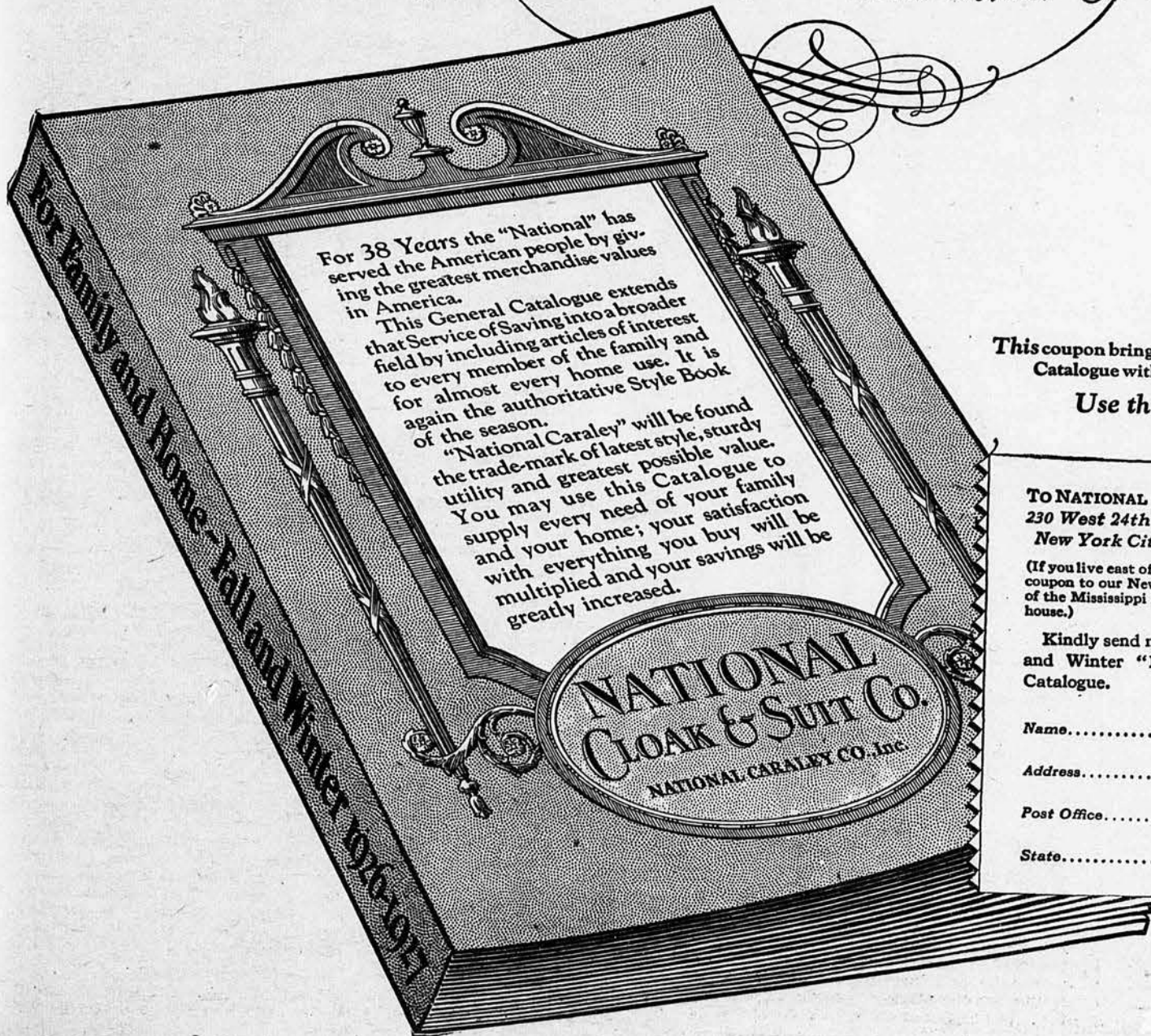
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The Maid of the Mountain

By Jackson Gregory

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THAT was only because Monte again, tho mentally this time, needed to clear his throat. Bab, all obedience, drew on her boots, leaving them unlaced. Monte, pencil in hand, feeling her eyes on his when they should have been on the hand fireing the pencil, wrote at her command: "Monte." And then he wrote 'Bab.' He told her what the two words were. Both inscribed with great precision upon the fly leaf of the California state primer for the first grade: two names, joined together in a breathless moment: "Monte and Bab."

Bab was as delighted as ever was Monsieur Jordain at discovering his accomplishment of prose; aloud, with Monte prompting her when she hesitated over a letter, she spelled out: "M-o-n-t-e . . . B-a-b."

"I'll give you a good long first lesson; until you're tired . . ."

"I'll never get tired of this, Monte!"

"Oh, but you will. Then I'll leave you the books and a pencil and some paper and tomorrow you can get thru the day all the quicker by having your next lesson to work on."

Very deep in earnest now were both of them as Monte told her what the printed words were and as Bab's eyes followed his slow-tracing finger and he repeated after him:

"The cat.
The rat.
The rat can run.
The cat can run.
The cat can catch the rat."

Now, when he looked up into her face, he saw Bab's brows gathered in a studied frown; she was concentrating with all her might.

"I know every single word on the page!" she cried brightly. "Honest I do. It's easy, Monte! And it's lots of fun."

The "Og Family"

Her fingers, brushing his, turned the next page. Here was the "Og family." Dog and log and frog. And here were the first words repeated; now it was, "The dog can catch the rat." Bab, with eager forefinger, began pointing out the words she knew. Intent upon their task, which was the easiest game either had ever played, their heads close together, their hands rushing, they made their progress thru a score of pages, Bab following wifly and surely wherever he led the way. . . . Monte closed the book with a snap.

"And here endeth the first lesson. . . ."

"I'll work hard all day tomorrow, and I'll show you when you come tomorrow night . . . You are coming, Monte?"

"We'll talk about tomorrow in a minute," said Monte. "First, here are some other little things I brought you."

There were three spools of "baby" ribbon, one of bright, burning red; one of pale blue, one of rose-pink. Bab pounced upon them with a little cry of delight. There were half a dozen yards of wider "hair" ribbon, glimmering satin. There was a small narrow cardboard box: she opened it with a rush of fingers. The first morsel from it, a big chocolate with a nut crowning it, she put to Monte's lips. Then, like a six-year-old turned loose in a candy shop, Bab ate to her heart's content.

"You must be the richest man in the world!"

"I am . . . tonight."
Bab understood and grew rosy with pleasure.

"I'll be lonesome until you come again, Monte. Gee! I'll be so lonely for you . . . You've got to go? Then, if you like me, Monte, will you kiss me good night?"

Monte did not put his arms about her. He leaned toward her and kissed her. Yet their lips barely brushed. That was because Monte set an iron guard upon himself.

When he had gone and his echoing footfalls had died away, Bab stood for a long time, engulfed by the emptiness of the cavern, gazing out into the emptiness of the outer night. Both hands were tight pressed against her breast.

"Gee! I love you Monte," she whispered. "I love you so it hurts me all over. . . . Oh, dear old Dad-dick, Dad-dick; I've found another man, just one in the world, like you. So good and fine and everything that's nice. And some day, some day, Dad-dick dear, I want to be with him all the time. I know now why Lady is such a fool about Annie Farley. I want to be like that for my Monte. You don't care, do you, Dad-dick, 'cause I've found another man I love? 'Cause, somehow, it makes me love my Dad-dick all the harder . . . 'cause I'm just learning to love . . ."

She turned back into her lonely cavern. For a long time she sat by her fire enjoying the touch of all the things Monte had brought her. She practiced with his pencil, writing scrawly, misshapen cats and rats and bats. With tremendous concentration she wrote a very large: "Monte."

"I wonder," mused Bab, pencil in mouth, eyes upon her sinking fire, "how you write: 'I love you?'"

She went to sleep with her arms full of Monte's books and candy and ribbons. . . .

A Strange Happiness

Those days and nights which followed were such as neither Montgomery Baron nor Bab Gale had ever known until now. Happiness visited them, a strange, uncertain happiness for the man, a profound, heavenly rapture for the girl. They met every night in Bab's cavern, where they were together, sometimes for an hour, more often for several. After all, time did not count, did not so much as exist for them. An hour was like a fleet, golden moment; three or four hours were no more than one. Always when they said good night, it was as if he had just come.

They accepted the present in widely different ways: Bab was utterly unconcerned by all the outer world and any significance it might have held. She thought of Monte during the day-times; she worked over her books, learning swiftly because in all senses her heart was in her work; she waited for him from the first hint of dusk, she was engulfed in him once she heard his boots against the rock pathway. But Monte, impatiently awaiting the time when he could come to her again, could not ignore, as she did, that world of men in which they lived. Bill Badger found him silent, moody, thoughtful; not the gay-hearted companion he had known before. For to Monte the one prime consideration was that unsleeping menace directed toward Bab; the fact that she was

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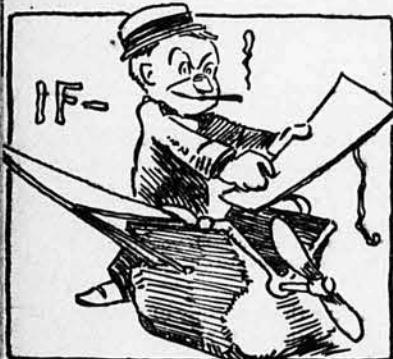
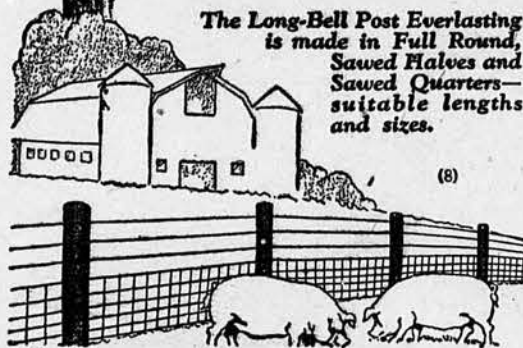
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DAGGONS

sought by the law for murder, and that the vindictiveness of Philip Conroy, actual murderer, could be counted on soon or late to exact its toll from Bab's helplessness. For helpless she would be once the "law" got her in its spider web. A web in the center of which sat the murderous, merciless spider, Conroy.

Thus Monte Baron tasted worm-wood by day and honey by night. Once with Bab, secure that he had not been followed, he could forget briefly all of those misgivings which flocked at all other hours, even in dreams. Bab was young life, young love, young hope; more than hope, utter, confident trust. She sang her little songs to him; she made up new songs during his absence; at such moments Conroy did not exist; the outer world faded away and life pulsed only within the magnificent confines of her cavern. Her hand found his, and they two dwelt upon a higher plane than any of earth.

But, during his long walk, down the mountain side, over ridges, returning to his own cabin, he had ample time for troublous thoughts. Days passed during which not once did he see any sign of Masters' posse; yet he knew that many men hunted Bab and that they would continue doggedly to hunt her. He knew that they spied upon him, believing him the one pointer which in due course of time, come the fortunate accident, would indicate her whereabouts. There was much at stake on both sides: Bab's life, or liberty at the least; Conroy's life or liberty. The quest for old Martin Willoughby's murderer would never die down until at last the account was squared.

A Difficult Problem

Thruout the daylight hours, during which he waited for the time when he might play hide and seek with Masters' men and go to Bab, Monte Baron strove with the problem from all angles. It was crystal-clear to him that not Bab but Conroy himself had killed Willoughby; but what acceptable proof of this could he offer an unbiased court? There was the word of Half-wit Charlie, and Charlie was no such impossible lunatic that the influence of the moneyed man of Crescent City could not have his evidence accepted, an evidence which, at the least, would have its effect on a jury. There was the rifle which Bab had left behind her at Willoughby's cabin; that rifle would be offered in court as Exhibit A, and no great flight of his imagination was required to picture it to him with a barrel tarnished with a red rust, in which one or two or three of an old man's white hairs would still adhere. He thought he knew Philip Conroy sufficiently well to know that there would be a congenial task for Conroy's clever fingers.

He saw Bab dragged into court, confronted by the evidence which would surely be trumped up by Philip Conroy; he saw that Bab's one defense would be a denial coupled with a counter accusation. When she lifted her voice and cried out: "I did not do it! It was Conroy who killed him; I saw!" what would be the effect on any jury? Especially since he could count that at least a third or a half of that jury would be constituted of Conroy men. Conroy was something of a lawyer and was in desperate straits; Conroy already would be shingling his roof against the rains, as Bab's people had the way of saying. It would be so simple a matter for him to throw the girl into disrepute; a girl who did not live at home, who did not go to school, who did nothing that was common to other, normal girls; who went away and remained away, giving no account of herself for many days . . . and nights. A girl of whom it was said that she was "strange." Judge and jury alike would be inclined to suspect that Bab's accusation of Conroy was mere "spite work," whipped out of her in retaliation against whatever part Conroy had played in having her haled into court. . . .

To a Blind Alley

It was hopeless, hopeless, hopeless. Once that Bab was trapped and taken to Crescent City, she was as good as convicted. Once convicted, the most lenient sentence a temperate judge would grant her would be imprison-

ment for life. And how long would Bab, pure wild spirit, live in a penitentiary?

Monte came to the end of many a blind alley in his gropings. There were hours spent alone in his cabin when he strode up and down, back and forth, unconscious of the material world about him, seeing neither cabin walls, nor floor, trying to see the way out for her. In his tortured mind he saw Bab, thru some unhappy chance, caught in the snare laid for her; he saw her breaking her free heart in the close confines of a dirty jail; he saw her in the court room. He heard her young voice ring out as she proclaimed her own innocence and branded Conroy murderer. He heard a suave lawyer demand: "Then why did you run away? And why did you wait so long to make known who it was who killed Willoughby? . . . And where have you been living all this time? Alone, or with a man named Baron?" He could hear the subdued snicker of the Conroy men in the room; he could see the grave eyes of the jury. . . . Monte ground his teeth and strode up and down and, when Bill Badger

thrust a bristling red head in at the door, drove him away. And Badger went, assured of one thing: that Montgomery Baron was at last cooking up the final dish in that great banquet of triumphant schemings which always, unshaken, Bill Badger looked for from him.

Monte, yearning fiercely to do everything for Bab, to be everything to her, shield and buckler and doughty lance, felt himself little better at this crisis than a broken spear. What could he do? Nothing short of taking a gun and going straight to Crescent City and killing Conroy. Well enough did Conroy deserve death. This Monte might do; nothing else. And he was young enough to dream such madness. But once he had done that, what would follow? Instead of turning the hounds of the blinded law away from Bab, he would but bring other packs yelping after him. He would but separate himself from Bab for all time. And, in the end, the law would find him and would find her, and the ancient drama of blind justice would be reenacted.

One day there came to him, like a

flash of lightning cleaving a black cloud, this thought: Conroy could be bought, and Monte Baron was the one man to buy him! For some reason Conroy lusted mightily after that hundred and sixty acres which Monte had discovered to be free land in the heart of the big Willoughby holding. Perhaps even yet Monte could go to Conroy and say: "Criminal that you are, you happen to be beyond my power to punish. You can make no end of trouble for Bab Gale. I'll trade you the land for her safety." The thought galled him; here was not the sort of thing Monte Baron liked to do. But there was only one consideration in the world before him now, and that was Bab. She walked daily in peril; it would be the lesser evil if he stooped, or rose, to bribery with Conroy.

Briefly he glowed with his inspiration. But gradually the warmth fled from his heart as he looked beyond the actual deal with Conroy. For he knew that no seeds of honor had ever sprouted in Conroy's soul. So long as Bab lived and Willoughby's murderer was not brought to book, even the

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Monte carried her away as far as Australia and buried himself there with her, or sought to hide her in the jungles of London, there would never be a day when they could be free of the dread that at last some strange chain of circumstance might bring a police officer to the door. Well, he was glad he had thought of this, for now, thru discarding any such compromise with fate, he came to see the more clearly that perfect years could come to Bab only thru the one channel of fastening Conroy's crime upon him. Bab would have to remain in hiding a little longer or a great deal longer, as might lie in the cards. Meanwhile, Monte must find the way to turn the searchlight of investigation toward Conroy. There lay difficulties ahead which loomed almost into the proportions of the utterly unsurmountable, and Monte tried to see them in their true light and to take due stock of them. He himself was a stranger here; already a bad name had been given him by both Conroy and Willoughby; hence his influence was not great. Conroy was the most powerful man in the county, head and shoulders above any other man, now that Martin Willoughby was gone. And Bab had never spent an hour in her life trying to conform to other people's codes, and had never cared to make other people think well of her; by now, after this latest hue and cry, there would be many who would hold her some strange female monster. . . .

"Truth on Our Side"

"Just the same," Monte assured himself stubbornly, "we've got the truth on our side and Conroy stands on lies. In the end lies get snarled up like tangled threads. There is nothing but for Bab to keep in hiding until we can pick up one of the loose ends."

From what she had told him of what had happened in Willoughby's cabin, he felt reasonably certain the murder had not been premeditated; it was in the nature of a hideous accident. Therefore he could scarcely hope to find that "motive" for the crime which would be of such importance in any court. If he could find a motive, he would have a weapon against Conroy which Conroy could not possibly match in his attack against Bab. The one fact which lay on Bab's side of the case lay herein: no motive for the crime had so much as been suggested.

One day when a week had passed without any sign of a single man of Masters' pack, Bill Badger came to him, looking worried and said:

"Mr. Baron, we're sailing thru waters full of man-eating sharks. I'd begun to think, anyways to hope, that they'd pulled off. But they're just playing foxy, that's all."

Monte, grown impatient these latter days and irritable, demanded sharply:

"What is it, man? Put a name to it."

"Aye, aye, sir!" Sin-Badger yanked his long forelock forward with a jerk. "What I mean is this: those yellow-bellied pirates are putting about to come at us from a new quarter. Here's a thing or two I've found out: they are being paid big wages, ten dollars a day, to keep on the lay. And there's a bonus on top of that of five hundred bucks to any man as will get his grappling hooks into that poor little girl. Five hundred, and that's a sum that's large, huge and immense to these landlubbers. What's more . . . There's worse than that, sir!"

"Confound it, Badger! I'm waiting. Go ahead."

"There's two things worse," said Badger imperturbably. "One is this: they're trying to seduce the crew to mutiny. They're trying to get Smalley and Andy and Lingo to double cross us and hand us a round-robin, so to speak. And I've said it, Mr. Baron: Five hundred bucks is a large, huge and munificent sum of money to some ivory-headed A. B.'s."

"Bill . . ."

But Badger had the floor and meant to hold it. He waved widely and hitched up his trousers in fine nautical style, fore and aft, and hurried on:

"I'm watching the crew, sir. That's my job, privilege and responsibility, and there's no square inch of water in all the Seven Seas that ever saw one Bill Badger, seafaring man, go derelict-to-duty, so to speak. I'll answer for the crew, sir. But there's one thing I can't do, and that's answer for the pirates that sail under Masters' orders and Conroy's flag. And here's the worst of all, when you look into their dirty hearts: any man of them that can run down that poor little girl can have her for his own, to do what he pleases with and no questions asked, so long as when he's done with her he sails her back into port at Crescent City. And knowing Tom Cable and Jerry and Masters himself . . . Mr. Baron, I woke up last night all a-shiver in every timber . . ."

Monte's face whitened to the lips. He could not answer immediately; he swung about and stared unseeing out thru his window.

"Where did you get hold of this, Bill?" he asked presently.

"I pumped the boys. Masters has been after them on the sly, mostly working on Indian Lingo and Andy."

"There is a lot of money being put up, Bill. All Conroy's?"

"At first I thought so; now I don't know. There's word of another man, one named Joe Delbard, down in New Orleans. They say he's old Willoughby's only relation, a sort of grand-nephew or something, and that he's the heir to old Willoughby's money and land and that he's the one offering rewards. The funny part of it, tho, is that he has picked out Phil Conroy to be his lawyer. . . ."

Out Thru the Window

Toward the end of Badger's words Monte's attention wandered from them, reverting to the hideous thought sprung from the earlier information. Such men as Masters and Tom Cable and Jerry and the rest of the pack could be trusted to stick unswervingly to their job, given such wages, such hope of prize money and such unthinkable license. Then, with a jerk, he caught up those final words: "The funny part of it, tho, is that he has picked out Phil Conroy to be his lawyer!" Now, that was a fact worthy of note. For it had been years since Conroy had been actively engaged in law practice. . . .

"Sin-Badger, old scout, you keep your eye on all your crew. You are the only man in all the world that I'd trust to the uttermost at a time like this."

Shining gladness in Bill Badger's eyes answered him. Gladness that the object of his hero-worship set him this task, greater gladness that Bill Badger was in all the world the one man who stood closest to Monte Baron's heart.

"Tell me this," demanded Monte as Badger was leaving. "How does it happen that Masters, merely a deputy, is in full charge? What is the sheriff doing all the time? And who is he? What for a man is he, Sin-Badger?"

"Never a better!" cried Badger with enthusiasm. "And I know him well, Mr. Baron. MacLeod, his name is; Wally MacLeod, part Scotch and mostly Californian. And never the man for one tick o' the clock to hand his own work over to his underlings. But, the time all this trouble broke, Wally MacLeod had work of his own off toward Tom Red Cap's creek; he was after three men, low-lived, ruffraff foreigners, to the last man of them. And he got 'em! But they pretty near got Wally at the same time, one of the crowd poking three bullet holes thru him. So he's still down on his back, over in Crescent, and knows only what they tell him of what's going on. A fair man and a square and the day he's on two legs again . . ."

"A friend of Conroy's?"

"No friend of Conroy's! Didn't I tell



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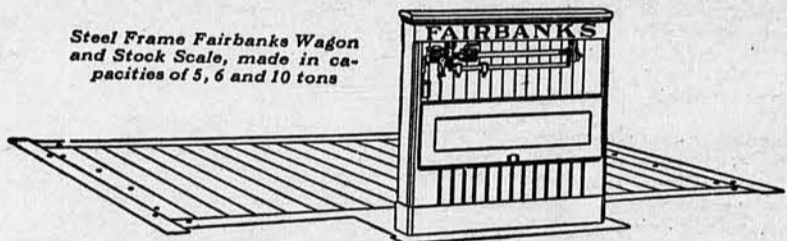
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you he was a man fair and square and Scotch-Californian?"

That night, in going to Bab, Monte Baron redoubled all precautions and doubled them again. He could imagine no more horrible remorse than that which must undyingly be his if, thru him, these bloodhounds came to Bab's refuge. . . .

Not Married!

And then again he was with Bab, and that "magic" which he accused her of putting on a man worked in his veins and he allowed himself for the hour to be lapped about in her gay happiness; briefly her cavern embraced the near and far confines of the existent universe. . . .

"Have you ever been married, Monte?"

Thus Bab greeted him; she had been thinking deeply.

"No, thank heaven!" cried Monte fervently.

Bab's eyes were speculative.

"Why do you say it like that? Don't you want ever to be married?"

"I . . . I'm up in the air about that," said Monte, trying to smile naturally. "I have always wondered

"How do people get married?"

Monte explained as best he could, speaking vaguely of license and minister or justice of the peace or sea-captain. Bab's mind leapt; thus she gleaned all that he had to say before it was said.

"Your friend Sin-Badger then could marry two people? Because he's a sea-captain?"

"I'm not so sure that old Bill has the power; at any rate on land. I'm just a bit hazy on such matters," he laughed.

But Bab this time was all seriousness. She was like a child with its countless "whys," which are so often so many thorns in the wisdom of the wisest man. Bab wanted to know "what difference" it made whether a captain was on land or water? And if the water had to be as big as an ocean, or if a little lake would do? Monte was of the opinion that nothing less than the deep blue sea would do, and Bab, running him to earth, insisted upon the ultimate "Why?"

And when Monte had failed signally to make anything quite clear to her, she had that age-old question: "Why do people have to be married in order to live together? What difference did it make if some man who had never seen them before, and who would never see them again, told them that they could live in the same house all the time together?" . . . Monte was lighting his pipe; for the first time Bab laughed. But she returned to her question and Monte spoke widely of the binding conventions of human civilization, of ethics and morals, of necessary laws. But Bab only shook her head and sighed.

"I don't see much sense in all that, Monte."

"Look here," he demanded. "What's put all this into your head anyway? Not thinking of getting married yourself, are you?"

Bab smiled deceitfully.

"Me? Who'd I marry? Not Conroy or any of his pack; not Sin-Badger. I don't even know him, and besides I wouldn't want to live with him all the time. There's nobody else left. . . . Oh, there's you, Monte!" Now she laughed after a fashion which made Monte flush, and which in a baffling sort of way irritated him. "Of course that couldn't ever happen; you're nice, Monte, and I like you a heap; but marry you? Gee, that would be funny!"

"Would it?" he challenged. "Well, there's one thing, Miss Bab, it is the usual thing for the man to ask the girl to marry him, and not for the girl to make the suggestion. And I haven't said a thing about it. . . ."

Monte Floundered

But Bab, quick with her bubbling "whys," cut him short to demand an explanation of the fact that it must be the man who made the overture. Again Monte floundered. And again Bab cut him short, telling him emphatically that when the birds wanted to mate to build their little nests together, the lady-bird fluffed her feathers under the man-bird's nose and made him take notice, and in the end set him to work for her; and that any day in the week if Bab found the man

she wanted she would tell him so and make him marry her.

"But of course," said Bab, looking very frank and honest as she uttered her prevarication. "I don't believe there's a man in the world I'd care to have around all the time, messing about."

"I guess you're right," said Monte, staring into the fire. But Bab was watching him covertly and there came a little twitch at the corners of her mouth and a victorious gleam into her eyes.

For a spell Bab's gaiety was so pronounced that Monte was set wondering. But by now he had his pipe going, and he led the talk straightway into safer channels. He had Bab bring him her books and show him what she had done today; all eagerness, she obeyed. Even Monte, who had marked from the beginning how swiftly and surely her alert mind grasped new things, was amazed at the progress she had made. Here was the first time in his life that he had seen how a developed adult brain, that could run thru the ABC's and at a tilt snatch the significance of printed

symbols. She could write; for her fingers, tho. a pencil was new to them, were the most skillful fingers he had ever seen; and hers, in a superlative degree, was the power of co-ordinating mind and muscle. She showed him, at once proudly and a bit afraid, several sheets of tablet paper upon which she had inscribed countless magnificent Babs and Montes. One of the sheets tumbled to their feet; Monte reached for it, and Bab, as red as a rose, snatched it back, crumpling it and flinging it into the fire.

"I was just practicing on that one," laughed Bab nervously. "It was awful, Monte."

Had he been an instant quicker, he would have seen that Bab, at her best, had written a dozen legends of which the burden was unvaryingly the same: "Love. Bab Loves Monte. And Monte Loves Bab To. Love is nise. Bab Loves. Loves. Monte Loves To."

"Do you want to read a page to me?" Monte, schoolmaster, asked.

Bab brought forth her favorite book. Fairy tales told very simply for little children, all in words of one syllable or, at worst, in words which

had been hyphenated so that understand became un-der-stand, and hence readily understood even by Bab. She ruffled the pages which already were marked with the black from charred wood, and indicated where she had left off reading.

"I get all excited, Monte! Will I ever learn to read fast? And I get pretty mad, every now and then, when I'm going fine and all of a sudden I come to a string of words I can't figure out, and I get in a hurry to know what happens! Will you read the rest of it to me? Please, Monte."

Monte did not know whether to laugh or sigh. Here, coming for the first time into Bab's experience, was the tale of Little Red Riding Hood.

"I got," said Bab, "to where the mean old wolf is going to kill grandma, sure, if she don't look out."

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Anyway, there's a lot of darned good company at the bottom of the ladder.

Alas! rich relatives usually are distant relatives or close relatives.

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Plucking Plumes From the Meat Bill

EARLY September on the farm is an off time for meat. The cans which were so carefully put away last winter were emptied long ago and now stand in line on the cellar shelf with peaches and plums peering out thru the glass, and all that is left of the salted meat is the breakfast bacon. So the heavy work of corn cutting, haying and threshing brings a demand for protein food that makes the meat bill threaten to submerge the family income.

There are few foods that make a satisfactory substitute for meat but there are several that can be used with meat to decrease the amount of that food needed. Because they are so easily combined in cooking, with other foods, raisins are one of the most desirable foods to use when meat is scarce.

Here is a recipe for raisin meat loaf which will delight thrifty appetites:

1 cup seeded raisins	1 medium sized green pepper
1 1/2 pounds round steak or other inexpensive cut suitable for grinding.	1 1/2 teaspoons salt
1/2 pound pork shoulder	1/2 pint tomato sauce
	6 plain soda crackers
	1 medium sized onion

Heat food chopper in boiling water and put raisins, meat, onion and pepper thru, using medium cutter. Add salt, tomato sauce and crackers which have been rolled fine. Mix well and shape into a loaf. Place in a bread pan. Bake in a very hot oven for 15 minutes to form a crust that will hold the juice, then reduce the heat and bake for 45 minutes. A little hot water may be added from time to time if needed. Serve with raisin tomato sauce.

To make tomato sauce:

1 pint tomatoes	1 teaspoon sugar
1/2 pint water	1/2 teaspoon salt
6 pepper corns or 1/4 teaspoon pepper	1/2 teaspoon soda
2 cloves	1 tablespoon butter
Slice of onion	1 1/2 tablespoons flour

Cook tomatoes, water, seasonings and sugar together 20 minutes, strain and add salt and soda. Brown butter and flour together and add to the tomato combination. The meat loaf calls for 1/2 pint of this. The rest may be used for dressing.

Pour tomato sauce into the pan containing juice and fat from the meat loaf. Add 2 tablespoons flour that has been made into a paste with cold water. Add 1 teaspoon salt, a speck of pepper and 1/2 cup raisins. Let simmer 5 minutes. Serve hot.

A Well Ordered Family Dinner

AFRENCH maid may be a convenient accessory but she is far from being a necessity for the serving of an attractive and unruffled meal if each member of the family is trained carefully to fill a certain office in the service.

In serving a meal, the carefully set table has the first course in place when the family sits down. Meat is carved by the host and vegetables are served by him or some other member of the family.

The hostess pours whatever beverage is served, and the oldest daughter may fill the water glasses from a pitcher near her plate. Salad may be put on the table with the meat course.

A side table or tea wagon at the right hand of the hostess holds the dessert course on its top, and when the meat and salad courses are finished, the hostess removes the dishes to the lower shelf of the table where they are out of sight, and serves the dessert, if it is a cold one, without leaving the table.

If a hot dessert is brought from the kitchen, one of the children or some member of the family other than the hostess brings it in. Children thus taught to assist quietly and efficiently may relieve the hostess entirely from the necessity of leaving the table during the meal, so that she may concern herself only with making the meal a pleasant one.

Farm Home News

By Mrs. Dora L. Thompson

AN EIGHBOR who had a hurry up call to send a lunch to the field undertook to make a lemon pie on short order. She made her crust, lined the pie tin with it, cooked her lemon custard and poured it into the raw crust. She supposed that the pie was a failure.

Thinking it couldn't be any worse she tried an experiment. She built up a hot fire. When the oven was very hot, she placed the pie on the oven floor with an inverted basin over it. When the crust was cooked, she added the meringue and sent it out to the men. She was greatly surprised when the men came in at noon, to receive many compliments on the pie that she had sent out. Baked pie shells are rather hard to handle—they don't fit in the tin on which they were baked, so the accidental change my neighbor made may be a good method to use.

IS THIS home cured ham?" asked a home demonstration agent who was dining with us. "Of course, it is. Any one could tell that," said her husband. We were sorry that truth compelled us to admit that it was one of the cheap picnic hams. It is in making the most of such cheap food

that the steam pressure cooker earns its cost. The ham had been covered with water, the pressure brought up to 10 pounds and kept there for more than an hour. The result of the long cooking at the high temperature is that the salt is extracted in water that cannot evaporate and the meat is as tender and palatable as that of a big choice ham.

SOME of the peach trees have defied the dry hot weather and are loaded with fruit. The earlier peaches make a welcome change from early apples. Then, too, peach cobbler are more easily made than apple pies. I proceed much as I do in making a strawberry shortcake—the easiest way possible. Salt, soda and baking powder are sifted with flour. This is mixed with sour cream and spread over the bottom of a greased baking pan. Usually I have the dough about three-fourths inch thick. The peaches are sliced and soaked in sugar while the dough is baking in a quick oven. Generally I melt a generous amount of butter on the shortcake before adding the peaches.

ONE of the favored sandwich spreads in the school lunch is peach butter. We plan to make more butter and fewer pickles this year. The imperfect fruit, cling peaches and the small seedlings that are too small to spare time for paring all make excellent butter. We cook the fruit until it is tender enough to press thru the colander. When the pulp is all removed from the skins we add sugar and either place a crock of it in the oven or cook more quickly with care and stirring, on top of the stove.

Money in Pimento Cheese

By Cressie Zirkle

ALADY friend of mine makes pin money by turning her milk into pimento cheese, which she sells both to the stores and direct to customers. Made from fresh pure milk, sealed in paraffin fiber containers and sold to stores, it nets her 40 cents a pound.

She uses half pound cartons which she buys by the thousand to save cost of extra ordering and handling, and has her name printed on them.

Pimento is the best sandwich cheese made and will keep fresh for two weeks if kept in a cool place.

Here is her recipe which makes about 7 pounds of cheese. To 4 gallons fresh sweet milk, add 1 cup sour milk or fresh buttermilk. Dissolve 2 junket tablets in a little water and stir into the milk, then dissolve 1/2 teaspoon butter or cheese coloring in 2 tablespoons water and stir into the bulk of milk. Stir until it becomes an even color all thru. Keep at a temperature of 70 degrees until it raises an acid whey. It should be stirred to a depth of 1 inch about every 15 minutes at first until it sets, to keep the cream from rising on top.

Of What is Friendship Made?

By Mrs. W. R. Curry

IHAVE a curious assortment of friends. There are none of them alike, and none in the least like me. I do not approve of everything my friends do and are, neither do they approve of me. Just why we are friends I don't know, but we are.

There are the Henrys. I like their hospitality. They are cordial. We agree beautifully. But they live in an elegantly furnished home. They drive a big car, and wear Tuxedos and beautiful evening gowns. None of these have I and they are not the things I want. I am simple in tastes and living. What is there in me that makes an appeal to the Henrys? I do not know, but we are friends.

I love Mrs. Croquette, too. I marvel at her brilliancy and glory in her independence of thought, dress and home making. I enjoy her rooms cluttered with books, magazines and clippings. But I am different. I sometimes find myself wondering just what sort of a task it would be to give her home one of my weekly "once overs." I wonder what holds us together. I am not a student. My children do not have philosophical minds, but I'm glad she's my friend and I will visit her as often as I may.

Milly is twenty years my junior. She is a composite of dash and go, up-to-date clothes, a dab of rouge, and a shingle bob, with a shower of college pins that speak of scholarship. She isn't interested in what I am doing but I visit her often

To keep it the desired temperature over night she sets her crock or jar on the reservoir, in winter. She tests it with a dairy thermometer.

Next morning if the whey has risen and tastes acid she dips it off and pours the curd into a cheesecloth bag and hangs it up on a nail to drain. When thoroly dry she mixes 7 ounces of ground pimentos, a dash of red pepper and 3 tablespoons dairy salt thru the whole mixture.

Working it with a paddle takes all the whey out and after being pressed into half pound bricks, wrapped and boxed, it makes a neat package to put before the public. Even tho she lives 20 miles from the city, she is making enough money from this business to modernize her home.

Short Cuts Around the House

By Our Readers

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

Buttons That Stay On

WHEN making little boys' panty waists I-cut pieces of elastic 1 inch long and sew them on by one end at the points where the buttons should be. I sew the button on the other end of the elastic so the garment will give a little when the little one stoops. This saves a great deal of replacing buttons and mending buttonholes.

Mrs. Dick Gaudern.

Goshen Co., Wyoming.

My Little Round Oven

IHAVE a little oven not much larger than a big kettle and the top pulls off just like a tight lid for a stew pan. It fits on one burner of the oil stove, sits on a shelf in the pantry and is light and easy to handle. It cost slightly more than a dollar and I use it to bake biscuits, or pie or brown meringue on pies, for toast, to heat breakfast food or crackers, bake potatoes, apples or scalloped dishes and to keep foods warm. It saves fuel and stove room and is really my handiest utensil.

Another handy article is a small electric lantern which burns on three ordinary flashlight batteries. It is so safe for the children to take when they go to bed as it lights the whole room and is not easily dropped. Also it is handy for trips to the cellar or poultry house or any place a kerosene lantern is usually used.

Montgomery County. Mrs. Truby Adamson.

IT IS a strange thing—friendship.

The way the best people make friends with the queerest freaks and queerest freaks with the best of men. Perhaps you have a strange array of friends or maybe there is just one whose friendship the wisest philosopher could not explain. For the best letters of not more than 500 words on "My Queerest Friend," or "The Friends I Have Made" Kansas Farmer will give prizes of \$5 each, for the next best \$3, and \$1 for each of the other letters we can use. Contest closes October 1. Address your letters to Farm Home Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

and she visits me. I feel the question in her eyes "Is your coat '26 or '25?" and resolve to wear my hat at a little more stylish an angle. Friends? Sure. Why? I don't know.

The dust accumulates in Ellen's home, and the children re-arrange the furniture that is already showing marks of hard usage. The baby cries. Altogether such a home would get on my nerves. But they don't worry Ellen. Aside from this responsibility she is interested in the church and its work. And I who have found church work a burden, listen fascinated to her account of "how we do things." What is there that binds us together as close as sisters?

There is a man, and he is not my husband. I knew him as a teacher. I know him now as an old man, still a teacher. He enjoys my visits, and the childish pranks of my two small daughters. We are a thousand miles apart in ideals, ideas and training, but he is my friend.

And there's my nearest neighbor, a delightfully helpless little soul who never feels quite sure the romper pattern

is properly adjusted to the material unless I inspect, and stand guard while she so carefully cuts and marks each notch. Helpless—delightfully so, and what a benevolent feeling it gives me to help her.

It's a queer thing—friendship. Is it something in me or something in them, or are we just friends because we are friends?

Take the Pressure Cooker

WHEN you go on a vacation trip, don't neglect to take your pressure cooker along if you expect to camp out. Pot roasts or vegetables can be cooked so much more quickly when you stop for a meal, or you can put in your meat and vegetables and, if you can raise the pressure to 20 pounds or a little more, take it off the fire, keep it tightly closed and let your dinner cook with the stored up heat, just as if it were in a fireless cooker, while you journey on.

A friend on a camping trip writes: "At Sioux City gas was furnished. I got our dinner ready in the cooker, cabbage, beef, carrots, and potatoes, got the pressure up to 20 pounds and packed it in its box with papers around it. We ate that dinner done and hot in Vermillion, South Dakota, at noon."

Of course the pressure cooker could be used in the same way at home if you do not have a fireless cooker.

Your Club Program

By Bessie L. McClurkin

WE HAVE a community club to which we all belong—men, women and children—so our programs must necessarily be varied to interest all.

We try to have practical numbers each time, but those that are simply entertaining are in the majority, and of course new ideas for entertaining occasionally are scarce.

Last year a member suggested that the older folks, those over 50 years old, give a program and later those under 50 take their turn in entertaining. The result was enthusiastic preparation and two of the most enjoyable programs in the history of our club. If your club is looking for something different try out this idea this winter.

Four Practicable Styles

AUTUMN again is kind to every type. There are long straight lines for the sturdy built, fluffy basques for the dainty miss, and all variations in between so that every



type can easily find her style in the new fall showing.

Dark green and dark wine seem to be the favored new colors of the season, and of course navy and black are always good. Satin backed crepe mesaline and charmeuse are the popular materials for early fall.

2748—Charming for Street Wear. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

2744—Dainty Junior Frock. The pattern is furnished in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

2741—Design for the Smart Matron, Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.

2457—Attractive Cover-All Apron. Sizes small, medium and large.

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

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.

For Oily Complexion

I am troubled with an oily complexion and enlarged pores. I clean my face three times a day with soap and then use an astringent but can see no change. I will appreciate any advice that you can give me. Are facial clays harmful? Would you advise me to use cleansing cream?—Grace.

You probably are eating too much rich food. Watch your diet carefully. Keep your face thoroughly clean. There is no danger in using facial clays, and the use of cleansing creams is quite advisable. I cannot mention trade names in these columns but if you will send me a stamped, self-addressed envelope I will be glad to give you the names of

some reliable cleansing creams and facial clays, and also our directions for care of the face. Address your letter to Helen Lake, Beauty Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

To Can Pimentos

Our family is very fond of pimentos and since they are too expensive to buy, I am going to try canning them this summer. Can you send me a recipe?—Mrs. L. M.

Pimentos or Spanish peppers can be canned quite easily. Here is a recipe which I am sure you will like.

Peppers should be ripe, sound and free from bruises. Sort, using the whole peppers for canning and small or broken peppers for products such as sauces, soups, chutneys and relishes. Prepare for peeling by placing peppers in a hot oven for 6 or 8 minutes or until the skin blisters, being careful not to allow them to become hot enough to discolor. Peel, cut out stem, remove seeds and pack dry in flattened layers. No water or seasoning is used in the preparation of these peppers. The processing brings out a thick liquor, which almost covers them in the cans. Process pint cans in water bath or water seal for 30 minutes. Remove the cans from canner and seal at once.

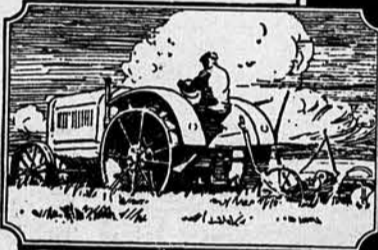
Routing the Cockroach

I have recently moved into a new house and the built-in cupboards are infested with cockroaches. Can you give me a sure remedy for exterminating them?—Mrs. C. M. W.

Many excellent cockroach powders

can be purchased which are helpful in exterminating this pest. If your druggist does not carry them, sodium fluoride may be used with great success. Take equal parts of powdered sodium fluoride and flour and sprinkle liberally over the shelves, furniture and any place where the insects are likely to be found. Every effort should be made to find their hiding haunts. This powder causes the insects to rush forth in mass formation, discomfort becomes apparent and in a few hours they die. Another method of destroying cockroaches is to sprinkle 1 part powdered borax mixed with 3 parts finely pulverized chocolate, in places where the cockroaches visit. This poisons the bugs. In using either of these powders, care must be taken not to sprinkle it on food to be eaten.

A NOVEL way of providing greens for winter use was told me by a neighbor who has tried it for several years. In the late fall when the turnips are pulled and stored for winter use, the best looking tops are washed and placed in a barrel. A layer of leaves is followed by a sprinkling of salt; the leaves are pressed down as in making kraut, and alternate layers of leaves and salt are added until the barrel is filled. When wanted for winter use the top is removed and the leaves cooked as needed with a small piece of salt pork. These greens are as tender and tasty as the canned variety.—Dora L. Thompson.



The modern farmer uses only the latest improved equipment

Generous working space; genuine porcelain top 4 feet wide, easily cleaned; 55-lb. flour bin with handy shaker sifter that "fluffs" and measures out flour as needed; big metal sugar bin, easily filled; revolving spice caster with 7 crystal glass containers.



Why an inadequate, poorly equipped kitchen for his wife?

Large shelf space above and below; 3 large drawers, one of them metal for bread and cake; sliding shelf, cutting board, racks, etc. Mrs. Christine Frederick's Menu and Salad Chart; cookbook holder; food timer and want list; durable Golden Oak or beautifully decorated Grey Enamel finish.

Now—This Brand New Farm Model Hoosier —at a new low price

Gives you a place for everything—saves you miles of steps

THIS big, new, roomy, wide model Hoosier is a wonderful labor saver—cuts out drudgery and needless running to pantry, cupboard, etc. Here you have a real working center for your kitchen—at this rock-bottom price, the cheapest means of modernizing your kitchen and making it efficient.

Perhaps you already have some kind of cabinet. Most wo-

men have, some that they have been using for the past 25 years. Could you imagine any progressive farmer using 25-year old equipment and machinery? Why should his wife struggle along with make-shifts?

Use your old equipment for extra storage space. But by all means get this efficient new

cabinet with its many improvements. Your nearest Hoosier dealer (there's one in almost every town of any size) will be glad to demonstrate how much easier this new model will make your work in the kitchen. See your dealer today.

SEND FOR THIS FREE BOOKLET

Fewer Steps in Your Kitchen is a new 36-page book that every farm woman will want for its useful and practical information. Just send this coupon for your copy—today!



Hoosier Manufacturing Company
926 Kermit Street
Newcastle, Indiana

Name.....
R.F.D.(or street address).....
Town..... County..... State.....

LIBERAL TERMS

You can have your Hoosier right away! In but a little while you'll own this servant of a lifetime. No red tape—no delays! Your Hoosier dealer will give you the simple details.

HOOSIER MANUFACTURING COMPANY
926 Kermit Street Newcastle, Indiana

Here's Fun For the Young Folks



V—is for Vireo
And you will find
Of Vireo birds
There are several kinds.

The Black-capped, yellow-throated,
And Blue-headed, too—
All shy little birds
That hide their nests from you.

My Dog's Name is Mutt

I am 14 years old and in the eighth grade. I go 1½ miles to Big Bend school. I live on an 80-acre farm 10 miles from Greeley, Colo. I like the country around here because of the good land and the beautiful mountain scenery. I have a twin brother. We will be 15 years old October 30. For pets we have three Angora kittens, a dog named Mutt and 12 chickens. I enjoy the Young Folks' page. I wish some of the girls my age would write to me.
Onie Cogburn.
La Salle, Colo.

Marjorie Plays the Piano

I am 8 years old and in the fourth grade at Washington school. I go 1½ blocks to school. I have no brothers or sisters but I have a little playmate next door and we have very good times together. Her name is Marjorie. We have a player piano and I take piano lessons. I would like to hear from some of the boys and girls.
Marjorie Bowyer.
Pittsburg, Kan.

Word Square Puzzle

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

A boy named (1) saw the horses which, with (3), (4) the lion cage. When the cage would shake the lion would (2).

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 Lucille

I am 8 years old and in the third grade. I live 10 miles from town and 1 mile from school. I have one sister named Freda. She is 6 years old and in the second grade. I help Mamma clean house and help in the garden. We went to California last winter in our car and stayed 2 months. We saw orange groves and flowers and played on the beach. I like to read the children's page.
Lucille Merle Dally.
Collyer, Kan.

Too Long to Wait

"Jessie, I have told you again and again not to speak when old persons are talking, but wait until they stop."
"I've tried that already, mamma. They never do stop."

Goes to School in Bus

I am 13 years old and in the third grade. I used to live in Canada and started to school when I was 10 years old. I will go 1½ miles to school in a bus this fall. For pets I have a dog named Teddy. I have four sisters and three brothers. They all go to school. I would like to hear from some of the boys and girls my age. Louise Grenz.
Elk Grove, Calif.

To Keep You Guessing

How many bushels of earth can you take out of a hole that is 3 feet square and 3 feet deep? None. It has all been taken out.

What do you expect at a hotel? Inattention.

Why does a bay horse never pay toll? Because his master pays it for him.

Why is a distanced horse like a man in a shady place? Because he is out of the heat.

Why is a colt like an egg? It must be broken before it can be used.

Why is a horse like the letter O? Because Gee (G) makes it Go.

Why is a horse like a stick of

candy? The faster you lick it the faster it goes.

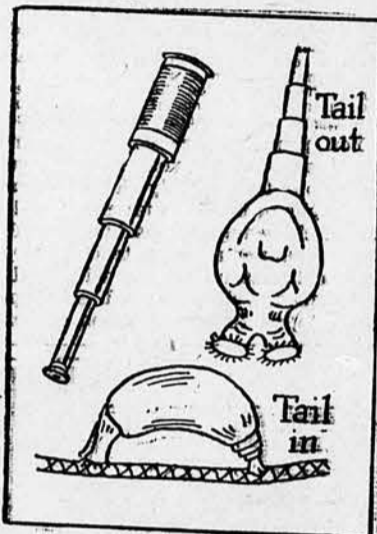
Why is a person approaching a candle like a man getting off his horse? Because he is going to a-light.

When is a house like an eagle? When it has wings.

What is that which lives in the winter, dies in the summer, grows with its roots upwards? An icicle.

Living Inventions

by Gaylord Johnson



Nature's Telescoping Tube

When a clever optician wished to produce a long telescope that could be made short instantly for carrying in a mariner's pocket, he unconsciously borrowed a kind of mechanical construction that Nature had already worked out perfectly, and uses in many ways.

A striking example is found in a tiny pond-dwelling creature called a "rotifer." The microscopic in size (only a hundredth of an inch long) its tail has a perfect telescopic action, sliding in and out with great ease to suit the rotifer's convenience. When he wishes to walk along a tiny strand of water-plant, which he does with a head-and-tail motion, like a measuring worm, the tube slides in; when he swims rapidly thru the drop of

water under the microscope lens, the sections are extended to their full length.

The English word "telescope" comes from two Greek ones meaning "far" and "sight", but the sliding tube construction is now also described by the same word, even when used for some purposes which have nothing to do with seeing—as, for instance, the "telescoping" legs of a camera tripod.

When we say that Nature invented the telescope, we mean the mechanical principle, not the optical instrument. She does not use the device as frequently as some of her other inventions, but wherever long extension and compact shortness are alternately required by the same creature, this wonderful expert in mechanics knows that the telescope will fill the bill—and it does.

Vernon Writes to Us

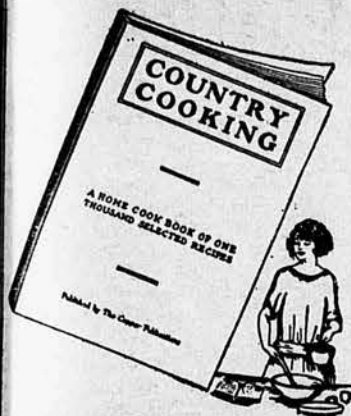
I am 6 years old and in the second grade. I go 2 miles to Section school. I have a brother 2 years old. His name is Calvin Coolidge. I have two Bantam hens, five cats and four little calves. One of the calves is black. I can ride and drive it. My Mamma is writing for me because I was afraid I couldn't write plain enough.
Lebo, Kan. Vernon Toy.



This will keep you busy for a number of minutes unless you just happen to be lucky and find the right path. Take your pencil and see how many different attempts you make before you find the path that Freddy Flea will have to travel before he gets to Peter Pup.



The Hoovers—Wouldn't Have Won, Anyway?



Country Cook Book

Most recipes are more or less extravagant or impractical. Here are some that are different. Housewives want a Cook Book with recipes calling for only such ingredients as nearly every woman has on her shelves and at the same time contains only the best proved and tested recipes. Thousands of our readers are now using the Country Cook Book.

With 1,000 Tested Recipes

This Book contains accurate rules and measurements for making bread, biscuits and home made yeast. There are thirty-six different salad recipes, thirty-two recipes for fruit and egg desserts, seventy-three for loaf and layer cakes and sixty-eight for pies, puddings, cookies and wafers. There are also many hints and suggestions for different ways of canning and preserving.

Each Recipe a Prize Winner

Now that Jack Frost is here and cooler days are approaching, the housewife realizes that she must serve warmth-giving food instead of the light dishes served in hot weather. This cook book has hundreds of suggestions for winter menus. We are going to give each one of our readers this Cook Book of 1,000 tested recipes as a reward for sending in a one-year renewal subscription to Capper's Farmer and we will also enter the one-year trial subscription of a neighbor all for 35 cents. Fill out the coupon below and when it is received, we will extend your subscription, send you the Cook Book and a post card will be mailed to your neighbor or friend stating that Capper's Farmer is being sent to them for one year with your compliments.

CAPPER'S FARMER, Topeka, Kansas

I am enclosing 35c for which please renew my subscription to Capper's Farmer for one year and enter one-year's trial subscription for my neighbor and send me, free of charge the Country Cook Book.

My Name

Postoffice

R. F. D. State

New Subscriber

Postoffice

R. F. D. State

Now Exercises in Open Air

IS YOUR work table near the refrigerator where you keep the vegetables before they are prepared to cook?

Are the dry materials and pans within reach of the work table?

How far is the stove from your work table?

Is the route of your dishes from cupboard to table, to sink, to drain-board, and back to the cupboard as direct and compact as possible?

Can you reach the salt and pepper shaker from the stove?

These and a number of other similar questions the home demonstration agent of Prince Edward county, Virginia, asked Mrs. J. S. Harris. She took the questions seriously and when the answer was "no" she immediately set about to remedy the situation, with the result that she now saves herself at least 323 steps a day. If each step is estimated as 1 1/2 feet, Mrs. Harris has saved herself a walk of 484 feet each day, 3,388 feet each week, 15,246 feet, or nearly 3 miles each month.

Even if Mrs. Harris actually liked that extra walking or thought it was good for her, how much better to do it out in the fresh air.

Disposing of waste water was one of the walks Mrs. Harris did not par-

refused to eat "grass" as he termed all salads.

Remember to have your greens—lettuce, celery, peppers, and so forth—dry and crisp and cold.

Olive oil is incomparable for French dressings, but to retain its qualities should be kept in a cool, dark place.

Use vinegar sparingly and unless it is very weak dilute it with water. Too much acid will spoil the best of dressing.

Even if "he" doesn't like onions, try to use a bit of onion flavor. It is not necessary to use the whole vegetable, but rub the inside of the bowl with onion and squeeze a few drops of the juice into the dressing.

Washington Pep Club Met

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN

The Washington County Capper Clubs and the 4-H Clubs of Washington, Kan., met in the park at the county seat. A picnic dinner preceded the business program, and games were played afterward. The meeting was called to order by the county leader, Mable Lyons. All parts of the program were taken up in order and by the form of parliamentary law. All the members took part, and some very good talks were given by John V. Hepler, county farm bureau agent.

There was a very good attendance at the meeting, and everybody was out for a good time. Besides games, and fishing, some of the club folks went swimming. There are swings and merry-go-rounds in the park, and they were filled most of the day. Ice cream and cake were served in the afternoon.

Now we have the pep standing of the clubs. Teams this year are fighting hard for first place, and there are many in the race for honors in pep. The standing may be changed by work clubs will do before the end of the contest, but here it is as it stands at present:

Club	Leader	Score
Garnett-Linn-Anderson	Ruble Guffey	784
Jewell, Merle Crispin		747
Marysville-Marshall, Dorothea Nielson		746
Goodrich-Linn-Anderson, Aileen Holloway		576
Trego, Elva Ruppe		470
Coffey, Loy Harrel		448
Lyons, Martha Sterbenz		429
Rice, Lowell Shepherd		388
Morris, Dorothy Roy		334
Sheridan, Evelyn Henry		321
Washington, Mable Lyons		315
South Dickinson, Rosa Miller		309
Barber, Marie Wright		294
Linn, Fern Hewitt		272
North Dickinson, Alma Chase		247
Frankfort-Marshall, Clair Cantwell		239
Norton, Bernice Gould		207
South Clay, Elizabeth Todd		182
Lincoln, Howard Schmidt		157
Jefferson, Ruth Whitehead		133

Sarah Sterling, Capper Poultry Club member of Hope, Kan., saved enough by raising chickens to build a fine poultry house. She traps her Buff Orpingtons, and sells setting eggs and breeding stock for high prices. She also wins a good number of cash prizes. This money earned is carefully invested, and the poultry house which she has added to her equipment is a good investment, and shows mighty well for the work of a club member.

Remember the meeting at the Kansas Free Fair, September 13, 14 and 15. Speak to your friends about it now, if you have not done so already. Have them come to register for your county. Every guest you bring counts points for you, and at the same time you can show him what good times we have at Capper club meetings. Pack the flivver early, and be at Capper Building in Topeka on September 13.

"It isn't the job we intend to do, Or the labor we've just begun, That puts us right on the ledger sheet— It's the work we have really done."

ticularly enjoy. She eliminated from 75 to 100 steps each day by having a drain installed on the back porch.

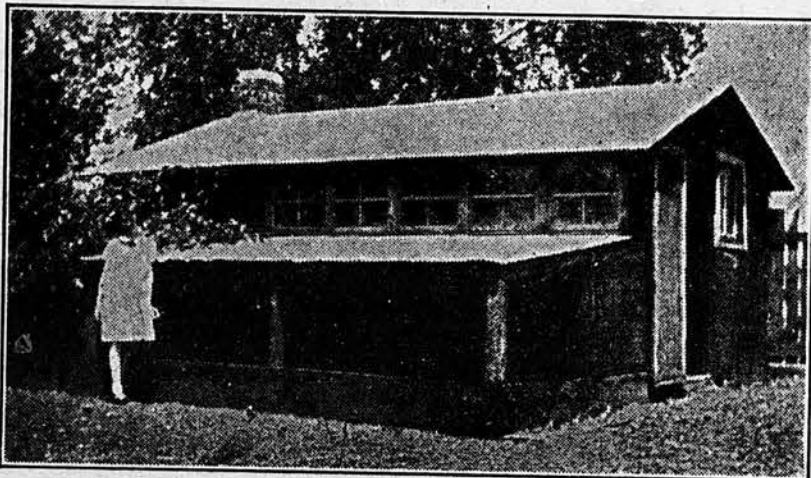
She changed the place for keeping cooking spoons, pots, and pans and saved 50 steps. She assembled all the bread-making supplies and equipment in one part of the kitchen and saved from 60 to 75 more. Grouping all the milk utensils together saved 48 steps. And by separating her dishes, keeping certain ones in the kitchen and others in the dining room, from 90 to 100 additional steps were made unnecessary.

Laws of the Salad Bowl

BY NELLE PORTREY DAVIS

SALADS are wholesome and not fattening, and appetizing and easy to make. They should constitute an important part in at least one meal a day. Remember that much that goes into the salad bowl is rich in vitamins. Cold vegetable salads are always liked, and should be served with the vegetables in large pieces, a little lettuce and a French dressing. Fruit salads with cream dressing serve both as salad and dessert. Cold fish with chopped pickles and mayonnaise is almost a meal in itself. I find supper the most convenient meal at which to serve salads, as they may be prepared in the morning and set in a cool place until evening to form the important part of that meal, thus the necessity of putting in much of the afternoon in the kitchen is eliminated.

By observing the following simple rules I have succeeded in changing the attitude of my husband who at first



Sarah Sterling, Capper Poultry Club Member of Dickinson County Saved to Build This Coop to Provide a Home for Her Chicks

Who has the Oldest Sewing Machine?

WE WANT to find the 100 oldest sewing machines, regardless of make, in family use in the United States and Canada. To each owner we will give in even exchange, without one cent of cost or any obligation whatever, a latest model Singer Sewing Machine, electric or treadle, as preferred.

There are no conditions, no restrictions. If you have an old machine yourself, all you need do is fill out and send us the blank below. If you know of anyone else having an old machine, who may not see this notice, tell or write them about it.

Entries must be made on the form below before November 1, 1926. Awards will be made as soon as possible thereafter. Age of machines will be determined by factory number. Winners will then be notified and their names posted in Singer Shops everywhere. Simply fill out and mail the form below.

Singer Sewing Machine Co., Inc. Singer Building, New York

USE THIS FORM

Singer Sewing Machine Company Dept 57-J, Singer Bldg., New York

I desire to enter the machine described below in your contest to find the 100 oldest sewing machines in use.

Name of owner

Street or (R F D)

City

County State

Name of Machine

Its Factory Number

Singer users will find factory number on the bed of the Machine near the base of the arm.

Age of Machine years.

Have you electricity in your home?

Answers to Legal Questions

BY T. A. McNEAL

A and B are brothers. A purchased 40 acres of land from the state. The deed was signed by Thomas A. Osborn, governor, and Thomas B. Cavanaugh, secretary of state. A immediately sold 5 acres of this land to B. B and his heirs have been in possession of this land ever since that time. Both A and B are dead and the deed is not on record and cannot be found. Will it be necessary to quiet this title before a legal transfer can be made? Affidavits can be made by the sons of both A and B that this transfer was made by A to B. J. E. S.

A LEGAL transfer could be made without an action to quiet the title. The only object in bringing such an action, of course, would be to satisfy the record. B has had undisputed possession of this land long enough to give him a title even if there was no deed passed.

I would suggest, however, that before bringing an action to quiet the title you write to the auditor of state and see whether the records show that the deed was issued and if so perhaps the present governor and secretary of state would issue a nunc pro tunc deed to take the place of the deed which was lost.

Up to \$75,000

1—Where there is only one heir how much is that heir allowed before inheritance tax is collected? 2—Do convicts at the penitentiary get paid when they work? I saw in a paper that they get \$1 a day if they have any dependents and that half is paid to them. K. L.

1—It would depend on the relationship of the heir. If the heir was a widow of the deceased she would have an exemption of \$75,000 under the laws of Kansas free from inheritance tax. If the heir was the husband of the deceased or child, either natural or adopted, such heir would have an exemption of \$15,000. A brother or sister of the deceased or nephew or niece would have an exemption of \$5,000.

2—Section 2426 of Chapter 76 of the Revised Statutes provides that the board of administration shall be directed to pay to each convict employed by the state a wage of not less than 10 cents a day and not more than 25 cents a day, and that the money thus earned by the convict shall be placed to his credit to be forwarded by the board of administration at the close of each month to any person or persons of his immediate family who are dependent upon said convict wholly or in part for their support.

In the case of a coal miner the minimum production required by the state is 9 tons a week and if the miner produces coal in excess of that he is paid therefor a sum not exceeding the compensation paid to miners generally for mining coal under like conditions in the district wherein such coal mines are located. Under this arrangement a number of expert miners have made not only \$1 a day but considerably in excess of that. The law further provides that the money credited to any individual miner shall be paid to the miner or his dependents under such regulations as shall be established by the board of administration.

Keeping up the Bridges

What is the law in regard to a county keeping up bridges in townships? The bridge referred to is a river bridge more than 300 feet long costing \$800 to refloor. It has steel I-beams and required a complete new floor. I claim it is a county job. They say it is a township. J. W. F.

Section 1107 of the General Statutes Chapter 68, classifies bridges and culverts as follows:

That all bridges and culverts located on public roads or highways shall be classified as follows: (a) All bridges located on county

or township roads shall be known as "county bridges." (b) All culverts located on county roads or within the right of way lines of a county road shall be known as "county culverts." (c) All culverts located on township roads having a clear span length of over 5 feet, according to plans approved by the county engineer, shall be known as "county culverts." (d) All culverts located on township roads having a clear span length of 5 feet or less according to plans approved by the county engineer, shall be known as "township culverts."

Section 1104 provides that the board of county commissioners shall construct, reconstruct, repair and maintain all county bridges and county culverts located on county roads and shall construct and reconstruct all county bridges and county culverts located on township roads, and the cost of such work shall be paid from the bridge fund of the county. All township culverts shall be constructed, reconstructed, repaired and maintained by the township board of highway commissioners and the cost of such work shall be paid from the road fund of the township. All county bridges and county culverts located on township roads shall be repaired and maintained by the township board of highway commissioners and the cost of such work shall be paid from the road fund of the township until such bridge or culvert has been constructed or reconstructed by the county. Provided: That after such bridge or culvert has been constructed or reconstructed by the county it shall be repaired and maintained by the board of county commissioners and the cost of such work shall be paid from the county bridge fund.

Apparently this is a county bridge and should be maintained by the county. But the language of the statute is not entirely clear. It says, "All county bridges and county culverts located on township roads shall be repaired and maintained by the township board of highway commissioners and the cost of such work shall be paid from the road fund of the township until such bridge or culvert has been constructed or reconstructed by the county." It is not entirely clear whether the legislature meant by this that the township in certain cases was to pay for the repairing and maintenance of a county bridge and then be reimbursed by the county. But that seems like a reasonable construction to put upon the language of the statute. Putting that construction upon the language of the statute, the township, if it has paid for the reflooring of this bridge, should be reimbursed out of the county bridge fund.

Not on Dairy Farms

Has Kansas a dairy law similar to Colorado requiring inspection of all the dairies of the state selling whole milk, and does a state man come around and inspect all the dairies? W. H. J.

I have referred this matter to our State Dairy Commissioner and have received the following reply:

I am unable to tell you just what the Colorado dairy law requires in the way of dairy inspection. Under the Kansas dairy law the dairy commissioner and deputies are authorized to inspect all places where milk, cream or other dairy products are produced, manufactured, stored or handled. It has not been the practice of this department, because of the lack of inspection funds, to regularly inspect dairy farms. This work ordinarily is done by the local milk inspectors of the various cities where they have a city ordinance and employ a regular milk inspector.

This department does, however, when opportunity presents itself or when special request is made, send out inspectors, to look over the market milk situation and inspect the farms where milk is produced for local delivery. Only on rare occasions do we visit the farms in a community where the producers are selling their milk to milk plants or condenseries, because these organizations have their inspectors, and since this department always has worked on short funds, we have felt that it would be better for us to spend our time in places where no inspection work was being carried on at all rather than to duplicate inspection in communities that already have this service.

What the Law Says

At what age is a boy or girl allowed to drive a car alone? M. M.

Section 121 of chapter 8 of the Revised Statutes reads as follows:

It shall be unlawful for any person under 14 years of age or for any intoxicated person to operate a motor vehicle and any owner, dealer, manufacturer of motor vehicles who permits a person under 14 years of age or an intoxicated person to operate a motor vehicle shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished as hereinafter provided for violation of the provisions of this act.

The penalty for the violation of the automobile act is a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$500 or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than 30 days nor more than 90 days.



Big Savings on Malleable Ranges

Now is the time to buy! Prices on the famous Monarch Malleable Range with an all-white enamel body are \$20 to \$40 less than other malleables. No reason to put off buying any longer. Monarch prices are low because we give you the savings effected by manufacturing the Monarch complete in our own plant—instead of buying parts and assembling them. See this beautiful all-white Monarch at your dealer's.

MONARCHS at Cast Stove Prices

An astounding situation! Cast stoves—once the "cheap" type of range, no longer have a price advantage. You can now actually buy a genuine malleable range of the finest quality, at the price of an ordinary cast range. Think of it! Full malleable construction, that will save half your fuel bills and last a lifetime.

Buy on Easy Payments

Every Monarch dealer is in a position to make you a very attractive Time Payment offer on a Monarch Malleable Range. If there is no dealer in your vicinity handling Monarch Ranges, write direct to us. We will see that you are given the advantage of present low Monarch prices.

Special Fall Offer

If you are thinking of buying a new range this fall, write us for our Special Fall Offer, good from Sept. 1st. to Dec. 15th.

MALLEABLE IRON RANGE CO. 2986 LAKE ST. BEAVER DAM



MONARCH Electrics—Too!

The same high quality and fair price for which Monarch coal ranges are famous. Ask us for figures on the economy of electric cooking.

The Joliet Junior

This latest addition to the famous old Joliet family is built for the individual farmer. A small size—all steel —200 bushel capacity cylinder machine that does the same fine job that has made

Makes Profits

Joliet Corn Shellers

"Famous wherever corn grows." Ask your dealer about the Joliet Line—77 years of leadership—of building quality into corn shellers—make any Joliet Machine a profit machine for you. Don't miss the Joliet Junior—ask to see it.



Joliet Manufacturing Company

24 Youngs Ave., Joliet, Ill.

Farmer Gets \$500 for Fence Story

Cottonwood County, Minn., Man Leads 17,000 Contestants in Keystone Contest

N. Carlyle Engen, Westbrook, Minn., is the author of the best story ever written on "The Advantages of a Well Fenced Farm."

For this first prize story Mr. Engen was paid \$500.00 by the Keystone Steel & Wire Co., Peoria, Ill. But in addition to his check Mr. Engen is surely due much praise from his friends, neighbors and fellow farmers for his masterful contribution to the big \$1500.00 Contest put

on by the manufacturers of Red Star Galvanized Square Deal Fence.

Mr. Engen's complete story will be printed in next week's issue of Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze. It will pay you to read this story carefully. There is a \$500.00 message in it for you. Look for it in the September eleventh issue on page twenty-three.

If you want advance copies of Mr. Engen's story, names of other \$1500.00 contest prize winners and some of their stories, along with an "Official Proof of Tests" book which shows how nationally known steel laboratories test fence wire for rust-resisting, long-lasting qualities, write to the Keystone Steel Wire Co., 2174 Industrial St., Peoria, Ill.



N. CARLYLE ENGEN

Improving Human Stock

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

Heredity! Some of us don't believe it at all, and others not only believe that is true but a lot that isn't. A few years ago a little group of people interested in heredity, or "Eugenics," decided that if livestock exhibitions were a good thing to improve strain and breeding of cattle, they could be extended to cover human stock. They started an exhibit at the fair at Topeka, calling it "The Fitter Families Competition."

The Fitter Families Competition is an educational feature designed to interest people in the laws of inheritance and health. For some unknown reason we have imagined that while the domestic animals which man has developed to such perfection are subject to these laws, man himself is not affected by them. We have kept elaborate pedigrees for our animals, but have been troubled to compile genealogies for ourselves, and when we have kept genealogies they have been mere lists of names with no description of the individuals. Now science has shown that names are not so important as characteristics, and this new consciousness has been embodied in a human pedigree blank which is of real value—Record of Family Traits.

I do not know just how much this part will accomplish. I do not suppose that young people will ever deliberately choose their mates with a view to excellence in breeding. On the other hand, I am positive the publicity given to the possibilities of transmission of desirable or undesirable traits already having a definite influence with the minds of our young people. I think this propaganda will increase in power, and it is right that it should. The health examinations given at the Fitter Families Competition are well worth the effort, and although they are free of charge they are given with the utmost care. They may show hidden weaknesses that can be corrected. They serve to guide the future course of family life. They not only make for a longer span of life but also for a wiser, brighter and happier duration.

It is required that all those who enter the examinations of the Fitter Families Competition make entry in advance. Therefore, if you are interested, write to Phil Eastman, Secretary of the Kansas Free Fair at Topeka, and make inquiries about the tables in Division 366—Human Stock.

Clear Up the Infection

Can neuritis be cured? If so, how? M. S.
Neuritis is a painful ailment that is more than any other part. In many cases it is necessary to wrap the part in cotton for warmth and put it completely at rest by supporting the part with a sling. The trouble is not always rheumatic, but anyone having decayed tonsils, decayed teeth, or such sources of infection should remember the same principle of clearing up such sources of trouble is important in treating neuritis.

Eat Small Meals

Do you tell me what is good for a person who bloats after every meal? J. R. M.
In general principles such a person should restrict starchy food, masticate food very thoroughly, eat small meals (small ones may be better than large) and make sure that teeth are in good condition. When sluggishness is the cause, it may be stimulated by taking a glass of hot water before eating and drinking or nothing with the meal. How bloating may arise from so many different things that it is difficult to prevent the ground satisfactorily.

Get a Real Doctor

What is inward goiter, and what is the cure for it? Do men as well as women get it? Are there any recent publications on this disease? S.
Inward goiter that makes pressure in the neck is an "inward goiter," but the term is more generally applied to the whole system, makes the thyroid gland and causes such a rapid increase in weight. Both men and women have it. The disease is quite serious, and it requires the best attention of a physician more than ordinary skill. Home

treatment is useless, excepting as it pertains to carrying out the specific instructions of the physician who is making a particular study of your own special case.

Graham Flour All Right

Do you consider that graham flour is as unhealthy for food as white flour? Graham is not exactly the same as whole wheat flour, as I understand it. Is it unhealthy? X. Y. Z.

No. The fact is that white flour is not unhealthy, either. The only way in which it compares unfavorably with whole wheat flour is that it loses some elements in the milling processes. These may be made up by eating other foods. A diet of exclusive white flour would be unhealthy, but it is a helpful food when eaten as a part of a well-balanced ration.

A Cure is Possible

Please state if there is any way to stop stuttering. X. Y. Z.

Stuttering is the result of some defect in the mental or nervous system. Naturally the first thing is to remove the cause, but it may take a psychoanalyst to discover what that is. Having removed the cause you must acquire confidence that you can speak without impediment. It can be done. Many ordinary persons have cured themselves of stuttering by training themselves to think and speak with deliberation. It can be done by any person who persists.

No Pain at First

Please say if valvular heart trouble has pain. If so, what kind? M. N.

In the beginning valvular heart trouble may have no pain whatever. As it progresses the patient often becomes dropsical, and breathing is very difficult. There may then be agonizing distress due to inability to breathe in sufficient oxygen to supply the needs of the body. Practically all of the pain in this trouble is due to distressed breathing.

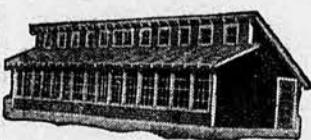
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"I can run my Bulldog Furnace steady for fourteen days in normal weather conditions on the actual cost of 50 cents." So writes F. R. Redetzke of Cleveland, North Dakota, and he adds: "Hard to believe, is it? That's what some of my neighbors thought until I showed them! We have an unlimited amount of green screenings in this country. That's the fuel I am using."

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CALKINS MACHINE COMPANY, Hutchinson, Kan.

Budget Did Good Work

Surpluses of revenue before the creation of the Bureau of the Budget at Washington were mainly opportunities and temptations of waste. There was always a disposition in Congress to grab a surplus for some political purpose, such as public building or river and harbor appropriations not actually needed.

The budget has changed all that. Director Lord of the budget bureau in his interesting fifth annual report states that surpluses during the last five years have aggregated \$1,757,000,152, every dollar of which has been applied against the national debt. Reduction of the debt by the 1,757 million dollars has reduced annual interest charges by 80 million dollars. Interest reduction has come about by reason of excess revenue, thanks to the budget bureau, where, before the creation of the bureau, a good part of the surplus would have been expended in new outlays, whether desirable or undesirable.

Congress three times in these five years has reduced tax rates, to avoid the annual surpluses of revenue, but as business has expanded so have tax receipts, even under lower rates. The country does not suffer, however, from excess revenues or taxes, when the excess goes to pay interest-bearing debt.

Tax reduction by the present Congress is expected to reduce revenues by 250 million dollars. This relieves the taxpayer. Nothing is better appreciated by the country than lower tax rates. Nevertheless, surplus revenues applied to debt reduction that have reduced annual interest charges 80 million dollars will in 10 years reduce taxes 800 million dollars. And this tax reduction is real, not the dubious kind, from lower rates, that in fact depends on the existing rate of prosperity.

Actual debt reduction in the fiscal year closing last June, Director Lord reports, was in round figures 873 million dollars. "This," says the director of the budget, "is \$385,001,522.02 in excess of the amount required by law to be paid from ordinary receipts for the retirement of the public debt."

Taxpayers can credit the budget system with a good part of this record of careful economy and debt payment.

Hoover on Waterways

High railroad rates strangle the Middle West, Secretary Hoover told an audience in Nebraska recently, on his tour West. Secretary Hoover believes the remedy is development of the Middle West's inland waterways. As an engineer he is peculiarly qualified to express an opinion on this subject. The Panama Canal has benefited both coasts in transportation charges, at the expense, however, of the inland country. Railroads, to meet Panama competition, have asked the privilege of making competitive transcontinental rates. But as such rates are not highly remunerative, if remunerative at all, higher rates must be imposed on intermediate territory.

Inland waterway development now appears to be the one important thing for the West that can be put thru Congress at next winter's short session, on an extensive scale beyond anything heretofore contemplated. This, in fact, is the opinion of Secretary Hoover.

If inland waterway development can be carried on, on the large scale favored by the Secretary of Commerce, it offers the best if not the only measure to stem the tide of movement of industry away from the Mississippi Valley

and to the seaboard in both directions, and to bring industry and agriculture together with their great mutual benefits.

Inland waterway development has the approval of army engineers as well as the indorsement of Secretary Hoover. It will not solve the agricultural problem, and nobody claims so much for it. But with engineering opinion strongly back of Western waterways, political prejudice certainly should not stand in the way of the proposed improvement. Kansas transportation charges will be reduced all along the line, with Missouri River navigation. Railroads oppose it and charge that it is impracticable. But if impracticable it could not greatly concern the railroads. Secretary Hoover's earnest championship of water development in this region ought to have a powerful effect on Western and Kansas sentiment.

Yea, Bad Luck, Sez I

A few of the British newspaper men—only they call themselves journalists (!)—have tried to cast some doubt on the good faith of Gertrude Ederle's magnificent crossing of the English Channel. We might say, in passing, that the whole outfit apparently has a grouse on these days. Usually it is about the debt to the United States, but some of 'em took enough time off to declare that the sea was made calm by the presence of the two tugs. All of which is rot. We remember, not with pleasure, a time when we went across that wild bit of water, and while we were perfectly calm, oh yes, we resolved that if we ever got back to Kansas we would restrain our next "crossing" of water to the Kaw River at Topeka, on the Melan Bridge. Two tugs in water like that would have about as much influence as two turkeys in a whirlpool rapids.

Then the boys from Fleet Street declared that Trudie was favored by luck. She chanced to pick out a good day! Well, she showed good sense, anyway! We hope that the men, who will now try so hard—yes, indeed, my dear—to equal the record which the women have set for this conquest will be as lucky!

But there may have been some luck involved after all. It seems that a few days ago the male German, Kemmerich, who tried this swim, bumped into a dog-fish 4 miles off Gris Nez. He was so unnerved that he had to be taken from the water. Just think what would have happened if Trudie had collided with a dog-fish! It would have been bad luck indeed. Bad luck for the dog-fish!

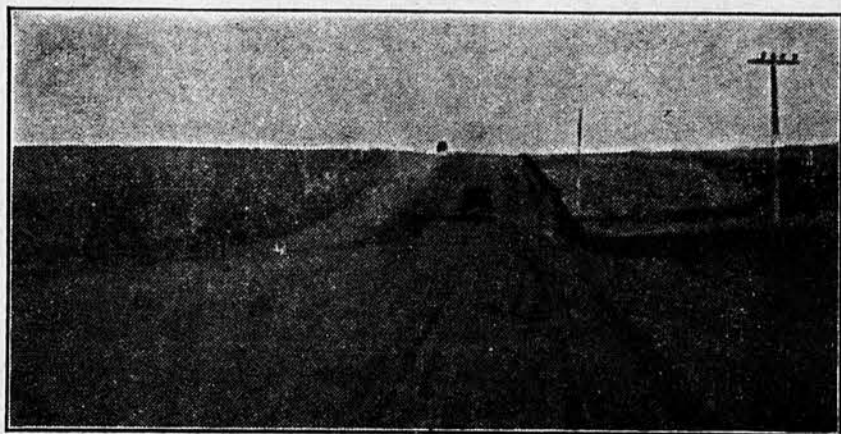
Getting Out the Work

According to the Department of Labor statistics, the output a man in the iron and steel industry has increased 50 per cent since 1914, when most of the men were on a 12-hour day schedule. They now work 8.

Efficiency in boot and shoe making has increased 17 per cent in the same period. The most amazing augmentation of effort, however, is found in its making of automobiles, where the output a man is now three times as great as it was 12 years ago.

Produced More Milk

The United States produced 116,505,395,000 pounds of milk last year, as compared to 114,666,201,000 pounds in 1924.



An Abrupt Shoulder, a Deeper Ditch, Grading on the Hill and a Fill in the Hollow Would Have Brought This State Specification Road in Trego County up to Federal Standard, But the Cost Would Have Been Twice or Three Times as Much



It Pays to Keep A Bottle Handy

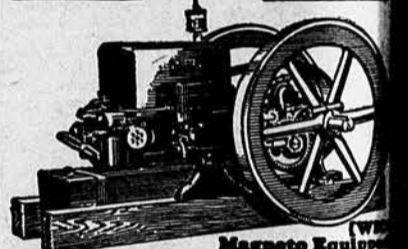
A bottle of Gombault's—the old-time horse remedy. Have it on hand for use when you need it—keep your horses working. Used for 48 years for abscess, cuts, spavin, capped hock, curb, fistula, quittor and other ailments. Leaves no scars—no blemish. At your druggist's, \$2.00 a bottle—or direct from us on receipt of price.

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Crop Yields Are Larger

Economists who have been studying the question of the nation's future food supply have been making an analysis to determine how much the crop yields will be increased with modern agricultural methods.

Despite a common belief to the contrary, yields have been rising slowly in the United States during the last 40 years. Not an inconsiderable part of the increase in the volume of production of important food and feed crops during that period has been due to the gradual rise in acre yields.

Since the population is growing rapidly and the lands of good quality, which are easily available for use with reclamation, are already employed, the problem of productivity and soil fertility in their relation to our future food supply is becoming of greater importance.

The average yield an acre of corn in the United States has increased 18 per cent since 1880; wheat 17 per cent; oats 14 per cent; and potatoes 39 per cent. During the last 40 years the combined acreage of corn, wheat, oats, and potatoes has been expanded 52 per cent, whereas the total production of these crops increased 72 per cent. The rise in yields during the last 40 years made available annually during the five-year period 1920-24 about 446 million bushels of corn, 120 million bushels of wheat, 115 million bushels of oats, and 800 million bushels of potatoes, or more than would have been realized under the yield level existing at the beginning of the period.

Most of the increases in acre yields have occurred in the older farming regions east of the Mississippi River, thus disproving the erroneous theory that farms in the older areas of the United States in general have become worn out. The record of the last four decades indicates that the outstanding increases in yields have been in the North and South Atlantic states, with the largest increases in the East-North Central region.

Similar changes have occurred in many other sections of the West North Central states. In the case of corn yields, a marked rise has taken place in the northern portion of the South Atlantic region. In a general way these sections comprise the oldest farming regions in the United States. The soils in these regions have already entered or are now entering a period of permanent use, the pioneer methods of the last century being largely moribund only.

Corn yields in the North Atlantic states increased from 6 to 10 bushels an acre during the last 40 years, varying with the soil in the East North Central group from 12 bushels, and in the northern section of the South Atlantic states, comprising Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, the increase varies from 14 bushels. The averages of the period 1880-1889 compared with the averages during the half-decade 1920-24 in Iowa and Minnesota show, respectively, increases of 8 and 6 bushels an acre.

The record of wheat yields for the several decades shows a rise during the period of 5 bushels an acre in the northeastern portion of the United States. In Ohio and Indiana, and in the Ohio Valley there was a marked increase in the average wheat yields during the period 1920-24, largely the result of favorable weather during the first three years of that period.

Despite the expansion of the wheat area, Kansas yields have remained practically stationary for the entire 40 years. Yields in Missouri on a considerably expanded area have remained low and practically stationary. Statistics of yields seem to indicate that the southern part of the Corn Belt, as represented by Missouri and Eastern Kansas, has lagged behind the northern states, as represented by Iowa and Illinois, in the development of agricultural methods and soil management methods that will raise the acre-yields of important crops.

In the spring wheat region the continued use of pioneer methods and the continued expansion of wheat production into drier areas have prevented a rise in the state yields. Moreover, since moisture is commonly the limiting factor in crop production in the semi-arid portions of the plains, it appears probable that this part of the United States will not experience as high a rise in acre yields as is shown by the statistics for the northeastern states and for the western European.

It appears safe to predict that de-

velopment in coming decades with regard to acre yields will depend, as in the past, to a great extent on the prices of agricultural products. Rising values of food products normally would result in increasing intensification and a higher level of soil productivity. The wider use of better cultivation methods, development of suitable rotations including the growth of legumes, more efficient use of crop residues and animal manures, greater use of commercial fertilizers, and the more common use of selected seed.

The "Leif Erickson" Lives

The arrival at Boston of the 42-foot skiff, "Leif Erickson," a replica of the vessel in which the Norse adventurer of that name is believed to have crossed to America in the Tenth Century, shows that the spirit of the vikings still lives. The voyage out from Bergen took 79 days. An ocean greyhound could make it in seven. When the skiff was picked up by a revenue cutter, 60 miles off Boston its food and water supplies were running low. The skipper and his three companions, while they suffered no actual hardship, appear to be of one mind that once in 900 years is frequent enough to make the trip. They sailed for pleasure, while Leif Erickson sailed for adventure, which in his day was a sort of business.

Aside from the educational value of exhibiting to the degenerate moderns who visit the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition the type of vessel in which the vikings challenged the Atlantic a thousand years ago, it is interesting to have this ocular proof of the tremendous changes which have taken place in navigation since Vinland was discovered. Will the descendants of those who now cross the Atlantic in palatial steamships a thousand years from now look back on this means of travel with the same terror that the prospect of duplicating the achievement of the "Leif Erickson" would inspire in most people today? That is a long way to think ahead; but if the means of ocean travel and especially of trans-Atlantic aerial navigation are improved as rapidly in the future as in the past, a day will come when the "Leviathan" will be as antiquated as the boat which brought the first Norsemen to this continent is now.

Dr. T. C. Atkeson Resigns

The National Grange will lose one of its most capable leaders as its Washington representative, and the farmers of the country will lose one of their most able and effective champions, when the resignation of Dr. T. C. Atkeson takes effect January 1, 1927. Due to ill health Dr. Atkeson expressed the desire to relinquish his position last February, but the executive committee of the Grange prevailed upon him to carry on. At the meeting of the committee in Chicago recently he asked again to be relieved, and his resignation was reluctantly accepted.

At the end of this year Dr. Atkeson will have served eight years in his present capacity, during which time he has had much to do in shaping farm legislation and agricultural policies. He has had a long experience in public life, and has the friendship and confidence of more men in Congress and other public officials than any other farmer representative. Every President from the days of Grover Cleveland to the present has called him into consultation on agricultural and other matters of public concern. He has had an active part in the development of most of the agricultural legislation that has been enacted in the last 30 years, and has done effective work in opposing proposed legislation that farmers felt would be inimical to their interests. His retirement will be a distinct loss to the agriculture of the country—altho he has consented to act as a consulting representative.

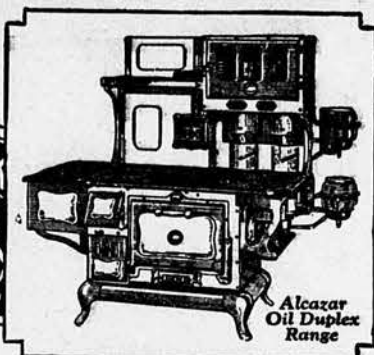
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One old subscriber and one new subscriber, if sent together, can get the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze one year for \$1.50. A club of three yearly subscriptions, if sent together, all for \$2; or one three-year subscription, \$2.—Advertisement.

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The Alcazar Oil Duplex is a fuel saver and gives perfect heat control, which insures better cooking on the farm. For town use there is an Alcazar Duplex which burns gas and coal or wood.

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How to Raise Sorghums and make more money

The growing of sorghums will often change a farm that is losing money to one that is profitable. "Sorghums—Sure Money Crops" is an instructive book written by T. A. Borman, formerly editor of Kansas Farmer. The way to grow sorghum crops at a profit is made clear. We will send this book postpaid upon receipt of 50c, or will give it with a year's subscription to Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze for \$1.25. Send all orders to Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze, Topeka, Kansas.

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80x3	\$2.75	\$1.75	
80x3 1/2	2.95	1.95	
82x3 1/2	3.95	2.25	
81x4	3.95	2.35	
82x4	4.45	2.65	
83x4	5.25	2.75	
84x4	5.25	2.85	
82x4 1/2	5.75	3.25	
83x4 1/2	5.95	3.35	
84x4 1/2	5.95	3.45	
85x4 1/2	5.95	3.55	
86x4 1/2	6.45	3.65	
83x5	6.75	3.75	
85x5	6.75	3.85	

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The Crops Are Doing Better

Recent Rains Have Been of Tremendous Help in Most Parts of Kansas

RECENT rains over much of Kansas have been of great help to crops, even if they did come too late in most cases for the corn. The work on the seedbed preparation for wheat is well along—about a normal acreage probably will be sown. Pasture conditions have improved greatly in Eastern Kansas in the last 10 days.

A continuance of relatively high hog prices this fall, and a slight falling off next winter, are forecast by the United States Department of Agriculture. The department cautions hog raisers that in breeding for next spring they should take into account the possibility that the very favorable hog prices of 1926 are not likely to prevail when the spring pig crop of 1927 is ready for market. If the present highly favorable corn-hog price ratio continues thru the coming fall and winter, and producers increase production as they have in the past under similar conditions, and as breeding intentions for the coming fall pig crop indicate they will, hogs will be much cheaper in the winter of 1927-28 than they were last winter or are likely to be the coming winter.

Estimates and forecasts of wheat production to date indicate that the world's wheat supply outside of Russia and China for the year may be close to that of last year. The demand, on the other hand, may be stronger than last year, because of low stocks of old wheat, reduced supplies of rye and potatoes and short wheat crops in the Orient.

The estimates and forecasts of production in 21 countries of the Northern Hemisphere reported to date indicate a production of 2,351 million bushels, as compared with 2,320 million bushels last year. These countries last year produced 78 per cent of the total production of the Northern Hemisphere and 70 per cent of the world's, exclusive of Russia and China. This indicated increase in production barely offsets the reduction in reported stocks of old wheat as of July 1 in exporting countries, afloat and at ports of the United Kingdom, which amounted to 219 million bushels as of July 1, 1926, compared with 238 million bushels as of July 1, 1925. Furthermore, conditions in the three important producing countries in France, Germany and Yugoslavia, which have yet made definite forecasts of production, indicate crops smaller than last year. The European countries which have reported indicate a production of 736 million bushels, as compared with 768 million bushels last year. Fairly good yields are expected in Germany, but the crop is not likely to equal that of last year. The French crop is reported recently to have improved, but it still is not likely to equal the unusually good crop of last year. It seems probable that wheat production in European countries, exclusive of Russia, may be about 100 million bushels less than last season. If these indications should be borne out and the Southern Hemisphere should produce an average crop, the total world production, exclusive of Russia and China, would be slightly larger than in 1925. Reports generally indicate that the crop of Russia may be slightly better than last year, while the crop of China, including Manchuria, is not so good.

Allen—I have been over this county pretty well in the last 10 days; the recent rains have assured average corn and kafir crops. Flax produced high yields; on some old meadow land it made as high as 20 bushels an acre. Some upland corn will safely make 45 bushels an acre. Pastures and hay crops did well. A few public sales are being held; prices are satisfactory. Corn, 7c; flax, \$2.05; eggs, 22c; hens, 20c.—T. E. Whitlow.

Barber—Several showers recently have slowed up threshing. Spring crops and pastures are much improved. Most of the wheat ground has been worked; about the usual acreage will be sown. Considerable stock is moving to market.—J. W. Bibb.

Bourbon—Two good rains here recently have made a great deal of difference in farm conditions! Some corn was being burned badly before the moisture came, and many silos were being filled. Pastures were getting short, and some folks were giving additional feed to their stock. Most of the hay has been harvested.—Robert Creamer.

Butler—Some rain has fallen recently, but more would be welcome. Nearly all the plowing for wheat has been done, and the ground is being worked down. Wheat in the county averaged about 22 bushels an acre this season. Cattle are being sent to market; prices are not very satisfactory. Feed likely will be scarce next winter. Wheat, \$1.26; oats, 40c; eggs, 21c.—Aaron Thomas.

Cherokee—We are having lots of rain. The county will produce a fair crop of corn, plenty of feed crops and good fall pastures. The hay crop is fine, and the price is high. There is considerable wheat to be threshed yet. Eggs, 24c; chickens, 20c.—L. Smyres.

Elk—Recent rainfall has revived the growing crops, which had been damaged by the

previous five weeks of dry weather, but only in a few localities has it supplied much stock water. The usual number of cattle is being pastured here. Hogs, however, have become fewer every season for the last five years. The bulk of the wheat land is plowed; about the usual acreage will be sown.—D. W. Lockhart.

Finney—The weather has been changeable, with some rain. Farmers are busy trying to kill the volunteer wheat. Row crops are doing fine; some farmers are putting up the sowed feed. Sugar beets are doing well. Threshing has been delayed on account of rain. Pastures are making a fine growth, and livestock is doing well.—Dan A. Ohmes.

Gove and Sheridan—We have had some local showers, but the country is still rather dry. Farmers are harvesting feed crops and getting ready for sowing wheat. A few public sales are being held; prices are good considering the dry season.—John I. Aldrich.

Gray—Good rains in the last 10 days have insured fine corn and feed crops. Farmers are getting the wheat land in condition, but the volunteer plants will cause some trouble. Not so much wheat is going to market; farmers are holding for better prices.—Forest Luther.

Harvey—Some local showers have been of help, but a good general rain is needed. Silo filling is being rushed. Wheat, \$1.20; oats, 40c; corn, 80c; flour, \$1.90 a sack; blue plums, 80c a crate; eggs, 22c; butter, 40c.—H. W. Prouty.

Jefferson—The old settlers annual reunion at Oskaloosa was attended by several thousand persons, including visitors from many states. Several rural communities gave excellent programs. Corn will make the smallest yield in many years. Farmers are feeding considerable fodder to the livestock on pastures. Cream, 32c; eggs, 26c.—W. H. Smurr.

Johnson—We had a rain here recently, but more is needed for the wells, to supply water for stock and household purposes, and for crops and pastures. Cattle on the pastures are being given additional feed. Peaches and grapes are very small. Bran, \$1.30; shorts, \$1.60; chickens, 22c; eggs, 27c.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Lane—Threshing machines are running all over the county. The weather has been much cooler, following the recent rain. Most of the wheat land has been worked. Wheat, \$1.16 to \$1.20.—Fred F. Freeman.

Marshall—We have had some good local showers over the county recently; corn is yet green. Farmers are cutting Sweet clover; the seed crop is producing high yields. All the wheat land has been plowed. The yield of prairie hay was light. Wheat, \$1.20; eggs, 22c; cream, 35c; corn, 72c.—J. D. Stosz.

Ness—A good rain recently was of considerable help to the pastures and to the feed crops, but more moisture is needed. Threshing is nearly all done. Most of the wheat ground is ready for the drill.—James McHill.

Osage—I doubt if we will get a half crop of marketable corn in this county. Every stalk should be cut, as it will be needed; much of the bright prairie hay is being shipped, although I think the price will be much higher before spring. We have had enough rain to be of help to ponds, most of which have been increased in size, but it had little effect on the wells. Kafir is likely to make an average crop, but the stalks will be short. Tomatoes were never better. Sweet potatoes are doing well.—H. L. Ferris.

Phillips—The weather is pleasant and cool at night. We have been having local showers, of from 1/4 to 1 1/2 inches. This moisture has been of great help to the pastures. Farmers are cutting corn fodder; it is very short. The feed crops were damaged greatly by the dry weather, but they are still growing. If frost will stay off long enough there is a chance that we will get some feed yet. Corn, 90c; wheat, \$1.25; eggs, 20c; tomatoes, 5c a pound; chickens, 16c.—J. B. Hicks.

Pratt and Kiowa—The weather has been rather dry, but we have had a few local showers, which have been of considerable help to the grass and feed. Livestock is doing well. A few public sales have been held recently, at which good prices were paid. We will soon have a cow testing association in this county. Most farmers are treating their seed wheat against smut. Wheat, \$1.15; eggs, 22c; broilers, 20c.—Art McAnarney.

Rice—Most of the county has received showers recently, but a general rain is needed. The weather has been much colder since this moisture fell. Some plowing is being done where the soil is wet enough to allow it. Most of the corn was beyond help when the showers came, except a field here and there. Irrigated crops are in fine condition. Wheat, \$1.16; eggs, 21c; butterfat, 33c; hens, 17c; hay, \$15.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

Rush—Silo filling is in progress. Some wheat ground is being disked the second or third time. Very little plowing has been done, on account of the dry weather. Showers have been local, mostly over small areas, and they have done but little good. Wheat,



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Who's the Tallest Farmer in Kansas?

WHO is the tallest farmer in your neighborhood? Kansas Farmer wants to find out who in the state is most capable of "looking down" on the rest of us, and is willing to pay for this information. In other words, a contest opens for you at the time you receive this issue of Kansas Farmer, and it will run for two weeks.

A prize of \$5 will be given for the picture of the tallest farmer and a description of him. Included in this description should be a statement from the tallest farmer giving his idea of the advantage of being tall. For the photograph of the second tallest man, his description and statement, a prize of \$3 will be awarded; and a third prize of \$2 also be given.

The picture and information may be sent in by anyone—a neighbor, relative or the tall farmer himself. The one big requirement is that the picture must be of a Kansas farmer. When you mail the photograph of your tall contestant, please address the Tall Farmer Contest Editor, Editorial Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. The contest will close at noon, September 18.

\$1.22; butterfat, 31c; eggs, 21c.—William Crotinger.

Sherman—We have had several good local rains recently—as much as 1½ inches some places. Farmers are cutting their corn for feed. Threshing is mostly all done. Some farmers have started to sow wheat. Early sowing in this part of the country is all right some years, but usually it is better to delay a little longer. Wheat, \$1.14; corn, 75c; barley, 65c; cream, 31c; eggs, 20c; chickens, 22c; butter, 35c.—Harry Andrews.

Wabunsee—We had three local rains recently, which gave us 3¼ inches of moisture. This has been a wonderful help to the growing crops. Stock in the pastures are looking reasonably well. Silo filling has begun. The hay crop is rather light. Plowing is nearly finished; the usual acreage of wheat will be sown here. Corn, 72c; wheat, \$1.23; eggs, 21c; butter, 35c.—G. W. Hartner.

Higher Beef Prices Possible?

An appeal for better prices to uphold the producing end of the livestock industry was made, on Thursday of last week at Emporia, to more than 200 Kansas, Texas and Oklahoma cattlemen, at a meeting held under the auspices of the Kansas Livestock Association.

The stockmen declared by resolution that the present general business and industrial conditions justified them in asking better prices for their products. They called upon the national livestock and meat board, the bankers' associations and the railroads to aid them in their endeavor to bring about stability in their business, and invited the cooperation of the United States Department of Agriculture, the packers and the railroads in "a concerted effort to broaden the outlet, regulate the movement and stimulate the price of our product."

On motion of Joe Mercer, secretary of the Kansas association, a resolution was passed calling on all meats, fresh and prepared, imported into the United States. The cattlemen also "deplored" the free importation of hides.

That the cattle raisers in the Flint Hills and other grass districts of Kansas have been hard hit by low markets was evident at the meeting. Practically all of them had sustained losses this year, but they were at a loss to find the door at which to lay the blame. Some blamed the packers for dictating the market, declaring they had frozen out competition in buying; others declared the cattlemen themselves had brought heavy beef and in doing so had glutted the market. The importation of South American beef was a contributing factor, the cattlemen said, and several speakers charged that producers had been damaged by a meat war between American and British packers.

Mr. Mercer suggested that the question of raising the tariff be placed before the Federal Tariff Board and President Coolidge and he believed restricted importation would improve prices.

Harry Price, a cattle producer, living at Reading, declared the packers have cut out competition, and farmers who ship cattle to them are at their mercy. "The minute you get a surplus on the market they buy them at their own price," he said.

A suggestion that the cattlemen sponsor a program of advertising to increase the consumption of beef was favorably received after R. C. Pollock, of the National Meat Board, had explained how advertising and publicity had increased the sale of lamb with the resultant improvement in price.

The packers' side of the question was discussed by representatives from Armour, Swift and Cudahy. The speakers denied the alleged effect of the meat war between American and British packers on the western producers. They also denied control of the market, and blamed the abnormally heavy production of heavy cattle for the present glutting of the market. The slowing down of receipts indicated an improvement, said Edward N. Wentworth, of Armour and Company.

Ernest Underwood, representing the United States Department of Agriculture, said the Government was studying the situation, and pledged co-operation to improve conditions.

M. C. Campbell of Wichita, president of the Kansas Livestock Association, presided at the meeting. Members of the resolutions committee were Arnold, Berns of Burns, Jesse Harper of Ashland, E. P. Spiler of Fort Worth, ex.; W. G. West of Topeka, J. C. Swift of Kansas City, Tim Ingwerson of Chicago, and Emil Anderson of Hymers.

The Crop Reports Help

J. C. Mohler, Secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, spoke last week before a Grange meeting at Fredonia. One of the subjects touched on was crop-reporting. He said, in part:

"Without a well-organized official crop-reporting system, functioning continuously, producers would be ignorant of most important facts bearing on production and marketing, and trade and commerce would be working in the dark. Industry generally to be conducted intelligently must have the information which is made available by the official crop reports, which serve as a balance wheel of business."

"Moreover, crop reports are about the only protection the producers now have against market manipulators and unscrupulous grain speculators. Were it not for these official reports, producers would be at sea and the

victims of the fakes and schemes perpetrated by those who would take advantage of opportunities to issue false or misleading statements about crops to forward purely selfish ends. Official crop reports hinder such questionable operations, by denying faked crop news and serving as a general check on misleading information by giving the facts. Those who would manipulate markets would like nothing better than to manufacture the crop news for the public, and would be glad to be left alone in the field.

"In efforts to improve marketing methods, the first subject on which accurate data is required is 'How much of the commodity is there and where is it?' These data are obtainable nowhere else than from authoritative crop reports of many years' standing. In numerous ways, directly and indirectly, the reports benefit the farmers, and particularly those who will use the complete information intelligently; they are great aids to the railroads in expeditiously moving crops and farm products, as they are to the packers, millers, grain handlers, industrial concerns, manufacturers and others. In short, neither the farmers' business nor the country's industry could be carried on efficiently without the dependable information afforded by crop reports, and there is no civilized state or nation but what has set up more or less elaborate machinery for maintaining their accuracy and regularity."

A Glance At the Markets

Farm prices continue to respond chiefly to the season's usual changes in supply. Eggs and dairy products are advancing, although slowly, as the output lessens; while fruits and vegetables are nearing the height of their season at generally lower prices. Grain markets follow the crop news from week to week, without much movement either way. Hay tends to sell higher because of the short crop, but feeds are a little lower on account of light demand. Livestock markets are doing rather better lately with the cooler weather.

Wheat prices move within a range of a few cents, responding often to change in crop news from the West or from Canada. Weather interference with marketing brought a slight temporary advance. The underlying position is as strong as it was last year, the world's crop being no greater, although American farmers have more wheat to sell.

Although corn promises a lighter yield this season, the supply will be liberal enough because of the carryover from last season, but the active demand for feeding purposes should tend to gradual improvement of the situation. The present trend of corn and oats is slightly downward, because of the large market supply. For the same reason, and because of light seasonal demand, the mill feeds are inclined to sell a little lower. Hay markets continue to hold their own and a little more, especially for western hay. Rains lessen the demand and interfere somewhat with marketing. A wet fall season will do something to offset the summer shortage.

Hog values still tend upward. The underlying position appears secure at present because of the limited supply available. Fat lambs also held prices firmly in response to moderate receipts, including much stock suitable for further feeding rather than for slaughter. Fat cattle were in heavy supply toward the end of August, and sold lower for the most part, but feeding stock continued in brisk demand at generally rising prices.

The live poultry trade is dull, but is inclined to hold quite well in regard to price. There is no special change in the dressed poultry situation.

Egg markets felt the effect of the hot season for some time afterward. The great bulk of supplies was below top grade and hard to sell at a price in line with the advancing trend in the market for the best stock. The hot spell also seems to have started the flocks to molting or setting, with a corresponding decrease in egg production. Receipts have decreased in all markets, and there is even some call for storage eggs.

Although this is the time of decreasing butter production, prices have failed to respond. For one reason, the pasture and feed situation has improved since the current supply and to put off the demand for the surplus butter already on hand. The make is decreasing slowly.

Cheese prices in country markets seem inclined to go up rather than down, and the tone is fairly confident because of decreasing output in the great northern dairy region.

A recent feature in the fruit and vegetable market was the higher prices for potatoes and also for peaches. Prices for both these products followed closely upon lighter carlot supplies. Heavy shipments of peaches from the South have been replaced by the more moderate receipts from states farther north. Elberta peaches comprising the bulk of the market stock, have advanced 50 cents to \$1 a crate.

The onion crop is being watched with interest because of the possibility of a considerable increase over last year's production. According to recent reports a gain of 9 to 10 per cent is indicated in both acreage and production, and this increase would amount to some 2,600 carloads, bringing the crop somewhat above average quantity. Middle Western states seemed to have returned to heavy production. In fact, Indiana may take first rank among onion producing states, with a total of 3,200,000 bushels, exceeding New York by more than 600,000. Onion prices are now considerably below last year's level in the wholesale markets. The demand at present is rather slow, but there are some signs of increasing interest in the product.

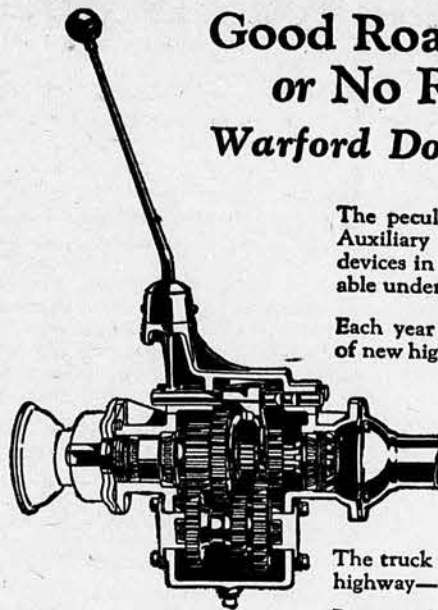
He'll Help Jardine

Milton S. Eisenhower of Abilene, a graduate of the Kansas State Agricultural College in the Class of 1923, and former vice consul of the United States at Edinburgh, Scotland, has been appointed as administrative assistant to William M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture.

Buy 20 Smut Machines

Farmers in Harper county have purchased 20 smut machines, for the treatment of seed wheat.

France complains that America no longer sympathizes with her predicament, and it cannot be denied that under the Mellon-Berenger debt settlement this country is losing interest,



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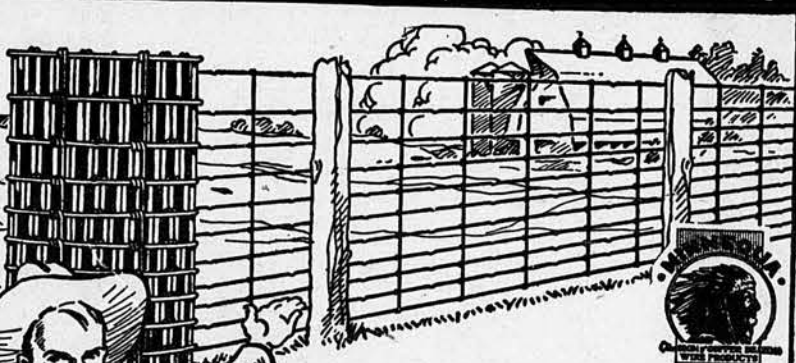
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A \$1 Coop Changed His Job!

This Montgomery County Man Proved What Can Be Done with Brains and Little Cash

BY RAYMOND H. GILKESON

A DILAPIDATED corn crib-buggy shed cinched the idea Frank James had. He was sure when he saw it that his plans would work. Time, yes, it would take time, but the final results would be worth working for, and worth waiting for a reasonable length of time.

It all started when Mr. James was doing electrical work for a cement company near Independence. He had nursed an idea for a long time that he wished to work and produce for himself. Also he wanted to raise his family in the country, but he wanted the children to have the advantages of town schools.

One day he took time to run out to a 40-acre place he knew, not many miles from town, and he liked it. His interest centered on the combination corn crib and buggy shed. In his mind's eye he saw it transformed into a poultry house. It wasn't long, either, after the family was comfortably settled on the new place, until he undertook the remodeling job. He made a study of various plans, and working at odd times soon had an open-front laying house. Over the opening he stretched inch mesh poultry wire he bought second hand. No labor charges were made against the house, so the only actual cash outlay was \$1 for the wire.

Ready cash wasn't any too plentiful, so James made everything count. His accomplishments show what can be done with little capital and a determination to come out on top. Things were making a good start for him, he thought. There he was close enough to town so the children could be driven back and forth to town school, and an opportunity to make a go of it with poultry was right at hand.

It was in March, 1924, when the family moved to the 40-acre farm. James bought a few White Leghorns and Barred Rocks, and carried 176 layers thru the first year. They did so well for him that he was encouraged to go into the business on a larger scale. In January, 1925, for example, the 176 layers produced \$110 worth of eggs. When March rolled around again these hens were sold on account of being crowded for space. A new flock of Leghorns was started, however, and more room was provided.

Here again James used his head. He bought an old refinery building for \$75. Out of this he got enough lumber to build two 20 by 40 feet straw loft, open front laying houses; he sold part of the lumber for \$40, and had enough left to build a garage and two brooder houses. Again James did the building at odd times, so the cash expenditure was small.

From the very start Mr. James kept his hens right on their toes so far as egg production was concerned. The laying day was made longer in the \$1 house with electric lights. James did the wiring himself, and the battery from the family car supplied the electricity. That is another good stunt James pulled. To some folks it might seem that a great deal of time and gasoline would be used needlessly driving the children back and forth to

school. Not so with James. He figured the school advantages were well worth the trouble. But he made these trips shell out a cash profit. "Driving the car back and forth twice a day kept the battery pretty well charged," he said. "I used my pick-up system of lighting for three months, and the battery had to be charged outside of the car only once." So there you are. "Juice" generated while helping the children get the best possible education kept the hens laying longer every day. The lights were turned on at 5 o'clock in the morning only. Mr. James said he didn't want to crowd his flock too much.

With the increased housing facilities and larger flock that followed, it was necessary to rig up a more efficient lighting system. A gas engine and generator were assigned the job instead of the car battery. Later on Mr. James did some experimenting with storage batteries.

The poultry business hasn't been a bed of roses for him. He experienced a good many of the troubles that befall new hands in the game. Disease and cold weather took a number of the birds and cut profits. But it wasn't long before these troubles were remedied, and methods of holding the egg production up to par were learned.

Culling, proper feeding and good quarters are helping James grow in the poultry business. Dairy cows will be his next venture, he says.

Then the Lice Thrive!

There is no season when poultry requires more attention than in the early fall. Yet that is the season when fowls seem to get the most neglect. It is important that everything possible be done to keep the stock comfortable and in good condition.

During the hot months lice and mites hold high carnival. It should be the rule to spray the interior of the houses every month, and to keep the place clean of manure. The spray should be sent into every crack and crevice, over the roosts and into the nest boxes. The spray should be a diluted solution of a coal tar product, which will not only destroy vermin but also rid the place of any disease germs that may be present.

For nesting material tobacco stems are fine, altho hay liberally sprinkled with a strong insect powder may be a good substitute.

During hot weather especially, the droppings in the houses should be cleaned up at least once a week.

The after effects of hot weather, and the gradual approach of the molting season, is likely to make fowls sluggish, and, if they are not properly fed and cared for, this sluggishness will lead to more serious troubles, often to an overfat condition which has its fatal end in apoplexy.

It is an indication of trouble brewing when fowls get into fence and house corners, all drawn up and inactive; or when they persist in remaining on the roost during the day. In such cases it is advisable to give epsom salts, in the proportion of 1/4

pound in the drinking water for 100 head of stock. It is well to have all the stock drink this water.

During hot weather, corn, and all other heat-producing foods, should be fed either moderately or not at all. As the nights become colder it is well gradually to increase the amount of corn fed in the evening, tho it never should be given to the exclusion of other grains, especially wheat and oats.

At no time is green feed of greater value than when the stock is going into the annual molt.

The warm rains of early fall are not harmful to the stock, should they be caught in them, but there should be some shelter where they can go to avoid getting too wet.

Every week or two an inspection should be made of the range to see that no decaying animal matter is lying about where the stock can get at it. Dead rats, birds, or other animals soon gather maggots which the fowls quickly devour. These maggots, once inside the crop, bore their way into the intestines and bring on cases of what is known as "limberneck," or ptomaine poisoning.

Orient Takes Its Ease

The Maharajah of Alwar, India, has gone to Ireland and hired him a full-grown river to fish in; and it is announced that presently he will go to Scotland and hire him a full-grown forest to hunt in. Thus the legend of the Orient is preserved in all its foolish splendor. For to the average man of the Western World the Maharajah who hires whole rivers and forests to play in is as typical of the Orient as, to the Eastern World, the Indian-fighting cowboy of the movies is typical of America.

Secretly, when we Occidentals get to dreaming of Mandalay and Calcutta we always project the picture in terms of indolent, voluptuous pleasure; of potentates with sandals on their feet and 15-karat rubies in their foreheads; of dancing girls and lute-players, and golden, glittering wealth.

Actually, if there is a more poverty-stricken region on the earth than the Orient it does not show on the maps. It is a place of sweating coolies, ragged beggars, back-breaking labor in a lethal climate. Of gaudy Maharajahs there are not enough extant to make a corporal's guard if they were all mustered together on one spot. Yet when the few that remain come to Europe they will comport themselves with royal munificence. Truth is outraged, but romance is served.

Territorial "Deals"

Impoverished Germany nevertheless has 300 million dollars to pay Belgium for the tracts of Malmédy and Eupen on the German frontier, taken from Germany by the treaty of Versailles. The Belgian government, needing money to stabilize its currency, is, or before the protests from Paris was, favorable to the trade.

While this sale of territory to Germany would to that extent "revise the treaty of Versailles," as the French protest, yet it is not to be expected that the treaty of Versailles is the last word in European diplomacy, and Germany and Belgium are free to buy and sell territory between them, regardless of the Versailles treaty.

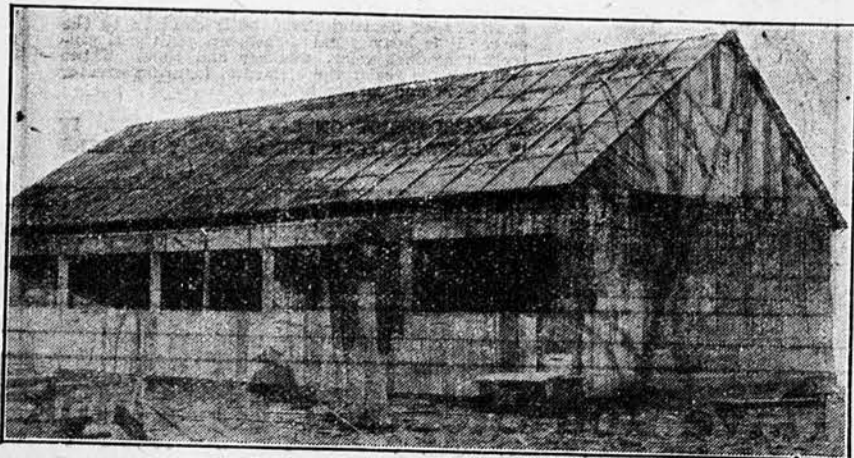
An incidental feature of the proposed deal is its testimony to the value of territory. These small tracts seem to Germany to be worth 300 million dollars. How much, then, are Alsace and Lorraine, or the German colonies taken from her at Versailles, worth to France? This question is pertinent when France is demanding to be released from her war debt to the United States on the ground of her terrible war costs. This country, Uncle Shylock, got and asked nothing by way of spoils of war at Versailles. The territorial accessions to France were worth billions of dollars.

Apples That Went Abroad

The United States exported 10,042,000 bushels of apples last year.

Really the North Pole ought to have a pleasant climate. No wind ever blows there except the South wind.

We wish we could borrow money at what Europe calls a ruinous rate of interest.



Here is Frank James, Montgomery County, Standing in Front of One of His Straw Loft, Open Front Laying Houses Which He Built. Brooder Coops and Laying Houses Will Have Cement Floors When They Are Completed

HENS and PULLETS NEED PILOT BRAND OYSTER SHELL-FLAKE

Keep it where your flock can get it. It helps old hens through the molt and brings pullets into early egg production.



FOR POULTRY
OYSTER SHELL PRODUCTS CORP.
Shell Building, St. Louis, Mo.

Free Booklets on Farm Sanitation

telling how to prevent diseases common to livestock and poultry and describing in detail the use of

KRESO DIP No. 1

(STANDARDIZED)

Parasiticide and Disinfectant

- No. 151. Farm Sanitation.
- No. 160. Hog Diseases.
- No. 163. Care of Poultry.
- No. 185. How to Build a Hog Wallow.

Kreso Dip No. 1 in original packages is sold at all drug stores.

ANIMAL INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT OF
Parke, Davis & Company
DETROIT, MICH.

Windmill Prices Reduced

Write today for Free Catalog and reduced prices on CURRIE Windmills, Feed Grinders, etc. Big bargains in all styles and sizes we manufacture. CURRIE SWEEP FEED WINDMILL CO. BRIDGE 7th & Holliday, \$22. Topeka, Kansas.

LEARN TELEGRAPHY

Students Earn Board While Learning. A practical school with railroad wires. Owned and operated by A. T. & S. F. Ry. Write for catalogue. Santa Fe Telegraph School, Desk G, Topeka, Kan.

STAMMER

You can be quickly cured, if you / **STAMMER** Send 10 cents for 258-page book on Stammering and Stuttering, "Its Cause and Cure." It tells how I cured myself after stammering 20 yrs. E. N. Bogus, 5341 Bogus Bldg., 1147 N. W. St., Indianapolis

APPLES

Dried 25 lbs. given for a few orders. Write Jim Smith, Farmington, Ark.

INTERLOCKING FENCE

Buy better Fence for less money. Direct to User. We Pay the Freight. Free Catalog of Farm, Poultry, Lawn Fence, Barb Wire, Gates. Interlocking Fence Co. Box 565 Morton, Illinois

3 Charming Ferns!

Best Varieties
This great collection includes an "Asparagus Fern," an "Ostrich Plume Fern," and the "Roosevelt Fern." No other house plant is more extensively grown than the graceful "Asparagus Fern," while in the "Ostrich Plume Fern" is found a particular variety which appeals to every one. The "Roosevelt Fern" is a fern for every home. The fronds are broad and beautifully tapered from base to tip, giving a pronounced way effect seen in no other variety. It is the grandest fern of its class yet introduced.
OUR OFFER: We will send you this collection of ferns postpaid for a club of two one-year subscriptions to Capper's Farmer at 25c each. Your own subscription will count as one in this club. Order now. Address Capper's Farmer, Fern Dept., Topeka, Kan.

SPECIALISTS in Attractive Farm Letterheads
Write for Samples
Capper Engraving
Artists Engravers Dept. M
TOPEKA WICHITA

Then the Profits Grow!

BY A. A. BORLAND

It is a far cry from the time when dairy cows, freshening in the spring, produced enough milk for their calves for a few months in summer time and then went dry the rest of the year. A large number of cows are producing from 25 to 30 times the weight of their own bodies in milk annually.

This tremendous development in the producing ability of dairy cows is due partly to improved methods of feeding and caring for the animals, and partly to better breeding. In fact, if an animal is not bred for milk production it is difficult to get a large flow from her regardless of how much feed she is given.

No one attempts to win a 2-minute horse race with a Percheron. Not that there is anything wrong with the Percheron horse, but he is bred for draft and not for speed. Likewise, in the dairy business if one expects to secure a cow that can trot when it comes to producing milk, she must be bred for speed in milk production.

In the improvement of the herd, probably the most important factor is the sire. First of all, the herd sire should be a purebred animal. A dairy farmer cannot afford to use anything less than a purebred sire of one of the strictly dairy breeds if he expects to raise the calves for milk cows. In the second place, the sire should be an animal of good type.

More and more there is a demand not only for the animals that will produce milk, but also for those that have symmetry of form. The bull should have a straight top line, a large middle, and a generally attractive appearance. Production should come first, and then as much type as possible with it.

The surest way to get high producing daughters with good type is by the use of a proved sire. Not all purebred sires are equally valuable for breeding purposes.

The United States Dairy Division recently completed a study of 23 Holstein-Friesian sires, each having six or more daughters with yearly records.

The results showed that some sires raise both the milk yield and the percentage of fat in the milk of their daughters as compared with the dams of the daughters, some raise one and lower the other, and some lower both. There was a tendency for the high record daughters to come from high record dams.

The mere fact that an individual, his sire, or his dam was line-bred, inbred, or out-bred was not indicative of the prepotency of that individual for high production.

Since there is so much variation in the ability of purebred sires to get high producing daughters, the only sure way of securing a sire that is certain to do good work in a dairy herd is to get one that already has daughters in milk.

The large numbers of cow testing association records now available make it possible to learn about the production of a sire's daughters as compared with the records of their dams. This information will tend more and more to eliminate the hazard in the selection of dairy sires. Bulls may be proved thru cow testing association figures, thru the advanced registry, or thru private records. Too often the bull goes to the butcher before his daughters come into milk, and his real value is not known until too late.

Help With the Hens

Poultry Management on the Farm, Circular No. 122, by Loyal F. Payne, contains suggestions of great value to anyone who keeps poultry. A copy may be obtained free on application to the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan.

5 Per Cent Now!

The Federal Land Bank of Wichita is making farm loans at the rate of 5 per cent. If you are interested, and will write to the bank, it will supply full information on how to get a loan on your farm.

France seems as anxious to get a rise out of America as out of the franc.

"Seek ye First the Kingdom of God"

IN ONE of His famous addresses the Saviour cautioned His followers against the folly of weighing themselves down with too much baggage, of making too many things important. "Seek ye first the Kingdom of God," He said. This was important.

If we knew what is important many of the world's troubles would be over. Certainly we would find that many things too often considered important are not. Glenn Frank, president of the University of Wisconsin, says that he asked a friend of his how he managed to be happy and a cynic at the same time. The answer was because to him everything was interesting and nothing important.

The man to whom nothing is important is an extremist, but there is the opposite extremist to whom so many things are important that he is necessarily wearing a chip on his shoulder and has a responsible and worried feeling much of the time. An Ohio poet of the last generation, Donn Platt, was a hero-worshiper, one of his heroes, just before the Civil War, being Senator William H. Seward of New York. On a visit to Washington he had the opportunity to meet Seward. But the result was a bitter disillusionment. Finally the New York politician remarked to his young admirer, "Young man, too many of your opinions are convictions."

Distinguishing the important from the unimportant is difficult. The more ignorant the individual or the nearer to the savage, the greater the number of things that are important. With advancing intelligence many important things are reduced to their proper place, or convictions become opinions. There are fewer chips to be carried on the shoulder, and consequently fewer occasions for anger, bitterness, intolerance, controversy and war. Once a matter is classed as important, emotion begins to act, feeling is engaged and out of uncontrolled feeling comes violence.

One of the serious consequences to be taken into consideration in making anything important is the universal human disposition to transfer importance, to substitute a symbol for the real important thing, or to sublimate the object of importance. In religion, which is a good example of the whole subject of what is or is not important, the important thing is the object of worship. But in the process of time, as religion becomes institutionalized, the church takes on this character of importance. People actually, whether consciously or not, worship the church, and in some cases are encouraged to do so. When the church, as in the middle ages, becomes important, then it is a short step until the worldly status of the church is important. When that stage of sublimation or substitution arrives, religion has drifted a long way from the spirit and purpose of its founder. A worldly church that thinks of its prosperity and status in this world is a grotesque caricature of the religion of Jesus. Church factionalists murdered one another, terrorized disbelievers and spread hate and war because of a failure to distinguish between what is and what is not important.

It would be better for most people if they made too few things important than if they make too many. In the latter case they must take on a lot of unnecessary weight, assume responsibility for others than themselves and waste their time worrying about non-essentials. At the same time they unavoidably become intolerant of difference of opinion and point of view. Yet it is by these differences that man makes any advance at all. If everybody thought alike there would be no progress. And progress is one of the things that are important.



Putting Teeth in Separator Claims

TALK is cheap, and it is easy to make extravagant claims, whether or not they are justified. This is true of cream separator claims. If there is the slightest doubt in your mind which separator really does skim cleanest, just try this simple test:

Put a De Laval side-by-side with any other separator of approximate capacity. Your De Laval Agent will gladly arrange this test. Mix 20 gallons of milk thoroughly and let it stay at normal room temperature. Run half through each machine. Wash the bowl and tinware of each machine in its own skim-milk, without the use of water, and mix the skim-milk. (Some separators retain more cream in the bowl than others.) Then run the skim-milk from the other machine through the De Laval, and vice versa. Weigh and test for butter-fat the cream that each machine gets from the other's skim-milk.

When you do this you will know beyond question of doubt that the De Laval skims cleaner, is the easier to turn and the more profitable to own.



The new De Laval has the wonderful "floating bowl," the greatest separator improvement in 25 years. It is guaranteed to skim cleaner.

The De Laval Separator Company

New York
165 Broadway

Chicago
600 Jackson Blvd.

San Francisco
61 Beale Street

WHEN YOU BUY DIP

3 Things are more important than the price you pay

- First—How strong is it? How does it compare with carbolic acid?
- Second—Is it standardized? That is, will it run uniform, or does it vary in strength?
- Third—What kind of emulsion does it make? Milky white? Free from any specks or oily streaks on the top, and free from settlings at the bottom? A poor emulsion not only denotes an inferior dip, but a waste to you.

Dr. HESS DIP and DISINFECTANT

IS FIVE TIMES AS STRONG AS CARBOLIC ACID

It has a carbolic acid co-efficient of 5. That's why Dr. Hess Dip costs less to use, no matter what price you pay for others. It requires less of it to make an emulsion.

Dr. Hess Dip is standardized, always the same, whether you buy it in Maine or Texas, the same yesterday, today and tomorrow.

Dr. Hess Dip makes the finest, whitest milky emulsion of any dip that you can buy, and stays that way for weeks. The whiteness proves its worth.

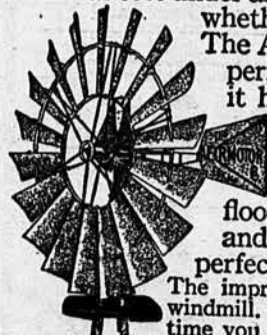
Have your dealer place a teaspoonful in a glass of water—and see for yourself how much better it is.

Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant kills hog lice, sheep ticks and scab; destroys disease germs; keeps down foul odors; makes living quarters healthful. Guaranteed.

Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio

BEST BY TEST

Only time and use will prove the real merit of any machine. Actual test under all kinds of conditions, for a long time, will show whether or not it is reliable and durable.



The Auto-Oiled Aermotor has been thru the testing period in every part of the world. For 12 years it has been giving the most reliable service to hundreds of thousands of owners.

Auto-Oiled means that the gears run in oil and every part subject to friction is constantly flooded with oil. The gear case is filled with oil and holds a supply sufficient to keep every bearing perfectly oiled for a year or more.

The improved Auto-Oiled Aermotor, is a wonderfully efficient windmill. If you buy any windmill which has not stood the test of time you are taking a long chance. But you do not have to experiment. There is nothing better than the Auto-Oiled Aermotor which has demonstrated its merits wherever windmills are used.

CHICAGO
KANSAS CITY

AERMOTOR CO.
DES MOINES OAKLAND

DALLAS
MINNEAPOLIS

1776 Celebrate the Sesqui-Centennial 1926
Freedom Prosperity
IN TOPEKA

—SEE—

"1776"



BIGGEST, MOST INSPIRING, AMAZING OUTDOOR, NIGHT SHOW EVER PRODUCED

A historical romance of our struggle for independence on this our 150th anniversary, replete with beautiful settings, marvelous transformations, stirring climaxes and the pomp and glory of pageantry, a thirty acre field its stage and the world's greatest pyrotechnicians the stage directors—five nights Monday to Friday inclusive.

WHAT THE DETROIT PAPERS SAY:

NEWS—"A stirring patriotic gesture. . . . It strikes just the right note."
 FREE PRESS—"The pageant and the fireworks displays leave nothing to be desired in the way of an outdoor production."

- 500 Actors in the Costumes of the Revolutionary Period
- 3,000 feet of Painted Scenery
- 200,000 Candle Power Lighting Effects
- Earth Boiling Detonations of Dynamite and Cordite
- Thrilling Circus Acts and Foreign Attractions
- Cornwallis' Surrender to George Washington
- Paul Revere's Ride
- The Boston Tea Party
- Crossing the Delaware
- Betsy Ross and the First Flag
- Colonial Minuet Ballet
- And McKenzie's Highlander Band

BRING ALL THE FAMILY See the Contests, Tournaments

Hundreds of interesting departments for men, women, boys and girls. Topeka is better fitted than ever before to take care of you—three big new hotels, finest camp grounds—and a multitude of continuous, thrilling and instructive entertainments at the Big Free Fair—too big to see all in one day so try to stay two or three days at the least.

THE BIGGEST FAIR IN KANSAS

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kansas Meat Congress—Corn Show Soils and Legumes Show Hay Show—Kansas Dairy Congress Better Babies—Fitter Families U. S. Department of Agriculture Cow Feeding—Baby Beef— Official 4-H Club Encampment Antiques—Mechanical Models State Fish and Game Exhibit Art, Textile and Culinary Displays | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Running Races Auto Races—Harness Races Marshall's Concert Band Auto Polo—Fireworks— Kansas Derby State Horseshoe Pitching Old Fiddlers—State Spelling Match Dancers' and Musicians' Contests Houn' Dog Contest— Cho-Cho the Health Clown |
|---|---|

Auto Races, Wed. and Sat.—Horse Races, Mon., Tues., Thurs. and Fri.

KANSAS FREE FAIR

"THE FAIR WHERE YOU WALK RIGHT IN"

Reduced Rates—Good Roads—Take the Flivver or the Flier

TOPEKA, SEPT. 13-18

Everything Just Lovely
 Burglar—"Are the people of the house in?"
 Servant—"No, they're all out."
 Burglar—"Have you paid your dog license?"
 Servant—"We haven't any dog."
 Burglar—"Well, then, I've come to tune the piano."

Hiking Companions
 WE HAVE
 25 FORD CARS
 JUST THE THING FOR SHOPMEN
 TO WALK TO WORK WITH
 AT
 \$30.00 EACH
 —Ad in a Michigan paper.

The Tiff
 Slimkins and his young wife had just completed their first quarrel.
 "I wish I were dead," she sobbed.
 "I wish I was, too," he blurted out.
 "Then I don't wish I was," and the war continued.

If Necessary
 "If you had it to do over again, would you marry me, dear?" asked Mrs. Nash.
 "Of course," answered her brute of a husband, "—if I had to do it over again."

Busy
 "Does your father keep the Ten Commandments?" asked the Sunday school teacher.
 "I'm not sure," replied little Mary, "but I'm afraid it's all he can do to keep up with the traffic regulations."

New Calling Card
 "How did that fellow get into the boss's private office?"
 "Threw a cork over the transom."

Competition
 Mount Etna is active, but Mussolini will no doubt suppress it at the proper time.

Yep!
 "Some lips are made to kiss."
 "And some are made over afterward."

A Quick Worker
 "Has the son you sent away to college got his degree yet?"

"I should say so. Why, he wrote last week that the faculty had called him in and given him the third degree. That boy's ambitious!"

The Very Man!
 It seems that when Jonah took ship to go down to Nineveh, the crew was short-handed.
 "Who's going to steer the ship?" yelled someone.
 "Let Pontius Pilate," answered Jonah, who had recognized him aboard.

Moderation
 A sailor's life is the life for me!
 What joy to go to sea and see
 What may be seen, and there dismay
 The ones who claim all gobs too gay.
 I'd like (I'm not the wilder sort)
 A girl in every other port.

With the Dishes in the Sink
 Governess—"Now Abraham and Sarah had been married for a very long time, and they were waiting for—what do you think?"
 Pupil—"I know—a house maid."

Resignation
 Customer—"Have you the same razor you used on me yesterday?"
 Barber—"Yes, sir, the same identical one."
 Customer—"Then give me gas."

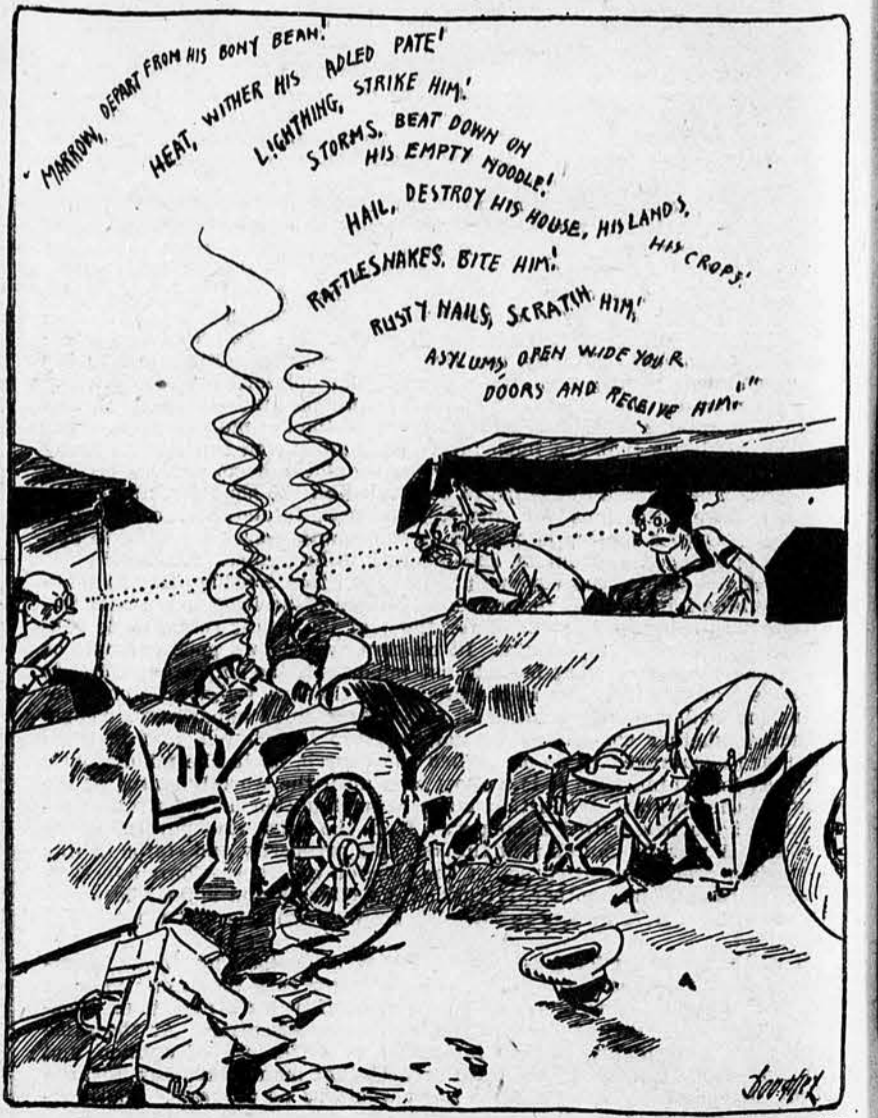
What Price Glory?
 NAVY BEAUS 50C
 —From a grocery ad in a Texas paper.

Ruthlessly
 Ruth and Johnny, side by side,
 Went out for an auto ride;
 They hit a bump, Ruth hit a tree,
 And John kept going, Ruthlessly.

An Amphibian
 After taking on water and a brief walk about the city the boat is scheduled to depart.—Florida paper.

A Test for Go-Getters
 A successful monopolist is a man who gets an elbow on each arm of his theater chair.

A Sure Cure
 Blend Coffee, 45c. If you drink this you will never drink any more coffee.—Ad in a Moravia (N. Y.) paper.



—From the Cleveland Plain-Dealer
 An Epic of Unspoken Eloquence



Our FARMERS MARKET Place

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

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

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

TABLE OF RATES

Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10	\$1.00	\$3.20	26	\$2.60	\$8.32
11	1.10	3.52	27	2.70	8.64
12	1.20	3.84	28	2.80	8.96
13	1.30	4.16	29	2.90	9.28
14	1.40	4.48	30	3.00	9.60
15	1.50	4.80	31	3.10	9.92
16	1.60	5.12	32	3.20	10.24
17	1.70	5.44	33	3.30	10.56
18	1.80	5.76	34	3.40	10.88
19	1.90	6.08	35	3.50	11.20
20	2.00	6.40	36	3.60	11.52
21	2.10	6.72	37	3.70	11.84
22	2.20	7.04	38	3.80	12.16
23	2.30	7.36	39	3.90	12.48
24	2.40	7.68	40	4.00	12.80
25	2.50	8.00	41	4.10	13.12

DISPLAY Headings
 Display headings are set only in the size and style of type above. If set entirely in capital letters, count 15 letters as a line. With capitals and small letters, count 22 letters as a line. The rate is \$1.50 each insertion for the display heading. One line heading only. Figure the remainder of your advertisement on regular word basis and add the cost of the heading.

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

AGENTS—SALESMEN—WANTED
 MEN WHO CAN SELL MERRY-GO-ROUNDs to school boards. See Miscellaneous, Playground Apparatus.

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

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

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

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

FEMALE HELP WANTED
 ADDRESS ENVELOPES AT HOME. EARN money addressing-mailing. Spare time. Trial supplies free. Write quick. Manager C-160, Box 5119, Kansas City, Mo.

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

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

BUILDING MATERIAL

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FOX TERRIER MALE, 5 MONTHS OLD,
 extra fine \$8.00. G. D. Willems, Inman, Kan.

SHEPHERD PUPS CHOICEST STOCK,
 natural heelers. Ralph Ely, Mullinville, Kan.

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPPIES FROM
 stock drivers. Geo. F. Parsons, Winfield, Kan.

HUNDRED HUNTING HOUNDS CHEAP.
 Supplies. Catalogue. Kaskaskennels, FWIKB, Herrick, Ills.

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

RUG WEAVING
 BEAUTIFUL RUGS CREATED FROM OLD carpet. Write for circular. Kansas City Rug Co., 1518 Virginia, Kansas City, Mo.

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

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

MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE

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

FOR BARGAINS IN FEED GRINDERS
 nearly all sizes and makes new or used; also tractors, separators, plows, steamers, sawmills, boilers and road machinery phone 373. Will Hey, Baldwin, Kan.

ATTENTION FARMERS: WE HAVE FOR
 sale almost any make of used wheel type tractors at bargain prices. Also 5 and 10 ton Horts at from \$500 to \$1,500. 15 to 20 ton Horts at from \$250 to \$600. H. W. Cardwell Company, Distributors "Caterpillar" Tractors, 300 South Wichita, Wichita, Kan.

MACHINE SHOP, FACTORY, MILL AND
 electric machinery, steam, gas and gasoline engines. Pumps, pulleys, shafting, cable, belting, corn chop mills. Freight and passenger elevators, mining and hoisting machinery; all kinds of machine work done. Slightly used machinery all kinds, bargains. Rainer Elevator Works, 112 W. 3rd, Kansas City, Mo.

WE HAVE THE FOLLOWING USED MACHINERY
 priced for quick sale; one 25-45 Oil Pull, old style, two 15-27 Case tractors, three 12-25 Waterloo Boys, three 12-20 Oil Pulls, one 9-18 Case tractor, 2 Sampson model M tractors, one 19 in. Papee ensilage cutter, good shape, 1 International 16 in. ensilage cutter, good shape, 1 International 14 in. ensilage cutter, good shape, 2 Janesville tractor plows, 1 two bottom power lift tractor disc plow, 1 Ell 14-18 tractor hay press, 1 Dana 14-18 tractor hay press, everything in Waterloo Boy tractor repairs both used and new. Green Bros., Lawrence, Kan.

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK
 PURE HARVEST QUEEN SEED WHEAT. Order now. Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

CHAMPION, EVERBEARING STRAW-
 berry plants, \$1.25-1.00. Mrs. Wm. Terrass, Alma, Kan.

CERTIFIED ALFALFA SEED 22c PER
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INCREASE THE VALUE OF YOUR HOME.
 Plant shrubbery and perennials. Write for fall price list. Twin Acres, Ottawa, Kan.

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

SEED RYE—\$1.30 BUSHEL. NEW CROP,
 fancy Alfalfa seed \$12.00 bushel, sacks free. Square Deal Seed Company, Coffeyville, Kan.

PURE CERTIFIED RED TURKEY SEED
 wheat for sale. Good quality. \$2.25 bushel or \$2.00 if not shipped. Chas. Hirt, Waterville, Kan.

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

CERTIFIED WHEAT SEED, GROWN
 from seed treated for smut; Pulcaster or Dunbar Currel. Accompany check with order two dollars per bushel, sacked, Mound Valley, Kansas. F. J. Pickett, Galena, Kan.

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Certified Blackhull Wheat

Heavy yield, high quality, stiff straw, hardy; free from smut, rye and mixtures. Two dollars per bushel sacked; one fifty by truck or wagon load bulk. Samples. Claude F. Wright, Pawnee Rock, Kan.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Poultry Advertisers: Be sure to state on your order the heading under which you want your advertisement run. We cannot be responsible for correct classification of ads containing more than one product unless the classification is stated on order.

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 ANCONA COCKERELS, SHEPPARD STOCK direct 1 1/2 to 2 pounds, \$1.00 each. Hillcrest Dairy, Burlingame, Kan.

SINGLE COMB ANCONAS TRAPNESTED
 eleven years. From Brett's "Special Pens." Baby Chix cost forty dollars per hundred April first. These cockerels at low prices, quality considered. D. H. Welch, Macksville, Kan.

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 FALL CHICKS, LEGHORNS \$8. LARGE breeds \$9. Postpaid. Ideal Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

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



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BABY CHICKS

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

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

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GIANT TYPE BUFF MINORCA COCKERELS, \$2. Mrs. McGraw, Hope, Kan.

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PLYMOUTH ROCKS

CLASSY BARRED ROCKS. MATTIE AGNES Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

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

LIVESTOCK

CATTLE

WANTED—ABOUT 10 GOOD GRADE Guernsey cows, J. T. Axtell, Newton, Kan.

SHEEP AND GOATS

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

HORSES

FISTULA HORSES CURED \$5.00. PAY when well. Chemist, Barnes, Kan.

HOGS

DUROC JERSEY MARCH BOARS, GOOD length, and bone extra good. Best breeding. G. D. Willemis, Inman, Kan.

REAL ESTATE

MISCELLANEOUS LANDS

OWN A FARM in Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington or Oregon. Crop payment or easy terms. Free literature; mention state. H. W. Byerly, 81 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minnesota.

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KANSAS

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

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

160 ACRE FARM for sale by owner. 6 miles Topeka. Good land, good water, 25 A. pasture, bal. tillable. New house, barn, garage, granary and corn crib. \$150 A. Write 1501 Polk St., Topeka, Kansas.

BARGAIN—Filling Station, 3-room house, electric lights, 20 A. 18 in corn. Fine well, windmill. On the S. 40 or U. P. H. W. 1/4 mile N. of Collyer. Possession at once. No trades. Come and see. \$4,000. Address Box 195, Collyer, Kansas.

ILLINOIS MAN owns 7,000 acres choice land in Wheat and Corn belt of Eastern Colorado and Western Kansas. 2,000 acres broke. I want 2 or 3 farmers to help farm my land and will let each one select a farm and let the crops pay for it. Write C. E. Mitchem, Owner, Harvard, Illinois.

FOR SALE—Ideal dairy or stock farm consisting of 100 A. first bottom cult. land and 362 A. of good blue stem pasture. Improvements consist of fine 8-rm. stone house, 2 barns and numerous outbuildings. Located 3 mi. south of Manhattan, population 10,000 seat of Kansas State Agricultural College with 500 students. Price \$29,000. Undersigned will require only \$5,000 cash and will carry purchaser with good farming references for balance at 6% interest. Wonderful opportunity to own your own farm and educate your children. No trades. Chauncey Dewey, Brewster, Kansas.

CALIFORNIA

BEAUTIFUL FARM OF 20 ACRES WITH 14 acres Prime Alfalfa, 2 acres of Peaches, 4 acres of Grapes, all in A-1 condition; small barn, good well, no house. Fine Domestic Water. Abundance of irrigation water at all times. This farm is 1 1/2 miles from San Joaquin, a modern town of 300; 29 miles west of Fresno, in Fresno county. Good schools, churches, creamery and all modern conveniences. On S. P. Railroad and highway. Price \$6,000, \$1,200 cash, balance over 10 equal payments at 6%. No Trades. Herman Janss, 219 H. W. Hellman Bldg., Dept. 1107, Los Angeles, Calif.

COLORADO

320 A. IMPROVED Colorado ranch \$960; 40 A. \$160; 80 A. \$320; 165 A. \$660. R. Brown, Florence, Colorado.

160 A. RANCH—situated on two auto roads, all fenced, 5 room log cabin, chicken house, cellar, barn, water right, trout stream, soil for lettuce, alfalfa or grains. Cash \$2800. For further information write Box 164, Kremmling, Colo.

FLORIDA

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

GEORGIA

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

MISSOURI

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

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

NEBRASKA

CENTRAL NEBRASKA Improved Cattle Ranch 3560 acres. \$7.50 per A. Terms. F. R. Cline, 1759 Stout St., Denver, Colo.

OKLAHOMA

160 ACRE FARM 4 miles town, 110 in cultivation. 4-room house, bearing orchard, pure water. Price \$3200. Time on \$2,000. List and illustrated map free. Perry DeFord, Watonga, Okla.

OKLAHOMA FARMS "Oklahoma, an Indian name meaning 'The Land of the Fair Gods', entirely settled by people without homes April 22nd, 1889. Some of the most fertile lands in the world may be owned by the rent you are paying. Own your home. Occupy it while you pay for it. Write for descriptive booklet of good farms—with terms. I. C. Brown, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Farmers National Bank Building.

REAL ESTATE

TEXAS

280 ACRES GOOD LAND, 9 room residence, renter house, etc. at \$35. On highway. J. F. Lade, Frankston, Anderson Co., Texas.

WASHINGTON

PACIFIC NORTHWEST equipped ranches: farms, orchards—Cash; terms: trades. Free lists. M. Friddy, College Sta., Pullman, Wash.

WISCONSIN

FOR SALE—Fine 906 acre timberland with white pine and other hardwood timber. All in a square. All fenced with steel posts. A fine summer resort on account of the streams and scenery. Otto Mesenbring, Clayton, Wis.

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

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

FOR SALE OR LEASE

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

REAL ESTATE WANTED

FARMS WANTED from owners, with or without crops, immediate or fall delivery. Describe. E. Gross, North Topeka, Kan.

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

Speaking of French Debts!

From the Chicago Tribune: A historian has said that the collection of a state debt is one of the thankless jobs in international affairs, and one that the debtor nation will resent most. He was commenting on another French debt arising out of the spoliation claims of the United States. America was hit on all sides in the Napoleonic wars by French edicts and by the British orders in council. We went to war with England about it, but only claimed damages from France for shipping destroyed or seized and citizens mistreated. Likewise lately we went to war with Germany and protested to Great Britain. It probably is good not to take on too many wars at once.

From the peace in 1815 until Jackson's first term in 1828 nothing had been done with the damage claims. The French said they recognized them, but no one was getting any money out of them. Jackson was a man of action, and he referred to the matter in a message, and with vigor. The French government under Charles X. was offended, and it was intimated that Jackson would make some apologies before he got a sou. He thought he had been diplomatic. All he said was that it was an insult to France to think she was dodging her debts. Charles X. was washed out in a revolution, and Louis Philippe got the crown.

Louis was interested in America. He had visited here and had penetrated to the frontier. He liked the frontiersmen, and the wilderness, and he liked Jackson. He told the American minister that the debt could be settled. It was. It was negotiated at 5 million dollars, to be paid in five annual installments. The French chamber of deputies ratified the agreement in 1831, the American Congress the following year. The first installment was due in March, 1833. On the day due the American Treasury Department drew a draft on the French finance minister for 1 million dollars, presumably plus interest, and cashed it thru the Bank of the United States. The bank sold the draft in England, and the English buyers presented it for payment. It couldn't be paid. The French parliament hadn't made any appropriation for it.

Jackson was mad. He already had appointed a commission to divide up the money to the claimants. He was mad at the United States Bank for its part in the affair—it was easy for him to be mad at the bank—and he was mad at the French for dishonoring the draft. Louis said it had been a mistake, and that parliament would correct it the following year. But it didn't. It refused by five majority to make the appropriation.

Jackson then wanted action and he got it. Louis had suggested to the American minister that if the President would take a firm tone parliament would be responsive. What was a firm tone in French diplomacy would not have been recognized as a whisper in Tennessee. Jackson wrote a message in which he said that when a nation would not pay its debts reprisals were in order, and he asked for a law permitting him to seize the property of French citizens until he had collected what was due.

The American minister's confidential dispatch telling Jackson that Louis wanted a little fire built under parliament was printed in the United States. The French one day got papers containing Jackson's demand for reprisals, and the next got papers containing the communication showing that the king had egged Jackson on. Times at the best were unsettled in Paris. This was a storm.

The French demanded an apology, altho Louis, even in danger, kept his good nature and only smiled at the Tennessee fashion in which Jackson had taken his hint. The French fleet prepared for sea in war condition. The American minister was told his passports were at his disposal. He decided to sit tight. He then had word from Jackson telling him to demand them. It was announced in Paris that all diplomatic relations with the United States had been broken off.

of the Government to attempt reprisals. Jackson stood pat. Let 'em come. He had been advised by his cabinet not to send that threatening message to Congress, but he had said: "Gentlemen, it's going to be done. I know them French. They won't pay unless you make them."

There was expectation of war, but the British stepped in with the suggestion that a friendly mediator might adjust things. The governments were rapidly cooling off and accepted the suggestion. The Americans got their money, but it was shown that the collection of a state debt was then, as it is now in the case of one not quite so stale, vexatious.

Louis only laughed. He sent a court painter over to paint Jackson's portrait for the palace. Maybe some day the French will send a painter over to paint a portrait of Coolidge for the hall of the chamber of deputies and, again, maybe not.

Might Recognize Russia?

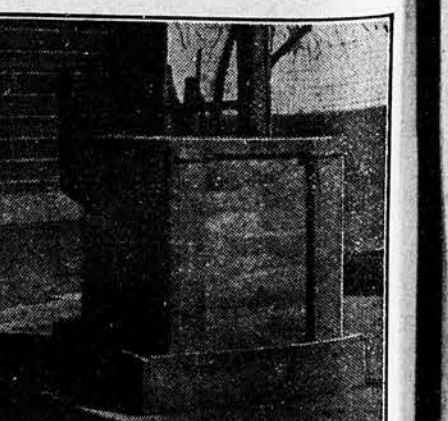
American recognition of Russia's government is brought nearer by the soviet's willingness to acknowledge the Kerensky debt, which represents the greater part of all American claims. These all told are said to aggregate 385 million dollars, but the Kerensky loans are the only ones that the United States is officially concerned with. Private claims the soviet is reported to be willing to consider individually, on their merits.

In a dispatch to the Chicago News from Moscow its Russian correspondent states that Russia is confident she can adjust private claims of Americans to the satisfaction of this country, the largest of these claims being those of the Singer Sewing Machine Company, International Harvester Company, National City Bank of New York and several American life insurance companies. "Any time these claimants wish individually to discuss their claims," says the News correspondent, "the soviet government will be willing to hear them and permit them to recover their properties and resume operations in Russia in accordance with the present law."

Restoration of diplomatic relations between the United States and Russia is expected to have favorable results upon American trade with Russia, but it also will end many embarrassments that arise between two nations of 150 and 120 million population respectively. Among these are legal questions affecting deposits of millions of dollars in American banks made originally by concerns in Russia that afterward were either dissolved or taken over, as well as by organizations and persons whose title to the deposits for one cause or another is in dispute. Where suits have been brought in American courts for recovery of these deposits, the banks have resisted payment, fearing they may be compelled to pay twice, and courts have rendered conflicting judgments. Such disputes are not of great international importance, but they are immensely important to some persons.

Home-Made Self-Feeder

This self-feeder on the farm of Allen Detwiler, Smith county, shows that no great expense need be entailed in preparing to feed dry mash to



poultry. It is made out of a box in which a new cream separator had been shipped. The top was hinged on for convenience in filling.

France ought to advertise for the Boston lawyer who saved Hungary's finances and refused to take any money for the job.

The Kitchener Myth

English papers, particularly in their contributors' columns, are still agitated over the mystery of Kitchener, notwithstanding the government's superhuman efforts to still the clamor. Superhuman seems the right term, since myths persist in spite of what intelligence does to discredit them.

A New York World special correspondent in London reports what the people are saying. If the coffin (to the credit of all the correspondents it is coffin and not casket) was empty, then "the man on the street is asking why did Spillsbury's examination take 45 minutes, as reported, if there was nothing to examine?"

What appears to be the truth of the Kitchener myth is that it makes a strong appeal to popular fancy, and no efforts of officials will be permitted to stamp it out. Official action, official red tape and secrecy are suspected on general principles and by tradition always and everywhere, and the Kitchener inquiry is no exception.

Is Your Wheat Smutty?

Comparative figures exhibited by the Kansas Grain Inspection Department in its car on the Wheat Festival Train indicate the inroads which smut is making on wheat farmers' returns. Of 66,766 carlots received at Kansas City during the year ended July 1, 1925, 15 per cent graded smutty. The total cash loss, due to lower grading and dockage, was \$700,000.

Much of this loss was borne by farmers who produced clean wheat, because of the habit local elevators have of paying a flat price. The loss was passed back to the local buyers when they sent the wheat to market. Their only recourse, therefore, was in buying clean wheat too low. Growers of smutty wheat stood an additional loss in the lowered yield. The smut situation is such that it is unsafe over a large portion of the state to plant untreated seed this fall.

You can't tell. Maybe a fish goes home and lies about the size of the bait he stole.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

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

Mr. and Mrs. Homer Rule of Ottawa are happy over the recent arrival of a baby boy. He has been christened Homer Thomas.

P. W. Enns, located just outside of Newton, has bred Holsteins for fourteen years, starting with two registered cows and using the best bulls obtainable. He has kept a fine set of records and knows exactly what each cow does in the way of production. He will make a dispersion sale on the farm Nov. 12th.

On his fine farm near Lebo, Kan., C. W. Calvert has been breeding registered Hereford cattle for over twenty years. He started with Anxiety bred cattle and has used several Gudgeon & Simpson bred bulls.

He now has a herd of about forty breeding cows headed by a son of Don Paladin. Mr. Calvert predicts a very much increased demand for good cattle in the near future.

S. M. Knox, Shorthorn cattle, Shropshire sheep and Poland China hog breeder of Humboldt, ran a card on bred gilts recently and reports a big inquiry. Mr. Knox is making all of the good Southeast Kansas fairs with representatives from his herds. He has already made several of the best Missouri fairs and won his share of the prizes.

One of the oldest and strongest Red Polled cattle herds in Kansas is the Coburn herd, owned and managed by Maheon Groemiller at Pomona. This herd was dispersed with the exception of a few cows in 1915 and since that time \$10,000 worth of cattle have been sold and the herd now numbers over 125 head. Mr. Groemiller has lived at his present location all his life and recalls that fact that fifty-three years ago on the 26th the grasshoppers came to Franklin county and destroyed the crops. Mr. Groemiller's father and F. D. Coburn split ralls together on Col. True's farm in the sixties.

L. E. McCulley of Pomona is one of the successful Duroc breeders of Eastern Kansas. Mr. McCulley formerly lived in Missouri and was engaged in breeding and showing registered Percheron horses. Now he has a nice one hundred acre farm and with energy and intelligence, is equipping it for the raising of good Durocs. He is making a success of the business and has a fine lot of spring pigs and older hogs on hand at this time. He plans to raise about one hundred pigs annually and sell sixty per cent for breeding purposes. His present herd boar, Radio Scissors is a son of Sunny Scissors.

C. A. Branch, secretary of the Kansas State Holstein Breeders Association sounds a note of alarm in urging farmers and breeders of the state to keep their cows. In many parts of the state, says Mr. Branch, the cows have been shipped out by the hundred. In some places perhaps this was necessary because of the drought and water shortage, but now that the fall rains have come, there will be plenty of late pasture and cows will be very high later on. Mr. Branch lives near Marion where crops were short, but he paid out several hundred dollars for corn and fodder and filled his silos and will give his cattle every care just as he always does.

Down around Mulvane, Kan., lives the finest bunch of Holstein breeders to be seen in any part of this or any other Middle Western state. For many years this has been the center of Holstein activity. Governor Stubbs formerly owned and operated a big Holstein plant there. The Mulvane breeders are very much like all other breeders of purebred livestock, they have their ups and downs and periods of discouragement, but they are good co-operators and when one gets the blues the others gather around like football players and cheer him up. Just now they are filling their big silos, sowing rye for fall pasture and going ahead like real fellows, which they are.

Type in hogs seems to change just as does fashion in women's clothes. I can remember when the demand was for a hog that matured at about four hundred pounds. Then came the big type hogs and later what is referred to as the extreme type. The extreme type is very tall with a lot of daylight under them. S. D. Shaw, Duroc breeder of Williamsburg, Kan., says the tall, deep bodied hog is the best. In his present herd boar, Golden Rainbow 1st, he has a seven hundred pound yearling with all the feeding quality of a small hog and with plenty of height but with a deep side. Gilts of a little more rangy type are being mated to this boar and in this way Mr. Shaw hopes to maintain a well balanced Duroc. He will hold a sale on the farm October 4th.

Crop conditions in Colorado are good and in fact better than they have been in years. Students from 20 states will compete at the American Royal stock show at Kansas City, Nov. 13 to 20, for premiums totaling \$65,000. H. H. Hoffman, Abilene, sells registered Ayrshires at that place, Oct. 28. The Hoffman herd is one of the pioneer herds of Kansas and this offering will be one of real merit. The C. G. Cochran Estate sale of registered Shorthorns at Princeton, Kan., Sept. 8 is one of the largest offerings ever made in the state. There will be nearly 200 head of registered cattle in the sale. The Norton county fair held at Norton the week of Aug. 10 was very much of a success and Mr. Gleason of Norton says it was the best stock show ever held at Norton and the Norton county fair has been a going concern for a good many years. Frank Walz & Son, Hays, breeds registered Ayrshire cattle and their herd numbers over 100 head at the present time. They were good buyers at the John Linn & Sons dispersal sale at Manhattan last winter. W. S. Dowell & Son of Richmond have one of the leading herds of registered Shorthorns to be found in Kansas. Foundation stock for this herd was bought from the leading breeders everywhere. The herd now numbers about 75 head. The senior herd

LIVESTOCK NEWS

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



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SOLD OUT ENTIRE SURPLUS

The results we obtained from our advertising in the Duroc section in Kansas Farmer, were perfectly satisfactory. We have sold out our entire surplus. The advertising has paid well and, in fact, I do not know how we could have built up our business without it.—Stants Bros., Abilene, Ks.

bull, Bessie's Dale, was bred at the Kansas Agricultural College and his dam was a register of merit. Bessie cow, Dowell & Son devote all of their time in raising feed and caring for the cattle. They are well cared for every month of the year.

Corn in Northern Kansas is badly damaged by dry weather. It is going to be some corn in South Kansas and an abundance of feed. Missouri and Iowa have good corn and North Kansas will likely show up with a good yield.

Last week I visited Mr. D. S. Sheard, Esbon, a Jewell county breeder of Red Shorthorns. Because of the scarcity of feed in his locality Mr. Sheard wants to sell some of his cattle and is undecided as to whether he should make a public sale or sell them at private sale.

The C. G. Cochran Estate sale of registered Herefords at their ranch near Hays, Oct. 18, 19 and 20, is attracting attention everywhere. Herefords they are selling. There will be 1800 lots in the sale and all will sell as it is a dispersal sale.

P. J. Dean, Hays, breeds Herefords and has sold during the last 14 months, \$17,000 worth of registered cattle. He has around 500 head at the present time. He has had a good demand for bulls of serviceable ages and at the present time has no bulls old enough for sale.

Chas. Morrison, Phillipsburg, known all over the country as a successful farmer and breeder of registered Red Polled cattle died at his home in Phillipsburg, about the middle of May. He was survived by his wife and two sons and a daughter. The herd of Red Polleds and the farm are in the hands of his eldest son.

S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, is at the North Central Kansas Free Fair this week with his Shorthorns and will go from there to the Nebraska State Fair at Lincoln, Neb., and from there to Topeka and Hutchinson. The date of Mr. Amcoats' annual sale is Oct. 20, the day before Tomson Bros. sell at Wakarusa.

C. E. Aubel, secretary of the Kansas Shorthorn breeders association has written me that the association will co-operate with the American Shorthorn breeders association in putting on a public sale of Shorthorns at the National livestock show, Wichita, Nov. 1 and that anyone interested should write him, care of the animal husbandry department, Manhattan.

Beardwell & Feeney, Wakeney, are breeders and exhibitors of registered Berkshires and will have an exhibit at the Free Fair at Topeka this month as well as at other leading shows. They have bred Berks for over 30 years and started by crossing Berkshire boars on Poland China sows. During the past several years they have bred registered Berkshires exclusively.

Public Sales of Livestock

Jersey Cattle Oct. 19—Geo. E. Mather, Corning, Kan. Holstein Cattle Nov. 8—Ira Romig & Sons, Topeka, Kan. Nov. 12—P. W. Enns, Newton, Kan.

Ayrshire Cattle Oct. 28—H. H. Hoffman, Abilene, Kan. Shorthorn Cattle Sept. 8—C. G. Cochran Estate, Princeton, Kan.

Sept. 29—Dowell & Son, Richmond, Kan. Oct. 9—E. C. Smith & Son, Pleasanton, Kan. Oct. 19—Tomson Bros., Wakarusa and Dover, Kan. Oct. 20—S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan. Nov. 5—Allen Co. Shorthorn Breeders, Humboldt, Kan. Nov. 11—A. C. Shallenberger, Alma, Neb. Sale at Omaha, Neb.

Hereford Cattle Oct. 16—Rodger Williams, Lawrence, Kan. Oct. 18, 19, 20—C. G. Cochran & Sons, Hays, Kan. Nov. 13—W. I. Bowman, Council Grove, Kan.

Duroc Hogs Oct. 4—S. D. Shaw, Williamsburg, Kan. Oct. 9—E. C. Smith & Son, Pleasanton, Kan. Oct. 15—H. W. Flook, Stanley, Kan. Oct. 13—W. A. Gladfelter, Emporia, Kan. Oct. 15—M. R. Peterson, Troy, Kan. Oct. 20—N. H. Angle & Son, Courtland, Kan. Oct. 21—C. C. McCandless, St. John, Kan. Oct. 21—Earl Means, Everest, Kan. Oct. 23—L. E. McCulley and others, Ottawa, Kan.

Oct. 27—C. G. Clark, Overbrook, Kan. Dec. 15—E. G. Hoover, Wichita, Kan. Jan. 19—L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, Kan. Feb. 2—W. H. Hilbert, Corning, Kan.

Poland China Hogs Sept. 6—F. H. Bock, Wichita, Kan. Oct. 6—C. E. Hoglund & Sons, McPherson, Kan.

Oct. 12—John D. Henry, Lecompton, Kan. Oct. 19—H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, Kan. Feb. 15—H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, Kan.

Spotted Poland China Hogs Feb. 3—Lynch Bros., Jamestown, Kan.

DUROC HOGS

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

SHEPHERD'S DUROCS

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

BRED SOWS AND GILTS

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

AUCTIONEERS

E. E. Hall, Bayard, Ks. Pure bred live stock and farm sales auctioneer

SHORTHORN CATTLE

C. G. Cochran Estate Shorthorns

In Absolute Dispersion, at the J. O. Southard Farm, 3 miles east and 1 mile south of Princeton, Kan., Wed., Sept. 8

180 Head—100 Cows—80 Calves and Yearlings. The Tops from this noted herd. The production of DUAL PURPOSE cattle has been the object of this breeding establishment for the last 23 years. Only the best herd bulls having been in use during that period. All cows are bred to and calves at foot are by SNI-A-BAR SILVER STAR, VILLAGE STANDARD AND VILLAGE STAMP. These cattle are in good breeding condition, being on fine blue grass pasture for the last 30 days. They will positively sell regardless of price, come and take advantage of this opportunity. For particulars address:

J. O. SOUTHARD, Sales Manager, Princeton, Kansas Auctioneers—Reppert, Rule and Southard.

Herd Bull Prospects!



from good producing cows and sired by Supreme Commander—Masterkey and our STOCK BULLS Marshals Sort by Village Marshal, Oakdale Baron by Cumberland Matadore. The Elm Dale Stock Farm A. E. Johnson, Owner Greensburg, Kansas

Shorthorn Herd For Sale

An account of drought must sell my 30 head of Registered Shorthorns. Dirt cheap for quick sale. J. A. SCHNABEL, CLAYTON, KANSAS.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

HOMESTEAD BREEDING

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

HIGH GRADE HOLSTEIN SPRINGERS

For sale 50 high grade springers from 2 to 6 years old. Well marked, sound and heavy producers. T. B. test. ED SHEETS, R. 8, Phone 160N5, Topeka, Kan.

COWLES HOLSTEINS

Baby bull for sale, also choice young cows and heifers. Some will freshen soon. H. B. COWLES, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Reg. Holstein Bulls

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

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

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

POLLED SHORTHORNS

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

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

MILKING SHORTHORNS

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

JERSEY CATTLE

DISPERSAL SALE

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

YOUNG JERSEY BULLS

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

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

Ellen Dale and Walnut Grove Breeding Farms

2 1/2 miles southeast of Altoona on Capitol H. H.

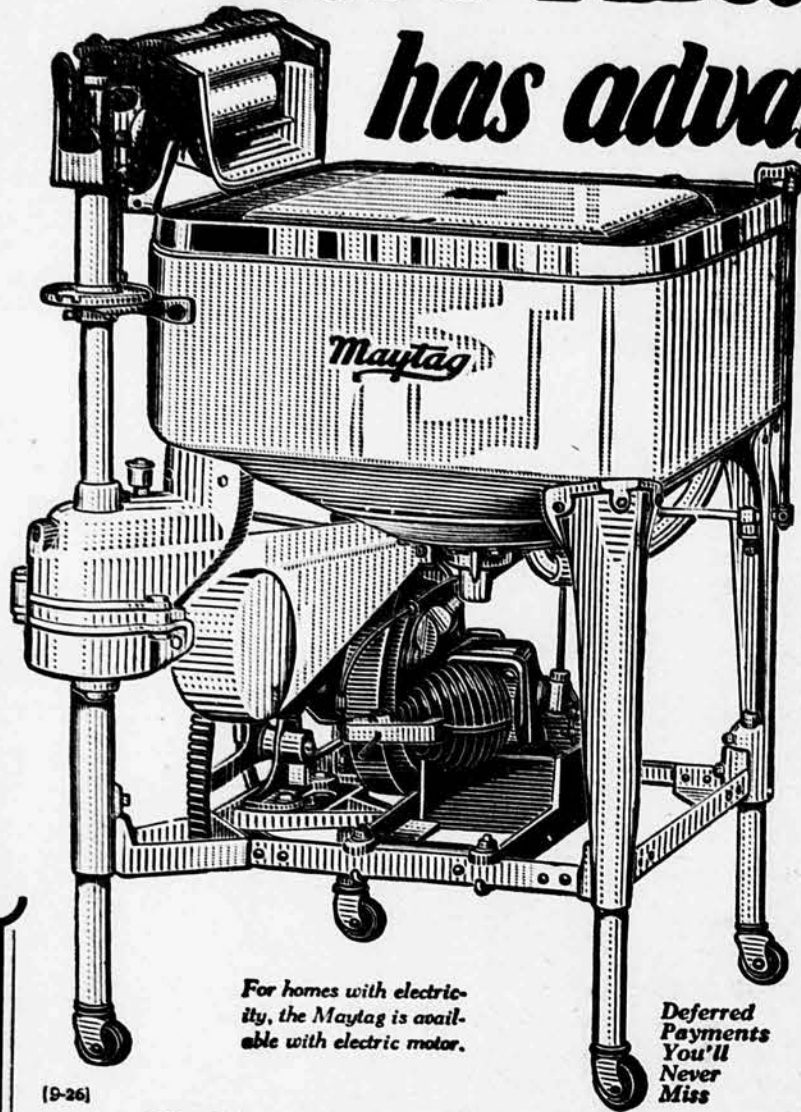
Offers spring boars and gilts sired by Jack O'Boy 122717. He was sired by Jack O'Diamonds, world's grand Champion. Also will sell a few tried sows. The pigs are the easy feeding, big type with size and quality. Hogs guaranteed or no trade. Describe what you want. R. C. WATSON & SONS, Altoona, Kan.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

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

This Cast Aluminum TUB

has advantages possessed by no other WASHER



For homes with electricity, the Maytag is available with electric motor.

Deferred Payments You'll Never Miss

THE Maytag Tub is "machinery free"—all washing space—holds four gallons more than other tubs, and, being heavy cast-aluminum, it keeps the water hot for an entire washing. It will not rust, split, shrink, swell nor corrode. It cleans itself in 30 seconds and empties itself.

Because of the scientific shape of this Cast-Aluminum Tub, and the marvelous Gyrafoam principle, the Maytag washes twice as fast as other washers, and washes cleaner—a big tubful in 3 to 7 minutes. Grimy work-clothes, and greasy overalls are washed perfectly clean without hand-rubbing, yet the daintiest garments are washed with hand carefulness.

Runs With Gasoline or Electricity

For farm homes without electricity, the Maytag is equipped with in-built gasoline engine—the Maytag Multi-Motor. This compact, simple, powerful, smooth-running little gasoline engine starts with a turn of the foot lever and does a big farm washing on a few cents worth of gasoline.

FREE TRIAL for a Whole Week's Wash

The Maytag is sold by washing, not talking. It has won world leadership by selling itself through trial demonstrations in the home.

PHONE OR WRITE any dealer listed below. Without obligation, get a Maytag to try on your biggest washing. If it doesn't sell itself, don't keep it.

THE MAYTAG COMPANY, Newton, Iowa
SOUTHWESTERN BRANCH: 1304 W. 12th Street, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Call one of the authorized Maytag dealers listed below:

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| Agra... H. M. Underwood & Son | Ellsworth... T. G. O'Donnell | Independence... The Maytag Sales Agency | Mankato... R. Hanna & Son | Ransom... Charley Thomas |
| Alexander... I. A. Grumbein | Elmo... Guthal Brothers | Inman... Inman Hdw. Co. | Maple Hill... H. G. McPherson | Reading... Reading Hdw. Co. |
| Alma... Alma Light & Power Co. | Emporia... The McCarthy Hdw. Co. | Iola... Iola Maytag Co. | Marion, S.W... Williamson Fur. Co. | Rexford... Knudson Bros. Hdw. Co. |
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Maytag

Aluminum Washer

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- Springfield... Jett Hdw. & Lbr. Co.
- Sterling... The Maytag Shop
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