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KANSAS FARMER

AND
MAIL & BREEZE

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This message
is for those
who love their
engines

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How do you know if an oil is good?

ONLY when you know the facts about an oil can you tell if it is good or bad for your car.

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Good Stands in Corn Fields

So Far the Crop Has "Got Away" to a Mighty Fine Start

BY HARLEY HATCH

HE few or no complaints of poor stands of corn this spring; the weather has been such that with good seed—and every farmer had that this year—a good stand was almost assured. It has been cool most of the time until recently but cool weather such as we had does not rot corn in the ground. I see few or no fields of checked corn; if it is planted on plowed ground it is drilled, and in most instances furrow openers have been used. Probably 60 per cent of the corn has been listed, and the weather has been favorable for it as we have had no long-continued rains to fill the furrows with water. In fact, I note that a number of fields contain two stands, the stalks averaging about 1 foot apart. Such corn looks nice until about July 15; then if dry weather sets in—as two to one it will—the owner will begin to wish he had about half the stalks cut out. What I consider a good stand of drilled corn, either listed or top planted, is a stalk every 18 inches. Some cattlemen plant their corn thick purposely; they cut it up and feed it corn and all. This makes excellent feed, and to my way of thinking beats sowing cane or kafir broadcast.

Average Yield of Wheat

Both barley and wheat are heading, and if present appearances go for anything we will have to harvest the barley before we do the wheat. The outlook on this farm is for an average crop of wheat. The barley looks very much better than it did two weeks ago; we thought then that chinch bugs were eating it up, as it turned a yellow color. Investigation disclosed plenty of bugs but not enough to cause much damage. We then concluded that the frosts and cold weather had caused the poor color, especially as it showed the most yellow on the moist ground along the creek. Chinch bugs do not like wet ground as a rule. We wanted some good early feed for our pigs this summer so, in slang phrase, we "took a shot" at the barley, altho we knew that of all grains barley was most liked by bugs. Our barley today has a good start of old bugs in it, while right beside it the oats have none. If the bugs increase here this summer we shall cut out the barley next year, for there is no use to try to raise it here when bugs are plentiful.

\$1 a Day for a Spreader?

A friend writes from Hillsboro asking what would be a fair charge for the use of a new manure spreader with a straw spreading attachment. He also has a new stalk cutter and asks what should be charged an acre for its use. It is difficult to set an equitable price on such things; what damage or wear there will be on the tools depends largely on the user. The spreader which we discarded last year was 18 years old, so we have had some experience with spreaders, and I can say that if I could get the use of one when I wanted it I would much rather pay \$1 a day for it than to own one, especially at present prices. However, I think \$1 a day is about the usual charge for a spreader here, and the man who pays it tries his best to get value received. For our 2-row stalk cutter we have been charging this spring \$1 for every 15 acres cut. Whether this is a fair charge I don't know, but those who paid it made no complaint. All these farm machines now cost so much money that the yearly interest on their value at 6 per cent amounts to no small sum. Fortunately, the assessors do not usually list used farm machinery at a high rate, or the "overhead" would be still greater.

Too Much Poor Fiction

A friend at Piedmont writes regarding traveling libraries and those usually found in the towns. He complains that they consist mostly of poor fiction; in this he is largely correct. There is a flood of fiction being poured out now, and most of it is poor

and scarcely survives the year. But the libraries have to supply what the public calls for and that, in nine instances in 10, is fiction. I am not fond of poor fiction, but it is often the case that a reader who starts out with trash will in time work up to something worth while. The Kansas State Traveling Library contains many volumes of good biographies, travel and history, and if in ordering such a library you will specify the class of reading desired the librarian will do her best to fill the bill. The reason so much fiction is sent is because that is what is called for. People, as a rule, would much rather be amused than instructed, and so do not care for books that make them think. It would be better to read good books, but if they will not I would not care to take from them anything which may help to pass away their idle time; it is better to be at home reading poor fiction than to be out on the road scooting from place to place, burning up high priced gasoline.

7 Pigs to the Sow

Our young sows this spring have so far saved an average of almost seven pigs to the sow. The eight sows have at this time 54 pigs, which leads us to think that we may have a light corn crop this year. You know it is an old saying among farmers that a lot of pigs saved in the spring means a poor corn crop the next fall; I suppose that saying arises from a belief in the general perversity of things. These young sows had the run of a small field of wheat all winter; they were fed two ears of corn each three times a day all winter and in addition had some milk and slop twice a day, and at noon were given ½ pound of tankage each. They now have the run of the wheat, which is heading—what is left of it—and in addition have 2 acres of alfalfa on which to pasture. They are getting about all the corn they will eat; they still get their noon feed of tankage and are getting more milk than they did in the winter. If we can raise 50 of these pigs it will give us the number we used to figure on in pre-war days when raising hogs was a safer business than it has been in the last five years.

Gasoline Still Sells Well

Between 200,000 and 240,000 gallons of gasoline were sold in May in Arkansas City. From that amount the gasoline tax going to the state for road purposes will total from \$4,000 to \$4,800 for the month, an average of from \$133 to \$160 a day.

One station selling 30,000 gallons a month will turn in a revenue of \$600. The increased price of gasoline has made no difference in the amount of gasoline sold, according to dealers. Four new stations have opened within the last month.

"People buy gasoline when they hardly know where their next meal is coming from," said one station manager. "They drive up and buy 1 gallon, (the average motorist asks for 10) when they positively are giving practically their last cent for it."

One filling station owner believes that if gasoline went up to \$1 a gallon, a surprising proportion of cars would continue to be driven.

"People hold to their cars when it is difficult to scrape up a picnic lunch to carry along on the trip."

Prosperity Straws

Postal receipts in 50 representative industrial cities, Postmaster General New announces, increased 12 per cent over 1924 in April, and an average of about 5 per cent in the preceding three months. Automobile production in the United States for April broke all records. There is dislocation of industry resulting in unemployment here and there, but every barometer of business points to prosperity. These be hard times only for the calamity howler.

The Regeneration of Four Corners

By **James Francis Case**

Here's a Serial With Punch

THE Regeneration of Four Corners is the most constructive story we have printed for a long time. It tells of the adventures of James March in the upbuilding of a rural community into which, by chance, he had drifted. Thru it, runs one of the most delightful love stories you have ever read. Readers will remember the author; Mr. Case's Tom of Peace Valley was printed as a serial about a year ago, and it has since been reprinted in book form by one of America's great book publishing houses, the J. B. Lippincott Company of Philadelphia.

If you start the story this week you'll come to love James March as the weeks go by, and to wonder more and more about from whence he came, and especially as to what part, if any, he had played in the Great War. And you will gain inspiration from the way he labored in the community to which fate had led him, and an admiration for his championship of the eternal right.

GRAY was the day with a biting March wind. Travel-stained was the wayfarer, showing more than the grime of mud as he picked his way along a road apparently bottomless. No other moving thing except a slow-flapping crow as solitary as the traveler broke the monotony of mud and sere brown fields. Spring was late in its arrival at Four Corners, and disgruntled farmers as they viewed impassable roads and sodden fields spent their days in lamentation, their evenings in bitter reflection on the hard lot of agriculture, and their nights in troubled slumber, to awaken to the somberness of yesterday. Little of cheer and less of optimism, Four Corners exhibited no welcome signpost. Rather it asked but to be left alone.

The Community Boss

Imposing was the farm home of Jacob Kennedy, dominating the other farmsteads clustered along the road. Prosperity radiated from its windows from the twin barns which housed many blooded animals, from the miles of taut wire fence which sang in the biting wind. It was here that the wayfarer stopped to rid mud-caked shoes of their heavy load, and with dragging feet to approach the front doorstep. But before a hand could be put forth to knock, the door opened, and Old Jacob stood framed within. Strong and virile for all of his sixty years, a towering figure, the harsh, "Well, what is it?" was not encouraging. But out of tired eyes the stranger met his gaze fearlessly. "Work, sir, and a bite to eat. Then if you have it, a steady job."

Outside stepped Jacob Kennedy and spat contemptuously. "Bum," said he as he grasped a ragged sleeve, "on your way before I set the dogs on you."

There was no flinching altho the intruder swayed in that cruel clasp. "You are mistaken, sir. I am no tramp, merely one seeking employment."

"Ha! An eddicated fool," and old Jacob sent the stranger reeling. For a moment he swayed to fall forward and strike upon the concrete step as a cry rang out, and a young woman bent over the still and prostrate figure.

"Oh, father, you have killed him!" With the corner of her apron the girl wiped a trickle of blood from the white brow as she besought her father to help carry the stranger in. Frightened, but unrelenting, Old Jacob muttered, "You can't kill a bum that easy," then as brown eyes opened, "I told you so, girl. He's only shamming. On your way!"

There was quiet scorn in the eyes of the seeming mendicant as with the girl's help he staggered to his feet. "Thank you, miss. I shall go now. But as for you," and he turned to the glowering farmer, "I shall hope to know you better and to pay in full."

"Ha! A threat!" Again Old Jacob towered over his antagonist, but at the restraining touch of his daughter's hand turned and went indoors as the shabby visitor slowly plodded down the walk. At the gate he turned and with clenched fist muttered, "An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth." So says the Book in which I once trusted. Then with a bitter laugh he took the road again.

A Widow's Prayer

Squat and brown was the little house which Elinor Jennings and her crippled son Tom called home. Fertile were the acres but pitiful in comparison of numbers with those of Jacob Kennedy, which crowded close to the Jennings line fence. For years misfortune had dogged the footsteps of Elinor Jennings, to reach the climax when Tom senior had succumbed to typhoid fever. But with her widow's weeds still upon her Mrs. Jennings awoke every morning to feel answered in her heart the petition, "Lord, give me strength to carry on." Nor did Young Tom lack her brave spirit, altho nature had doomed him to journey thru life with one shrunken limb. For the hundredth time they had discussed the possibilities of farming the home tract, to end up against the stone wall of impossibility.

refinement. Then when, with a sigh of satisfaction, the stranger stood and with a laugh that rang sincere and boyish demanded, "Show me the work, now, for I feel like a new man," the hostess had the good sense to comply.

"Get him the saw and axe, Tom," she instructed, "and show him the woodpile. See that he doesn't over-pay." But it was hours later when the two came back, chatting like old friends. Mother Jennings marveled, for due to his infirmity, Tom was shy with strangers. More proof that here was a gentleman.

"Mother," Tom broke out as he hobbled into the kitchen followed by the stranger, "Mr. March has offered to stay and help us with the spring planting. Says he's hunting a job and we can set our own price on his labor."

Mrs. Jennings smiled doubtfully as she noted a fleeting smile of amusement on the stranger's face as Tom spoke the name. "Quite a coincidence that your name should be the same as the month," she remarked shrewdly.

By Any Other Name

"There's nothing in a name," quoted the visitor. "And I should be glad to help you, if you will have me. Especially as your son has been kind enough to tell me you must sell the place to your neighbor unless help can be had."

Mrs. Jennings pondered this Heaven sent offer before she answered wistfully, "Surely we need help. But we have little money. If the crop fails you might never be paid."

Perhaps it was fancied, but Mother Jennings thought she saw a momentary gleam that changed friendly eyes into twin points of steel as the stranger answered, "Pay can be arranged later. All I ask is a chance to work. And I have reason for a desire to stay in your neighborhood. I owe a debt which may never be repaid if I pass on." Then as Tom added his petition Mrs. Jennings accepted what seemed a real opportunity, and named the usual monthly wage, "Forty dollars a month and keep." It seemed a matter of small consequence to March, who merely requested bathing facilities as soon as possible, proper clothing for working and instructions as to what task should be undertaken. Whatever the stranger lacked, it was not decision. By the time dinner was over he had announced that the stalk-cutter needed overhauling, and forthwith began upon the job. Not were March or Tom seen again until deepening shadows announced chore time.

Torn by Factions

Around the reading lamp that night Elinor Jennings ventured a few guarded inquiries. The stranger's full name? James March—and again the fleeting smile of amusement. Was farming his profession? Not recently, but being farm reared, March assured his employer she need feel no fear but that he could handle the work satisfactorily. From where did he come? There was a twinkle in expressive eyes as the new hired man named the little town of Baldwin eight miles away. "You'll agree that's far enough when you have to walk over such roads as these," he suggested, then in turn became the questioner. Four Corners, it appeared, derived its name from a giant elm which stood sentinel-like at one corner of the school district. Years ago some wag had trimmed the tree until four central limbs stuck out like pointers to the four corners of the globe, and the custom had continued. Before that the community was known as Amity. "That name wouldn't apply now," Mother Jennings concluded and sighed. It gave the stranger his cue for further questioning.

Elinor Jennings was no gossip, but the interest of her listener and the prompting of Young Tom soon brought out the story. Four Corners was torn by factions, the majority led by Jacob Kennedy, a rich land owner, and "against everything that costs a dime," as Tom indignantly announced. The school house was falling into decay, but Kennedy had defeated every attempt to vote a bond issue. There was no church nor Sunday School nearer than Baldwin with its eight miles of impassable highway a large

(Continued on Page 10)

"You know, son," Mother Jennings had again related, "that your father never expected you to be a farmer. You might handle the work if you had machinery to ride on, but we haven't the money to pay for some of the things you'd have to have. Now if we only had money enough to pay for help to put in the crop." Mrs. Jennings sighed. "The only thing I can see to do is to let Jacob Kennedy have the place as he's always wanted to. Even if land is low we should get a little above the mortgage he holds, which will support us until you get a school." Then as a knock resounded Mother Jennings went to the door.

No Heroic Figure Here

It was not a figure to compel trust or admiration which greeted the occupants of the Jennings home. Of medium height but thin to bonyness, the visitor appeared to be a man in his early thirties. Frank brown eyes looked out from a wan face, but a blood-stained handkerchief around the brow gave sinister aspect. But Elinor Jennings was a reader of character. Stamped upon the face of the man who stood for a moment silent was an undefinable something which betokened all that the shabby garb would seemingly disprove. "What can we do for you, sir?" was the friendly query. "Work, first," was the answer, "and then in payment, if you will be kind enough, a bite to eat." But even as he spoke the stranger swayed, crumpled and fell forward into the room.

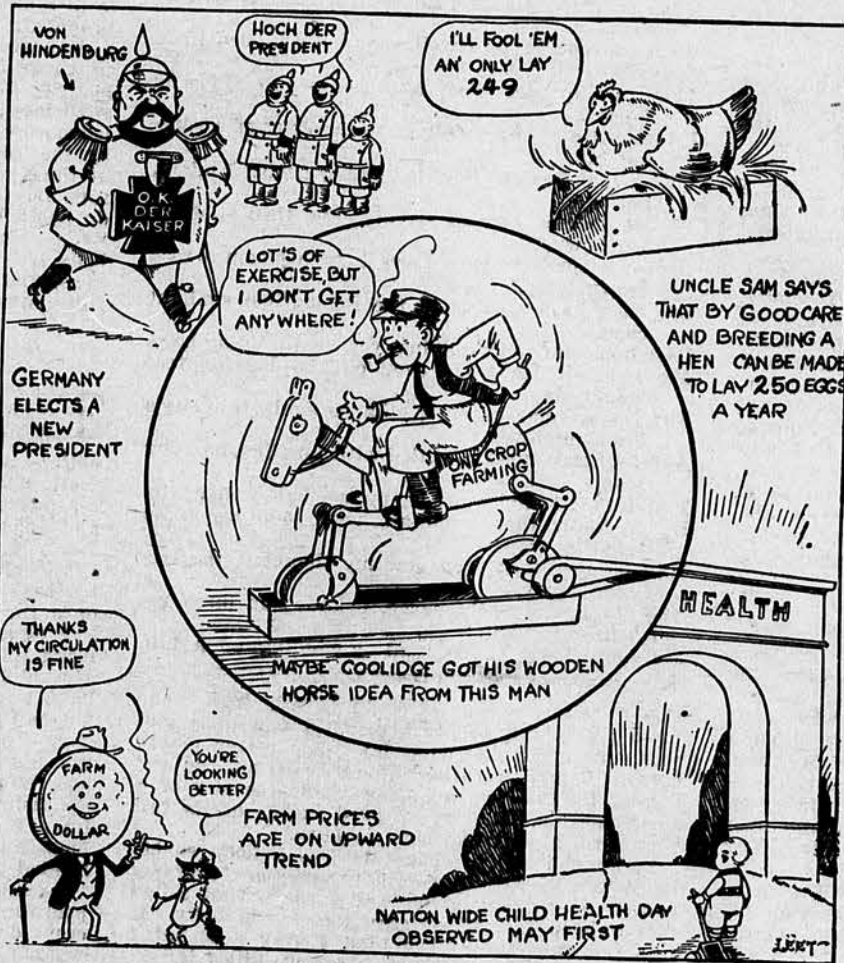
With murmurs of compassion, Mother Jennings, assisted by her son, carried the still form to a couch, then with deft and kindly fingers, bathed the pallid face and brow. "Quick, Tom, coffee. I believe the poor fellow is starving. Why, he's nothing but skin and bones. Poor, sick wanderer! But he asked for work, not charity," and as the fragrant liquid brought strength, for the second time that morning, grateful brown eyes opened to look into a pitying woman's face.

But Breeding Tells

"Pardon me, madam, for this foolish weakness," the stranger said, "but I have come far without food and have lost blood as result of a fall. Now if you will show me some work to do," and he tried to rise.

But a firm hand pushed him back upon the pillows. "Lie still until your food is ready," Mrs. Jennings replied. "After you have eaten we will talk about work." Then tactfully she called Tom into the kitchen, while the uninvited guest lay with closed eyes from which tears of weakness welled.

It took no observant person to note that only iron will restrained the stranger from "wolfing" the savory breakfast set before him as he took his place. Across the table sat Mrs. Jennings, to note with satisfaction that her intuitions were not wrong. Here was no knight of the road but a gentleman. A gentleman of misfortune, perhaps, but one with every evidence of good breeding, and of culture and



Kernel Kob's Spring Revue

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your advertisement in Kansas Farmer."

IN A RECENT issue of the Springfield, Ill., Register is a reference to the survey of Princeton University graduates, which shows that 10 years after graduation they are earning \$7,515 a year—or at least they receive that much compensation for what they do!

If it is true that a college education greatly increases one's earning power, then those who enjoy such an advantage should pay for it. Certainly there is little equity in requiring folks who receive none of the benefits personally of higher education to pay taxes to furnish it for the few, whose earnings, according to this survey, are nearly or quite seven times the average income of the uneducated.

I would not destroy the higher educational institutions, but would make it possible for every ambitious and industrious boy or girl of reasonable ability and character to get an education and pay for it. These educational institutions should not be supported out of the public treasury. They should and could be self-supporting.

Remember that 40 per cent of the legislative appropriations in Kansas go to the higher educational institutions. Eliminate these and they could be reduced 3 million dollars a year, which is about \$2 per capita.

Is Marriage a Success?

I MAY say," writes a lady, "that but few folks enter into marriage with the necessary knowledge to make it a success for themselves, for others, or the good of their country. And I think, therefore, that on an average we cannot say that it is a success."

It occurs to me that this lady has expressed a good deal of solid truth. Marriage is a failure largely because so many folks enter into it with so little preparation, or appreciation of the duties and responsibilities of married life. In other words it is often a case of fools rushing in where angels fear to tread.

Area of National Parks

TWO weeks ago there appeared a short editorial in Passing Comment on the national parks. Thru a mistake either of myself or the proofreader the word acres was used instead of square miles.

For example, the article stated that Yellowstone Park contained 3,342 acres. Now the folks who have had an opportunity of visiting that great natural wonder know that it required five days to cover it when the journey was made in old-fashioned coaches. To say that it contains less than six sections is an evident absurdity. It includes 3,342 square miles. If it were exactly square each side would be nearly 58 miles long.

The first of the national parks established, that of Hot Springs in Arkansas, contains 1 1/4 square miles. The smallest, Platt in Southern Oklahoma and Sully's Hill in North Dakota, both established in 1904, each contain 1 1/4 square miles.

The other national parks are Sequoia in California, containing 252 square miles; Yosemite, California, 1,125; General Grant, California, 4; Mount Rainier, Washington, 324; Crater Lake, Southwestern Oregon, 249; Wind Cave, South Dakota, 17; Glacier Park, Northwestern Montana, 1,534; Rocky Mountain Park, Colorado, 397 1/2; Hawaiian Park, Hawaii, 186; Lassen Volcano Park, Northern California, 124; Mount McKinley Park, Alaska, 2,645; Grand Canyon Park, Arizona, 958; Lafayette Park, Maine, 8; and Zion Park, Southwestern Utah, 120. There also are seven military parks: Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Shiloh, Gettysburg, Antietam, Lincoln's Birthplace and Gliford Court House.

He Saw a Hoop Snake?

A READER at Olpe, E. G. Smith, insists that the hoop snake is a reality, and tells the following story of his experience with one: "My mother, sister and myself saw and killed a yellow spotted snake 6 1/4 miles south of Madison. When we first saw the snake coming toward us it was about 60 yards away; it was holding its tail in its mouth and was rolling over and over like a hoop. I should judge that it was traveling about as fast as an average horse trots.

"We drove to where the snake was trying to cross the road. Our horse hit the snake with his foot and knocked it over; then both wheels of the buggy passed over it as it lay in the road in the form of a hoop. My sister and I got out of the buggy and killed it. We had long heard of the

Passing Comment

—By T. A. McNeal

hoop snake, and how it killed trees by striking them.

"And we felt that we were fortunate to be alive after meeting a hoop snake. It acted before we killed it like the wheels of the buggy had injured it, and at no time did it try to fight or hiss at us, but kept trying to get its tail in its mouth, and

My Lorelei

BY HALLIE JENKINS

Just a road—a little road—a winding up a hill
So different from the city streets where harried
ones do mill

Their weary days—how furtive are these ever-
busy folk

In whom the will for glittering gold does my weary
soul provoke.

I turned to follow, causelessly, a curving little way
That sought the top of a grassy hill—a happy knoll
and gay.

Ah, gold piled high it lures me not—nor passion's
potent thrill

But just a road, a little road, a-winding up a hill.
A road sun-spattered and tree-shadowed that
gently slips between

The flower-girt homes of happy folk where content-
ment reigns serene.

Here are brightest garden-plots, close by the kitchen
door—

A collie shakes his shaggy mane and greets me
with a roar.

A little tad—knee-high—he shouts and lifts to me
in glee

A golden dandelion that I may his treasure see.
A dimpled girl all apron-clad, from throat to brown
knees bare

Runs laughingly across my path a secret, dear, to
share

With another happy caroling and sun-tanned little
lass.

They turn to peer at me and then—smile shyly as
I pass.

Up my little road I slowly go to the crest of a smil-
ing hill.

I wish that I might ling'ring stand, I wish I might,
but still

I must descend to busy streets—and then I, stoop-
ing down,

Gather a spray of clover sweet, each bloom a rosy
crown.

On, on I go a-wishing in the Springtime sunlight
clear

Past homes of folks a-living, yes, really living here.
My road—it leads me ever on the lagging feet
would stay

For I must march—must glimpse again this city's
broad highway.

And as I step upon it—filled with hustling, bustling
men

I wish that I might wander up my little road again.
But I know that soon, ah, very soon my little
winding way

Will be a-calling; even now my thoughts, the tru-
ants, stray.

Tho its ev'ry gentle curve I know—it lures me
'gainst my will

My Lorelei—my little road—a-winding up a hill.

rise to a position so it could travel. The snake
wasn't very large, only about 3 1/2 feet long, and
was very much like what we call a cotton mouth
snake. It had a rather broad head, and on the
end of its tail was a button about the size of a
small marble. The last 2 or 3 inches of its tail
was hard, almost like bone or horn.

"I am not saying that this was a hoop snake,
but will declare under oath if necessary that my
mother, sister and myself saw a snake that rolled
like a hoop instead of crawling on its belly. It
was the only one of the kind I ever saw, but I
can drive to the exact spot where we killed it."

It is a great pity that Mr. Smith killed that

snake. If it had been captured alive it might have
been sold for an immense price. However, it does
not quite fit the description of the true hoop snake
as that reptile has been represented to me.

The true hoop snake, as I understand it, does
not carry a marble on the end of its tail, but instead
of that a large, sharp iron or steel spike. In strik-
ing a tree it removes the spike from its mouth and
with a shrill but savage cry sinks it into the very
heart of the tree. Just why it does this has never
been satisfactorily explained. One theory is that it
strikes only sugar maple trees, to obtain its food,
but as the sugar season lasts only a few weeks it
does not indicate what the snake lives on during
the rest of the year.

One eminent authority on snakes, Ezra K. Hick-
enlooper, who died of delirium tremens during the
crime of '73, says that there is no such animal as
the hoop snake, but that during an excessively
dry year in Kansas all of the field mice and moles
on which the snake feeds die of starvation, and
that the snakes in their hunger undertake to eat
themselves, starting to swallow their tails. It may
have been a case of this kind which Mr. Smith
saw.

\$5 a Day is Enough?

I HAVE been reading about the compensation of
the legislature. I think if we would give the
legislators \$5 a day and limit the session to
three weeks we would get all the laws we need.
We have too many laws now, and do not need
any more, as many of the laws we have are
worthless.

Charles Hestel.
Why then have sessions of three weeks? Why
not abolish the legislature? There are two very
strong objections to Mr. Hestel's suggestion. The
first is that granting we have too many laws and
that some of them are worthless, limiting the ses-
sion to three weeks would only increase the dif-
ficulty. One of the objections to our present leg-
islative system is that on account of the limiting
of the session to 50 days there is too much hastily
considered legislation; if the session was limited
to three weeks the rush of legislation would be
greater than now, and more bad legislation would
be crowded thru under bulk roll calls. Legislative
bills are proposed because somebody thinks the
legislation proposed is needed. People would still
continue to think they need new laws if the leg-
islative session were limited to three weeks or to
one week. The best way to prevent foolish laws
is to take plenty of time to consider the measures
proposed.

And we either should pay the members enough
to cover their necessary expenses or we should
not pay them anything. Five dollars a day is not
sufficient to meet the reasonable expenses of the
legislators. I do not think \$8 a day, as proposed
by the amendment to be submitted to the voters
at the next general election, is too much. I there-
fore am for the amendment. At the same time I
do not believe in the double house. I can see no
valid excuse for it. With one small legislative
body it is my judgment that we would have fewer
laws, and what we did have would be more care-
fully considered.

A True Fish Story

THE old adage "once a fisherman always a
liar" is no longer in vogue. How come? The
Izaak Walton League of America is a conser-
vation movement. Its policy is to preserve, con-
serve and propagate game and game fish. It is
for forestry and the purity of our streams, lakes
and coastal waters. It is no longer popular to
boast of big catches.

I usually fish with artificial tackle except dur-
ing bass spawning time. During such times I fish
only for crappie or perch, and occasionally use
live bait. I was fishing a few days ago and was
using live minnows. My minnow bucket contained
a peculiar minnow, one that was entirely different
from any in this section. It looked like a shiner,
but had a head exactly the shape of a Boston bull
dog. I put this minnow on my hook and made my
cast into a nice pool of a small stream. Within
less than a minute I had a good strike and hooked
my fish, but in raising him over some brush lost
him. It was a nice crappie about 8 or 9 inches
long, and evidently had swallowed the bull-dog-
headed minnow.

I made unsuccessful attempts in the same small
pool for about three quarters of an hour, and then
crept down in the stream along the edge of the
water as best I could. The bank was covered with
brush. Finally I cast in a propitious place and got

a strike immediately. I gave him plenty of time and landed my fish, a beautiful crappie, but apparently not quite so large as the one that got away. They never are. I put him in my bucket but noticed that the minnow on my hook was still alive and full of pep, so I cast back into the same place, hoping to land another crappie.

While waiting I began to examine the fish in the bucket. I looked down his throat, and I could see the tail of a minnow. I was curious. It didn't require much squeezing, and the minnow was soon disgorged. To my great surprise it was the bulldog-headed minnow that I had used farther up the stream. I wanted to make identification complete and certain. Examining the disgorged minnow very carefully I discovered the wound where I had an hour previously impaled him on my hook, and which was up the stream something like 40 yards. All doubts were removed. Identification was complete. I had caught the same fish twice. The last time he stayed caught.

I have submitted this evidence to some good lawyers and they tell me the identification would be accepted in any court of law. I trust this true story will not in anywise tempt anyone to prevaricate in such matters. Surely no good Waltonian will be thus tempted. I would like to hear from brother anglers provided they furnish me stories the truth of which can be verified. A. L. Scott. Pittsburg, Kan.

Anyhow R. Randant Says

HERE is a fish story I refuse to vouch for. A Western Kansas man claims he once caught a big black bass in a stream in Eastern Kansas. He decided to keep the fish as a pet. He put it into a large tank filled with water and shipped it to his Western Kansas ranch. He began to experiment, gradually diminishing the water in the tank until finally the bass got so it could live without water, and grazed about on the prairie. It became such a pet that he decided to take it back with him when he made a fishing trip to Eastern Kansas. When he came to the stream where the bass was born and where he caught it, the Western Kansas man took the pet fish out of his automobile and put it on the edge of the bridge so it could look down into the water. The sight of the running water made the fish dizzy. It fell off the bridge into the water and drowned. This story is vouched for, but not sworn to, by R. Randant, of Dighton.

What Chances We Do Take!

SCIENTIST has figured out a theory on which he says he can predict, with reasonable accuracy, the weather for a year, two years, or even five years ahead. Here, in brief, is his theory. The sun varies in heat. At times, on account of great internal disturbances, it throws out much more heat than at other times. The earth is warmed or chilled according to the amount of heat radiated from the sun. For several years, according to this scientist, the sun has been subnormal in the matter of heat. The heat of the sun is absorbed by the waters of the world. Water covers about seven-tenths of world's surface. The oceans and lakes become the great reservoir of the sun's heat. By reason of the subnormal heat of the sun the waters have been cooled, and this in turn affects the heat of the land surface.

This scientist predicted before the year began that there would be subnormal temperatures, and that the spring and summer would be unusually cool. This has proved to be true so far. With the exception of two or three days this has been a

backward spring. He says the temperatures will continue to be subnormal during the year—but that is not the worst. The temperature next year will be lower than this; he predicts that 1926 will be known thruout the temperate zones as the year without a summer.

If that does occur the disaster can hardly be estimated. There are old folks who tell us they remember an extraordinary year perhaps three-quarters of a century ago when there was frost every month. Wheat was frozen while in the milk. I have heard my parents tell of that summer in Ohio. All the wheat was killed, and they lived mostly on cornbread. It seemed to have warmed up enough so they raised some corn.

History tells of a most extraordinary year perhaps a century and a half ago when there was no summer. Not only were there frosts, but hard



freezes also came in the north temperate zone as far south as Ohio and Indiana during every month. Crops were a total failure. If there had been as great a population as now the suffering might have been even greater than it was, but on account of the improved storage and transportation facilities the consumers might be better off now under such conditions than then.

We are, after all, a helpless lot. The shifting of the world ball on its axis, a sudden loss of the heat from the sun might make the world uninhabitable. Evidently just such changes have occurred in ages past. There was a time when the present Arctic regions were temperate, perhaps even torrid; then came the change, sudden enough to catch the animals and men, if there were men, unprepared. They died on account of the great cold, and left their bodies as testimony that they once lived.

Why assume that no such change will ever come again? Life is the greatest gamble; no human being has a moment's certainty of life, and the world itself has no certainty of continuing to be a fit habitation for either man or beast.

Short Answers to Inquiries

ABIJAH—I have not the faintest knowledge about the number of foreigners who are teaching in our public schools, and neither do I care a hoot. The best teacher I ever had was foreign born.

If you have no greater cause for worry, Abijah, than the foreign born teachers in our public schools you ought to be a happy man.

ABUSED WIFE—You say you have been married 10 years and that you are the mother of seven children; that your husband expects you to do all the housework, take care of the children, milk the cows and take care of the chickens; that he does not allow you to have the money received for the sale of eggs, chickens and butter; that he does not allow you to take the car when you go to town, and that he has only given you one pair of shoes and one dress—and that a calico—during the last year, and you ask what you ought to do. Well, if you are telling me the truth I cannot express my real sentiments without using language which might not be permitted to go thru the mails. If your husband is a sound sleeper I would advise that you tie him firmly while slumber has him in its grip and then secure a horse whip and lay it on till he howls like a whipped hound. There is not much hope for a man of that kind, but this medicine may help him some.

PSYCHOLOGIST—I have not looked up the statistics relative to number of maiden ladies, and therefore do not know whether there are more of them in proportion to the total population than there were 50 years ago; in fact I do not know whether such statistics are available, but if there are more I am not able to tell you why unless there is a higher average of intelligence among the fair sex than there was half a century ago.

AMRI—I would not say that money is essential to happiness, but my opinion is that a reasonable assurance that one can get money when he needs it is. To be out of money and out of a job with no prospect of getting either soon tends to interfere with one's digestion and peace of mind.

GRANDFATHER—No, I do not agree with you that the young men are worse than they were when you were a youth. You probably forget how mean you were when you were a boy. Or possibly you acquired a reputation for goodness because you were afraid.

DOG FANCIER—It seems to me the explanation of that beautiful poem: "I love to see a little dog and pat him on the head so prettily he wags his tail whenever he is fed." is quite simple. At that time the fox terrier was almost unknown.

CURIOUS READER—You are wrong in supposing that "The Lays of Ancient Rome" was a treatise on poultry raising. It was a collection of poems written by Thomas Babington Macaulay, the noted English historian.

JASON—Not knowing your neighbors I cannot say who is to blame, but my opinion, derived from an experience extending over a considerable period, is that when a man has only mean neighbors he is a pretty rotten sort of citizen himself.

ANGELINE—If the young man's breath smelled of liquor it is a valid reason for informing him that his attentions are not welcome, but, Angeline, I am a bit curious to know how you happened to smell his breath.

F. D.—I do not know whether man descended from the monkey, but to say that some men I have known came from monkey ancestry seems to me to be a mean and unwarranted slander on these innocent and amusing animals.

Prepare for Defense—and for Peace

AFTER the war there was much talk of putting American manufacturing plants in such order as would facilitate their prompt mobilization for the manufacture of arms and munitions in case of another war. But for several years we haven't heard a word about it. The other day 100 manufacturers met with E. H. Gary of the United States Steel Corporation, as chairman of an ordinance advisory board, to plan just such an industrial mobilization.

That kind of preparedness nobody will object to. It doesn't burden the taxpayer and does not breed a warlike spirit.

The United States will soon have the world's greatest school of fliers in number of commercial and air-mail pilots wearing the uniform of peace but capable of good service should a war come. This also is a kind of preparedness which spells progress rather than destruction.

Thru Secretary Kellogg, the President is making tentative proposals for a second disarmament conference. This is in keeping with his pledge to employ the good offices of the Washington Government toward urging co-operative effort among nations to outlaw war and so relieve the world's peoples from the enormous tax of military armaments which has always been the greatest shackle to world progress and well being.

Harding's Washington arms conference was the first step. It was purposely restricted to the larger battleships in order not to open too wide a range of discussion and so defeat its chief purpose, which was to make it the first of a series of armament-limiting conferences.

The second arms conference is likely to be restricted to proposals for limiting the number of light cruisers, submarines and destroyers, and possibly aircraft. This is not thought to be a favorable moment for considering the reduction of land forces. In this direction France puts up a "no thoroughfare" barrier as it did at the first Washington conference. Undoubtedly it is the part of wisdom to avoid discussing subjects that, it is known in advance, can result only in a standstill or failure. The situation calls for patience. The more frequently the nations gather about the council board in amity and honesty of purpose to find a common ground of agreement, the sooner will come that mutual understanding without which all aspiration for an enduring world peace is but a hope destined to be long deferred.

Accordingly the suggestions now made by the Washington Government are not hard and fast. Yet someone must take the lead, and no other government can do this with more hope of success than the American Government. Our motives are not so open to suspicion. And confidence is prerequisite to any hope of establishing world peace.

It may be that in the responses elicited by Secretary Kellogg's advances there will be found an opportunity to expand the subject matter of the proposed second conference to include the important consideration of limiting air forces. It is undeniable that for the future the question of naval armament is secondary to that of air armament. Science and invention are daily contributing to the obsolescence of naval battle craft. Any sincere program of arms limitation looking toward future

guarantees of international peace must, sooner or later, concern itself with aerial armament. This is patent.

Washington is going about the business of feeling out sentiment with respect to a second arms conference discreetly and sensibly. It simply expresses a willingness to serve as the message bearer and to provide a meeting place in which the nations may more frankly take counsel. It suggests a modest program of things to be considered. It advocates that the work started by the first Washington conference be carried a few logical steps farther, and one step in a new direction—toward limiting aerial armament.

But even these objectives will not be easy to attain. "Jingoism" is by no means peculiar to our own country. Every limitation of armament must expect to meet the powerful opposition of the junkers and the Jingoists and their munitions peddling allies.

However the proposals can but result in good. If they serve no other purpose, they should reveal to the world the source of the opposition to world peace. Bringing that malignancy to light and forcing it into the open where all may see it in its ugliness and greed will serve a good purpose.

St. George, it will be remembered, killed his dragon, but first he had to get the "varmint" out of its lair.

Arthur Capper



Captain Roald Amundsen, Left, in Spitzbergen, Where He Hopped off in Flying Boat on Way to North Pole. He Planned on Reaching the Pole in 8 Hours After Leaving King's Bay, a Flight of 680 Miles

Gloria Trumpeters, Below, Long a Feature of New York Pageants and Nationally Famous Thru Radio Concerts, Leading Procession in Hall of Fame, New York University, Upon Formal Unveiling of Five New Busts There



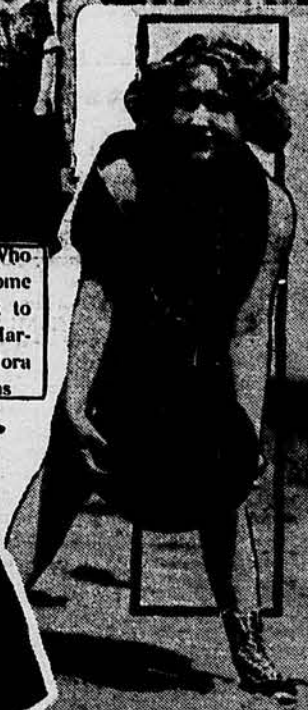
C. K. Woodbridge of New York, Recently Elected as President of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World

Speed Boat "Teaser" at Left, Owned by Richard Hoyt, New York, Who in a Trip Between New York and Albany Beat the Speed of the 20th Century Limited by 20 Minutes

Champion Trapshooter of Georgia is Mrs. J. C. Wright, Atlanta, at Right, Seen Winning Title at Annual State Trapshooting Tournament at Atlanta Gun Club



Five Generations of Teachers Who Attended 51st Anniversary of Home Economics at K. S. A. C. Left to Right, Nellie K. Jones, Abby L. Marlatt, Maude G. Obrecht, Dean Nora A. Talbot, Mrs. Nellie R. Evans



Clara Horton, Just Returned to Movies After Two Years' Absence. To Combat Strenuous Indoor Life Her Doctor Prescribed Daily Exercise with Medicine Ball Out in Sunshine



At Acora, on the Gold Coast of Africa, the Prince of Wales, Below, Was Somewhat Interested in a Medicine Man from the Volta Territory, Who Had Dressed up as a Crocodile in His Honor

Thomas A. Edison, at Right Above, Reads Bronze Tablet Placed by the Edison Pioneers in Menlo Park, New Jersey, "To Attest the Gratitude of the Industries He Did so Much to Create"

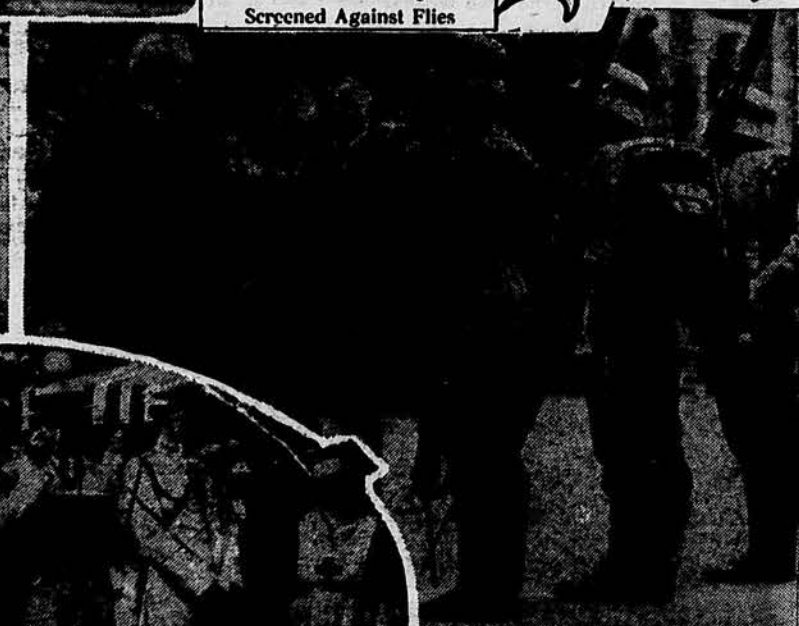


At Left, Sun Rack Built on South Side of Milk House for Dairy Utensils, by Clarence Belts, Shawnee County. It is Screened Against Flies

President Paul von Hindenburg, Below, Reviewing Regiment He Commanded in His Younger Days, in Front of the Reichstag, on Day of His Inauguration. Premier, Dr. Hans Luther is with Him



This Barn Belongs to C. L. Myers, Jewell County. It is 86 by 102 Feet, 20 Feet to Eaves and 50 Feet to Ridge. It Housed 170 Head of Cattle and Horses at One Time. The Loft Stores 200 Tons of Loose Hay



The Most Informal Picture Ever Made of the President and Mrs. Coolidge, at Left, Showing Them Enjoying the Ice Cream and Cake on the South Lawn of the White House, During the Garden Party Given for the Wounded Veterans of the World War

Is the Market Manipulation in Wheat to End?

IS THE end of gambling in wheat in sight? Does the market manipulation which we have seen this year mark the close of a definite epoch in the Chicago Board of Trade? What about this speculative raid on the staff of life? Will farmers allow their product to be kicked around on the floor of the exchange? Can we expect the millers to remain happy when the price of their raw product plays up and down on the scale like the variations of a jazz orchestra in a cabaret show?

What happened? Well, in the bull market the campaign was led by Arthur Cutten and his associates, who put the May option to \$2.05 January 28. They took their profits on the bear swing, down to \$1.77 February 13. Then they bucked the price up to \$2.02 March 2. On that day Jesse Livermore, taking his ease at Palm Beach, and associated bear forces, "cut in," and "put 'er down" to \$1.37 April 3.

All these facts, and many more, are in possession of Bill Jardine and the Grain Futures Administration. With a record like that it is silly to say that the Chicago Board of Trade responds only to "the law of supply and demand." Then just what is its function?

In the future is it to be run for the benefit of real buyers and sellers, or gamblers? Will the American people continue to stand for manipulation in the essential bread grain?

Well?

A Handsome Gesture

A WRITER signing himself modestly with the initials F. S. T. wrote a letter to the London Times June 24, 1919, in which he suggested that wealthy Englishmen turn over to the government a proportion of their wealth, outside of taxes, to lighten ship. He described the dangers ahead, the heavy waters England was passing thru and the duty of good citizens to help the state. To give some force to his proposal he estimated his own wealth at a little under 3 million dollars, and he proceeded to buy up \$600,000 of government bonds and send them into the Treasury for cancellation.

The suggestion did not fall entirely on barren ground; a few folks adopted it and turned into the Treasury all told about 2½ million dollars. The writer of the letter pointed out that if persons of wealth generally adopted this program the government would be saved a quarter of a billion a year.

Now it is disclosed, after six years, that the writer of the letter to the Times was then a secretary in the Treasury, and is now prime minister, Stanley Baldwin. It is a proof that often beneath an appearance of stolidity the upper-class Britisher carries a considerable stock of pent-up emotionalism, after all. The present prime minister's personal sacrifice was out of all proportion to his means or to the benefits to England, since it failed to make a wide appeal. But it was a fine gesture of idealism.

More Money in Banks Now

IN BALANCING American foreign trade for 1924 the Government makes an estimate for liquor transportation—40 million dollars.

If this is anywhere near the fact, and the Department of Commerce is not making a mere guess, but bases its figure on careful calculations, con-

sumption of liquors has fallen off enormously under national prohibition. In fact wet sympathizers are now saying that the rum runners had the business to an extent that largely wiped out home brewing and distilling, and if the importations are shut off the result will be a general revival of the home industry of illicit liquor. Taking these statements in conjunction, they imply that 40 million dollars was actually a great part of the American liquor bill in 1924.

Great Britain's total exports of whisky last year were 10 million gallons to all countries. Such figures are negligible when compared with the pre-war consumption of liquor in the United States. The Springfield Republican gives the figures. This country consumed on the average from 1908 to 1918 no less than 130 million gallons of whisky a year, and its total drink bill was rated at about 2 billion dollars. But with the increase in population and in prices it is estimated that the same consumption per capita today would cost 10 billion dollars annually. There are no statistical data today for liquor consumption, but no calculations are made that approach such figures.

In fact a 10-billion dollar annual drink bill, which with the saloon restored would represent



American consumption on the pre-war basis today, would be a serious financial matter alone, not to consider any other elements of the drink problem, such as the effect on home life, health, mental and physical, industrial steadiness and efficiency and good habits generally. But the unheard of increase in savings deposits, the large and constant increase in ownership of securities in public utilities and other industries by employees, which has even been described by respectable economists as another "industrial revolution," and the investment of 7 billion dollars abroad by Americans since adoption of the 18th amendment, all bear out the conviction that the "drink bill" has shrunk prodigiously. The Republican sizes up economic indications as showing that "consumption of liquor in the United States as a whole has enormously decreased," and it remarks that "this country in 1924 loaned to other countries a billion dollars at

high interest rates while other countries were shipping to us 40 millions of smuggled whisky. The economic advantage, on that basis, is certainly on the side of prohibition."

Drinking is more sensational, with bootleggers and hi-jackers and rum-runners and the widespread efforts of enforcement and the undoubted immoderate drinking of some social classes who can afford it financially, but it has declined greatly among 110 million people.

A Problem in Cussedness

THE motor tragedy on the Victory Highway recently in which one little girl lost her life, and another is threatened with incurable lameness, offers a problem in human cussedness. There is no process of reasoning or instinct to explain why men, when they get their hide full of hooch, want to get into a motor car and begin to shoot it thru crowded roads.

That seems to be the first thing they think about. They know the logical consequence of such foolishness. The newspapers are full of its results almost every day. But one man does not seem capable of realizing that what happened to the other fellow is almost sure to happen to him. He doesn't think of that.

Apparently the only check on such terrible happenings is to make the penalty so severe that men can't forget its example, even when steaming up for a toot.

In time that procedure should evolve a cocktail ceremony requiring a vow to abjure the car. If ruthless punishment of offenders should be and by subconsciously instill this habit, men would run less risk of killing anybody but themselves in patronizing the bootlegger.

Ed Found the Snake

ED GRANGER, a rural route carrier at Harlan, is looking for the person who locked a 5-foot bullsnake in one of the boxes on his route recently. When his hand came in contact with the reptile the wild whoop he gave killed the engine of his Lizzie, and he had to get help from town to revive it. The snake escaped.

Folks Don't Carry Watches?

RESIDENTS of Ohio township, in Franklin county, including the town of Princeton, carry no timepieces of any kind. At least this was revealed in the assessor's report to J. R. Finley of Ottawa, the county clerk.

Wins Gold-Headed Ice Pick

SCOTT BARNUM, an ice deliverer at Hiawatha, carries a gold-headed ice pick, presented by a friend. Mr. Barnum has delivered ice at Hiawatha for the last 25 years.

Sold 407 Motor Cars

IN THE last six weeks 407 motor cars have been sold at Arkansas City for \$316,000. Two hundred of these cars were new, and 207 had been used.

\$4 a Day in Harvest

WAGES for wheat pitchers in Rice county this year probably will be \$4 a day.

1,200 Acres of Corn

A FARMER near Cawker City, J. A. Halstine, is growing 1,200 acres of corn.

A Major Operation is Needed?

SECRETARY HOOVER'S address recently before the Chamber of Commerce of the United States on wastes and chaotic organization of the federal departments is a smashing attack on evils of which the public, to its cost, knows something, and concerning which Mr. Hoover is an expert.

"Someone has said," the Secretary concludes this address, "that the first 10 years in any needed reform are the hardest. The first 10 years are up."

Of three basic reforms needed, Congress has accomplished two. It has classified the civil service and abolished the spoils system in a large way, and it has created the budget. The third reform described by Secretary Hoover is the elimination of overlaps, friction, waste and inefficiencies due to the jumbling of bureaus and the lack of administrative rule in applying the same methods to administrative as to mixed legislative and judicial functions.

"Every single department, bureau and board in the entire Government," declares Secretary Hoover, "should be placed on the operating table and a clean cut separation established between semi-legislative and semi-judicial functions on the one hand, and administration on the other." This is the engineer speaking.

The principle is clearly stated in this address. Legislation, as the founders of the Government perceived, "requires the meeting of scores of minds

of equal authority," and judicial decision also calls for "the meeting of many minds thru appeals and final decision by a whole bench of judges," but administration must be in single-headed responsibility.

Not only is this principle violated thruout the entire administrative organization, but there are single subjects that are under the divided jurisdiction of a dozen different bureaus of nearly as many independent departments. "It all costs somebody money," says Secretary Hoover. He expresses wonder at the patience and good nature of the American citizen who, having business at Washington, is shuffled from department to department and bureau to bureau. Nobody has clear authority for action.

"We have grown," says the Secretary, "to have more than 200 different bureaus, boards and commissions employing several hundred thousand people. For the most part they have been thrown hodge-podge into 10 different executive departments, under cabinet officers. And besides, there are more than 40 independent establishments either directly under the President or directly under Congress." As it is impossible for the President to give his attention to a score or more of such establishments, they run as they please.

The Secretary gives a table of bureaus showing the confusion of organization. Public works, for instance, is not under a single board or bureau or

administrative agency, but is scattered among 14 bureaus in nine of the 10 general cabinet departments. Conservation is in eight bureaus of five departments. The purchase of ¼ billion dollars of annual supplies is "in every bureau of the Government." The treatment of our national resources is an instance. "If anything is certain," says Mr. Hoover, "it is that the Government should have a continuous, definite and consistent policy directed to intelligent conservation and use of national resources. But it can have no such policy so long as responsibility is split up among half a dozen different departments. The recent occurrences in oil leases are a fair example of what may happen by a lack of single-headed responsibility in such matters."

With all the extensions of the Government there is one activity that Secretary Hoover declares "is certainly not sufficiently expanded today—that is scientific and economic research and the promotion of public interest by voluntary co-operation with the community at large." It takes but 3 per cent of the budget, yet is the most promising of the activities that a well organized government can undertake, an activity of co-operation and direction for the general rather than special group class or sectional advantage. It is the genius of the engineer in Secretary Hoover that perceives wastes and ineffectual effort for want of organization, cohesion and combination to a common end.

A. L. Wants to Be a Barber

But He Had Better Obtain a Certificate or the Cops Will Get 'Im

BY TOM McNEAL

Where must I write for information in regard to the barber trade in Kansas? Where must I take the examination to secure a barber's license? For how long is it issued?—A. L.

IT IS unlawful for any person to follow the occupation of barber in this state unless he shall have first obtained a certificate of registration. The board of barber examiners shall hold public examinations at least four times a year at such times and places as it may deem advisable, notice of such meetings to be given by publication thereof in at least two newspapers at least 10 days prior to such meetings. The applicant must file with the secretary of the barber board an affidavit setting forth his name, residence, length of time and place he has practiced such occupation and shall pay the treasurer of said board \$1. Thereupon a certificate of registration entitling him to pursue this avocation during the calendar year ending December 31 shall be issued. Thirty days prior to the expiration of this certificate he shall make application for the renewal of the same.

The examination fee is \$5.

Anyone desiring to be examined must present himself at the next regular meeting of the board for examination, whereupon the board shall proceed to examine him, and having been satisfied that he is above the age of 19 years and of good moral character, free from contagious or infectious diseases and has either worked at the trade for one year as an apprentice, under a qualified and practicing barber, or studied the trade for at least one year in a recognized barber school or college, under the instruction of a qualified barber, or practiced the trade in another state for at least one year, and is possessed of the requisite skill in such trade to properly perform all of the duties thereof, including his ability in shaving, hair cutting, preparation of tools, and all duties and services incident thereto, and is possessed of sufficient knowledge concerning the common diseases of the face and skin to avoid the aggravation and spreading thereof, shall enter his name in the register and shall issue to him a certificate of registration, authorizing him to practice said trade in the state.

This certificate is good so long as he remains in Kansas. It is only his yearly certificate that must be renewed.

Stay Out of the Mails

Is it against the law of the United States for anyone to write scandalous letters that would injure the character of anyone, letters which are false? When such a letter is sent thru the mails should the person receiving it turn it over to the postoffice authorities or would the United States take up such a case?—R.

If this letter contained vile, profane, or improper language it would be against the law to send it thru the mails, and the person receiving such a letter should turn it over to the postoffice inspector of his district or to the United States district attorney. You can find out the name of the inspector from your local postmaster.

No, Not This Time

I subscribed for a daily paper and paid one year in advance. I told the manager if not renewed at the expiration to stop the paper, which he did not do. Now he threatens to sue. I also put in an advertisement to run five weeks and paid for it in advance. He ran the advertisement for a year and now wants me to pay for it. Can he collect?—C. N.

No.

Constable Has a Gun

Does a constable have a lawful right to carry concealed weapons anywhere in the state?—C.

He has the right in his county, and outside in connection with his official duties.

No License for Trailer

Does the law require one to have a license for a trailer fastened to a Ford car? The car has a license.—R. E. T.

No.

Does B Inherit?

A was B's husband. His grandfather died and left him an inheritance in 160 acres. Then A died. Does B inherit A's part? If B marries before it is settled does she still have her right in this inheritance?—E. W.

If A's inheritance in this 160 acres matured and came into his possession



'Tis Another "Agricultural Problem"



make wheat growing a safer business

Diversify!—at least to some extent.

Grow abundant food for your family and your hired help. Grow feed for your live stock. Make extra profits from dairy cows and poultry.

Such products as butter and cheese find a ready market and bring good prices. Eggs are profitable, even when shipped a long distance, and a hundred hens will take about one hundred bushels of wheat off the market each year.

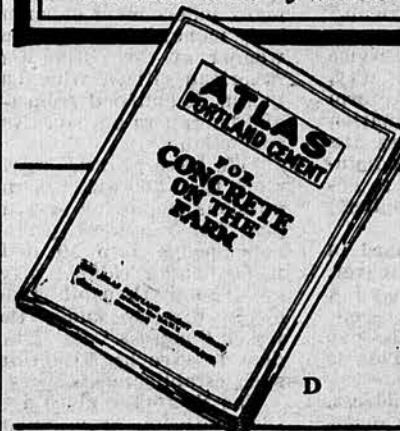
For the chicken house with a dustless floor—for the watering trough, the barn floor, the silo—you will need concrete, made with Atlas Portland Cement. Its high quality record during more than thirty years' use on the farm is one of the reasons why Atlas is known as "the Standard by which all other makes are measured."

Let us send you a copy of "Concrete on the Farm," the free Atlas book on permanent construction. It tells briefly, but clearly, how farm labor can do much of the smaller concrete work that means protection and economy to you. It may help you to save money, to make bigger profits, to add definitely to the value of your property. Mail the coupon today.

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THE ATLAS PORTLAND CEMENT CO.
134 South La Salle Street
Chicago, Ill.

Please forward your free book on general concrete work about the home and farm.

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Address _____

before his death, then B, his wife, and surviving widow, would inherit under the Kansas law one-half of it if there were children and no will, or if there were no children and no will she would inherit all of it. The mere fact that she married afterward would not in any way affect her inheritance.

Five Years on a Note

How long does it take a note that is unsecured to outlaw, and how long does it take an open account?—J. B.

A note in Kansas will outlaw within five years after the date of its maturity provided no payments in the way of interest or principal are made on it after that time. An open account will outlaw in three years after the date of the last item in such account provided no payments are made on the account. If payments are made that renews the life of the account. The same thing is true of the note.

Truck is Not Exempt

In case a man with a family operates an automobile and truck are these exempt from execution for his debts?—E. T. W.

No.

Europe Has Troubles, Too

According to the most recent report of the statistical Reichsamt, Germany's population, including the Saar Valley, was 63,800,000 on June 30, 1924, or almost exactly 2 million more than on June 30, 1920. The excess of births over deaths fluctuates widely. It declined from 633,000 in 1921 to 384,000 in 1923, only to rise again in 1924. But the increase is almost entirely in the country. While the population of Berlin is growing and on February 1, 1925, reached 4,096,679, this is due to inflow from the country. That city's deaths regularly exceed its births, the former numbering about 47,000 and the latter 41,000 in 1924.

Turning to France, Dr. C. W. Saleeby, a well-known medical journalist, deplures in the London Outlook her depopulation as due largely to preventable causes, less to the falling birth-rate than to "an utterly deplorable death-rate." Basing his opinion partly on an observation tour of several weeks in that country, he summarizes the chief causes of this high death-rate as follows:

Veneral disease, chronic alcoholism—for the most part respectable and of no interest to the police, the of grave concern to the pathologist—and the very high rate of illegitimacy may here be conspicuously named as gully agents of this destruction of the future of France. . . . Second, I name the continued prevalence of the water-borne diseases represented by typhoid and dysentery. They continue in France for a reason which the traveler must speedily discover—much concern about wine, but far too little about water. It is really necessary to begin with what the great sanitarians of the Nineteenth Century called "primary sanitation"—good sewerage and a safe water-supply. . . . Lastly, there is the toll of tuberculosis. Our exact knowledge of that disease dates from the Frenchman Laennec, the inventor of the stethoscope, and from the discovery of the tubercle bacillus by Koch, chief German pupil of Pasteur. The disease is diminishing almost all over the world, but its decadence in France is pitifully slow. Since the war the American Red Cross and the Rockefeller Foundation have done much anti-tuberculosis work in France, but with scant success. This is an indoor disease, largely of darkness, and the French people as a whole persist in living indoors, despite the success of the sports movement among a tiny section. In motoring thru Italy and France nothing has struck me more than the abundance of healthy Italian children whom one sees in the fresh air and sunlight, and the ominous absence of so pleasant a spectacle in France.

As in Germany, the cities of France are the great race destroyers. Jean Clair-Guyot, writing in L'Echo de Paris, comes back as pessimistic as Dr. Saleeby from a recent tour thru certain rural districts 200 kilometers from Paris—not, it should be emphasized, in regions devastated by the war, but where conditions might be expected to be normal. Yet if we may trust his somewhat emotional account, the deserted farm, and the deserted village, are becoming as familiar sights in the French countryside as they were in Goldsmith's England or are today in New England hill towns.

Speaking of Bar-sur-Aube, he mentions "not one or two, but 10, 20 or 30 localities where most of the houses are empty and rapidly falling into decay or are already in ruins." He names several hamlets in that vicinity that have become entirely depopulated. There, as in New England, "one finds places where retired people of moderate means or country-lovers have bought cottages in slightly situations and repaired them for vacation residences. But this does not restore the normal life of these districts. On the road you meet at rare intervals two or three children who look sad and

listless, doubtless for the want of playmates. "The view presented by these half-deserted villages is only part of the sad picture. The country itself is equally depressing. On all sides you see fields that have gone out of cultivation and are overrun with weeds, and vineyards that have not been pruned or tilled for years, with long vines creeping out to the roadside as if to flee from the desolation behind them."

Local residents estimate that a third of the land in this district lies uncultivated for lack of labor. Near the large towns the villages are livelier, but that is because the peasants have found employment in neighboring factories.

To Have a Crops Party

Kansas farmers have been invited to a field crops party at the agronomy

farm, Kansas State Agricultural College, June 13. Opportunity will be afforded for visitors to examine the experimental plots where investigators will report results of the various methods used.

Among the subjects that will be discussed by college authorities will be alfalfa varieties for Kansas, wheat on alfalfa land, wheat varieties, rate and date of seeding wheat, soil fertility and crop rotation experiments, Chinich bug control, corn experiments, wheat seedbed and tillage experiments, stage of cutting alfalfa, varieties of soybeans for Kansas, sorghum variety tests, oats varieties and small grain improvement.

The college has obtained results of value to every farmer in the state on the agronomy farm, and this meeting was planned to give them an opportunity to study the work and make adaptations for their own conditions. The

fertility, variety and tillage experiments are well worth the expense of a trip to Manhattan for any farmer to see.

After the field meeting a tour of the college campus and of Manhattan will be provided by the Manhattan Chamber of Commerce. Miss Amy Kelly, state home demonstration agent leader, has arranged an afternoon program for the farm wives who attend.

For 89th Division Men

We have a booklet which gives the entire history of the 89th Division, mostly from official sources, from Funston, "where the sand comes up to your neck," to Stenay, and on into Germany. It was prepared by Major C. J. Masseck, of the 353d Infantry. The price is 25 cents postpaid; please address Book Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.



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who appears in
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Canyon
Argentine Love
The Next Corner

If it's a Paramount Picture it's the best show in town!

The Regeneration of Four Corners

(Continued from Page 3)

portion of the year, yet Kennedy had discouraged bringing a minister into the community even for monthly service because it would "cost money." And as for road building! Why, the mere mention of a district bond issue would drive Old Jacob into frenzy. With a rod of iron ruled Jacob the community, and heavy was his hand when a neighbor displeased him. "Interesting, very interesting," murmured James March as he touched the gash upon his temple. And again Mother Jennings sensed a glimpse of steel in his eyes.

Mary, the Angel

But if she was voluble in explaining the misdemeanors of Jacob Kennedy, Mother Jennings was eloquent when she touched on the opposite qualities of his daughter and only child. "An angel from Heaven is Mary Kennedy. If ever there was one," she exclaimed. "There's not a man, woman or child in Four Corners but fairly worships her, and many of them put up with the contrariness of her father rather than hurt her feelings. Why, there's no sickness in the community, nor help to be given in any way but Mary lends a hand. When Tom's poor father was sick hardly a day passed she wasn't over to help and cheer me." And Mrs. Jennings wiped her eyes as she closed her eulogy.

"Interesting, very interesting," again murmured the listener. But Mother Jennings was quick to resent.

"A finer girl never lived, as you will agree after you come to know her," she flashed. Then, ashamed of this show of feeling, Elinor Jennings took down the family Bible, and without preface or apology began the chapter leading up to prayer.

Straight and still in his rocker, a cynical smile hovering on his lips, sat James March until the chapter ended and mother and son knelt. Nor was his head bent as the petition ended with, "Oh, Father bless thou the stranger within our gates," and two within that humble home took up together "Our Father, who art in Heaven, hallowed be Thy name." There was mockery upon the lips when the fervent "Forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors" rang out, and inaudible murmur "Yea, I will pay in full." The prayer ended, and with no comment upon the stranger's attitude Mother Jennings bade her son show March to his room. There, as the lamp showed

its meager furnishings, March stood at a window staring out into the night. His face was toward the home of Jacob Kennedy, and with clenched hands again he muttered, "Yea, I will pay in full."

Kennedy Shows His Hand

It had been ten days since James March had taken up his abode in the Jennings home. In that short time was witnessed a transformation. With good food and an abundance of it, and long hours of sleep, because the season as yet had not progressed sufficiently to warrant active farming operations, the erstwhile wayfarer had become a changed man. The bloom of health again was upon his cheeks, rich promise of strength in his sinewy frame. With rags discarded and clad in sweater and overalls which Mother Jennings had tearfully brought forth with information that "These were Tom's father's but he'd like to have Tom's helper use them. I know," March was no discredit to any farm. A bit awkward at first, his work was changing to smooth efficiency, and from the beginning there was tireless energy. Nightly Elinor Jennings thanked God for the blessings that were theirs, nor did she forget to include "he who now is one of our family." But ever the cynical smile, the unbent head, the refusal to join in the petition, "Our Father—" Mrs. Jennings kept her own counsel, but some day, she felt, barriers would be broken, and the real soul shine forth. To the nightly prayer was added an unspoken plea that somehow she might be an instrument for the healing of a soul that she felt must be sick indeed.

Disquieting rumors had reached Jacob Kennedy. In his smug heart he already had been counting the "Widder Jennings" farm as good as added to the many which had come to him via the mortgage route. The eighty was well worth \$10,000, as Jacob knew, and the \$5,000 held by him against it but half its value. But land sales were at a standstill, the mortgage had but a year until maturity, and no one knew better than Kennedy, who controlled the village bank, that almost every dollar of the Jennings savings had been taken to pay the interest due March 1. When paid, Mrs. Jennings had timidly asked him if he would consider buying the place, but he had gruffly assured that land was in no demand, and he didn't care to make any offer. Old Jacob was experienced in handling such transactions. He would bide his time, then take over the encumbered farm at his own price. But now reports come that "Widder Jennings has a new hired hand. Fix-



The too-full milk pail comes to grief

PROBABLY every farmer who ever owned a cow, has yielded to the temptation to fill the pail too full—only to have it bump against his knees, spill milk all over his feet, lose part of the contents and his temper in the bargain. A few steps saved—but much more lost!

That's like trying to save a few cents a gallon on cheap oil for your Ford. *The saving isn't worth the chance you take.* Judging your expected savings purely on a price per quart basis, the most you can save in a year is very little, perhaps \$5.00.

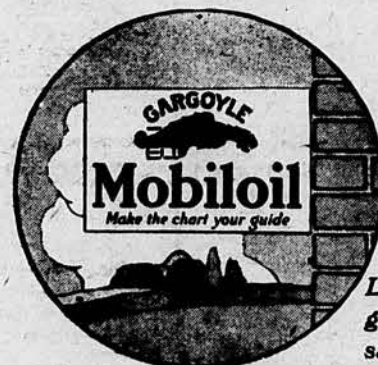
But price per quart is no accurate basis for figuring oil costs. Price per mile is.

With inferior or incorrect oil your price *per mile* includes the prematurely-worn rings and pistons, the burned-out bearings, the quickly-formed carbon, the loss of power, and the increased gas and oil consumption that always follows low quality lubrication.

On a price per mile basis, Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" is the cheapest oil you can buy, and it will give you that full measure of economy without spilling trouble at your feet.

In the differential of your Ford you secure the same economy by using Mobiloil "CC" or Mobilubricant, as specified in the Chart of Recommendations. For your Fordson Tractor use Gargoyle Mobiloil "BB" in summer and Gargoyle Mobiloil "A" in winter.

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VACUUM OIL COMPANY

ing to sow oats and to plant the 'south forty' to corn." Jacob would have to look into that. So, saddling his horse, he set out on a neighborly call. As he rode along and viewed the unbroken mile of his holdings he smiled complacently. For land was the god of Jacob of the House of Kennedy.

March Pays a Debt

No, he wouldn't come in. Just stopped to inquire about the health of Tom and Mrs. Jennings. Roads had been terrible? Yes, hadn't gone to town for days. And then the important question, was she ready to close the deal for the farm today? As Elinor Jennings hesitantly made answer that she'd decided to wait a year and try farming before giving up the home place, the real character of her visitor revealed itself. With the snarling imprecation that she'd better set a price or "damned soon take less than I'll pay now," Old Jacob took a menacing forward step. An instant later he was flung backward as an iron hand grasped his collar and a young man with steely eyes sprang before the frightened woman. "Forget you were talking to a lady, you big cur. Begone or I'll set the dogs on you."

What mockery in those eyes, what derision in the words as with a howl of rage, "You bum, you bum, I'll kill you this time," Old Jacob plunged to be met by a smashing right and a lightning left which stretched him on the ground. Mother Jennings was screaming now, "Oh James, don't! Don't hit him again," as her champion stood with ready fists. But Jacob Kennedy was no fool. He knew when he'd had enough, and with only a muttered threat that he'd "get even with all of you," the ruler of Four Corners painfully mounted his horse and rode away.

With tears and lamentations, Mrs. Jennings deplored the encounter. "You've made a terrible enemy," she told March, "one who never will stop until he is revenged." And then she recounted how years before a small land owner had shown resentment at being forced to sell, and how the giant Jacob, then in the prime of his strength, had "broken" his neighbor; first physically in an encounter, then financially. "I'm sorry," replied March, "if this means trouble for you, but for myself I have no fear. We, it appears, are partners in misfortune. You owe a debt to your amiable neighbor; I, too, am indebted to him. This morning I have paid the first installment, and before I leave the community my debt will be paid in full. With a good season for corn perhaps we may pay an installment on your debt. That is, if I am still to hold my job." Elinor Jennings was not without gratitude. Here was a champion who had fought for her, and she gave assurance that come what might March should continue his work.

As with most crippled lads denied the fellowship which comes from school athletics, Tom Jennings was a hero worshiper. In books and in dreams he had sailed the seas; swashbuckling pirate and adventurer. A tense spectator of the encounter with Kennedy, in his boyish heart he had sworn fealty to his mother's defender. Here was a red-blooded man with the courage to fight and the skill and brawn to back up words with deeds. "Mother," Tom broke out passionately, "all these years Four Corners has lived under an oppressor. Thank God for a man who will stand up to Jacob Kennedy. Mr. March stays with us if I must work my hands to the bone to pay him." James Marsh clasped the lad's shoulder in affectionate comradeship. "That's fine of you, old man," he said, "but we won't worry about wages. In fact, if I continue to enjoy myself, I may be in your debt when the season ends." With an inscrutable smile he turned back to work.

The Dutiful Daughter

Whatever his faults, and no one knew them better than did Mary Kennedy, Jacob Kennedy was a good father to his only daughter and the sole inmate of his home. When Old Jacob stalked into the house and demanded hot water and "where in hell is the liniment?" Mary noted with alarm that his left eye was closed and swollen, and that a great bruise discolored his right cheek. Even with tender solicitude it took persistent questioning before Kennedy senior

broke out in bitter cursing and related that he had been "waylaid by that damned bum who was here a few days ago." According to Jacob he had been peacefully talking to Mrs. Jennings when the stranger had slipped up and struck him with a club. In flaming anger, which was intensified when her father told her that "the bum" had been hired by their neighbors, Mary Kennedy insisted upon speedy arrest and punishment. But Old Jacob had no desire to invoke the law. "I'll settle with him," he grimly answered. "That bum won't be here long. Until he goes, Mary, you are to have nothing to do with the Jennings'. Nothing, mind you." Like a dutiful daughter, Mary gave her promise, altho there was a pang as she thought of a break with her old friends. But Jacob Kennedy had announced that the stranger must go. And that settled that.

Spring Work and a Rush

March merged into April, and with the coming of sunny days and gentle rainfall Four Corners sprang into awakened life. On every farm there

was bustle and activity, for the season was late and work accumulated. On the Jennings farm oats had been seeded, and the upturned soil in the "south forty" lay black and loamy awaiting the click of the corn drill. Even with his infirmity Tom Jennings had "made a hand" during the preparatory work. Affixing a seat to the stalk cutter, March had turned over that job to the eager boy, who for the first time in his life felt that he was a home asset and not a liability. With partnership in labor came greater comradeship. And if the days together were pleasant the nights were wonderful. With no high school at home Tom had spent the four years of schooling in a neighboring town, to graduate and with fond expectancy to look forward to getting a school near home. But his father's death had meant changed plans, and now another school season must come at least before he could become wage earner. Tom had dared hope that he might be chosen to teach in Four Corners, but the quarrel with Kennedy had spoiled that. For Kennedy was president of

(Continued on Page 13)

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Five Balloon Tires



Meet Bourbon County Boys

Winning Team of Last Year Again is Working for Highest Honors in Capper Clubs

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN

ONE of the real pleasures the club managers enjoy is announcing club meetings and introducing the clubs to one another. This time we present the Bourbon County Capper Pig Club. But, first we wish to tell you about the good work these boys did last year. In 1924, there was another member of the Bourbon team, Oscar Dizmang. This year Oscar is attending the Kansas State Agricultural College, and is not a member. However, we have another boy to take

You see every member of this team is interested in the club work, and all are helping to push this work ahead.

Do not make the mistake of giving a hog too much bedding to burrow in on a hot day, nor do not allow hogs to wallow in a water puddle which is exposed in bright sunlight. Hogs will overheat more readily in a water puddle in the sun than they will on dry ground. If you favor a hog wallow, you may make a suitable wallow in the shade, and perhaps it will be a benefit to them there. But, nine times in ten the unsanitary condition of a hog wallow makes it a detriment rather than an aid.

How Prize Was Used

We know you will be interested in what Mrs. J. H. Moellman, member of Lyon county team, did with the \$25 prize she won last year. Here is part of a letter she wrote to us: "Received your club paper and think it is dandy. Please let us have more of them, as it reminds us that we have to help boost for the Capper Poultry Club. Our chickens are doing fine. We have lost very few so far."

"We think of the club every day and what we gained by it last year. I received a prize of \$25, and bought a loud speaker for our home-made radio. We have just the nicest times every evening. Even the boys do not care to go out—they would rather hear the programs. If it hadn't been for the prize, I don't think we ever would have gotten a loud speaker."

"We had our May meeting at the home of Mrs. Joe Sterbenz. All had the dandiest time, and oh my! the good eats we had."

There are as many bulletin reviews coming in from girls as from boys, now, and they are piling up many points in the contest. Other girls are sending in club papers that are fine. One very excellent paper was sent in by Pauline Noll, Riley county.

A Year's Road Work

The United States, according to the latest figures obtainable, last year spent 1 billion dollars for road construction. The phenomenal growth of traffic in the last few years has made road improvement necessary on a most extensive scale. Highways nearly long enough to circle the earth are scheduled for construction by state highways departments in 1925, a total of a little over 24,000 miles being planned, while maintenance of 217,794 miles of road is scheduled.

The average cost of federal aid roads is about \$16,900 a mile. This is for waterbound macadam, bituminous macadam, concrete, Portland cement, and brick roads vary in cost from \$17,500 to \$44,700 a mile.

The queen of Spain, we read, has a typewriter of white enamel and gold, with ivory keys. Still just as rotten work even b: doone on it.



Bourbon County Team, Left to Right, Paul Tewell, Albert Pease, James Ashford, James Tewell

his place. This new boy's name is Albert Pease. The Bourbon boys of 1924 were the successful fellows who won the pep trophy cup, and you may be sure they are starting out peppier again. Paul Tewell, county leader, says they are going after the cup this year.

Paul Tewell sent the club managers a picture taken at the meeting in April. With the picture is a story, about the meeting. "The Bourbon county team consists of Paul Tewell, leader and president, age 15; James Ashford, vice-president, 15; Albert Pease, secretary-treasurer, 18; and James Tewell, 17."

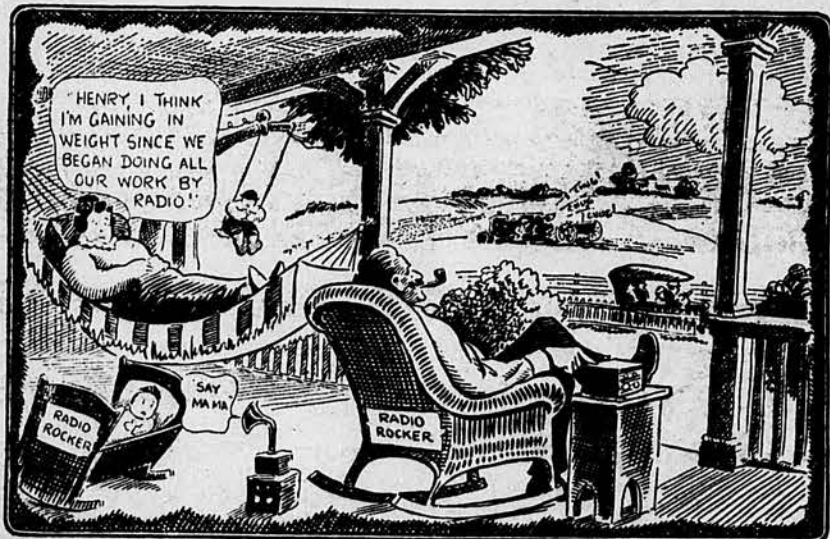
"We all are farmer boys, and we expect to help our fathers on the farm this summer. We held our first regular monthly meeting April 28, and had a picture taken. All the members were present and the officers were chosen as listed above."

Out to Win Prizes

"We not only are going to farm this year, but also we are going to raise our hogs, take care of them, and feed them so they will be large enough to win prizes. We also are going to work toward winning the pep trophy cup."

"Bourbon county has a rep And we all are full of pep We all are very much alive, And expect to win in '25."

Just take a close look at the picture. Don't you think these fellows all look peppier? When you meet these boys in Topeka at the Kansas Free Fair, you will see how capable they really are.



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The Regeneration of Four Corners

(Continued from Page 11)

the school board, and his word was law. More than high schooling had been thought impossible, but as Tom pored over his old books one night James March made an amazing suggestion.

"Why not continue your education, Tom?" The remark was casual, but it had the effect of a bombshell. Tom had come to know that James March did not make idle suggestions or inquiries. To use a trite expression Tom "sat up and took notice." March smiled at his eager inquiry as to why there should be such a possibility.

"I have read," March observed, "that your state university offers a correspondence course which covers the first year of their work, and offers full credit to students who make acceptable grades. The course is not expensive, and perhaps I can be of some service to you in your studies. At least I shall be glad to help you all I can." Mrs. Jennings did not fail to note that expression "your state university," which provided proof that her conjectures that March was not of their country were not wrong. Long had she surmised, too, that the man who now was "only a hired hand" was college bred. Some mystery attached, but Elinor Jennings was not the woman to question the ways of providence. March's coming had been a Godsend in more ways than one. Here was her boy lifted from the depth of melancholy into the joy of living, here was the possibility of a home saved. And so again Mother Jennings thanked God for the stranger within her home.

Soon came detailed information from the university, and it was March who chose the course of study with the wisdom that only a man who knew could have done. But books must be had, and finance was at a low ebb. A few lusty porkers soon would be ready for the market, however, and March suggested a temporary loan from the Baldwin bank that there might be no delay in beginning study. This was agreed upon, and next day with high hopes Young Tom set out to arrange for the loan. There was bitter disappointment upon his face when he returned that evening and announced that the request had been refused. "Cashier Stone said times are hard and money close," Tom reported, "and that the bank is making no loans to farmers these days. But I know he lied because while I waited Lem Williams signed a note and was handed a deposit slip. It's all Old Kennedy's fault. He's passed the word and our credit is no good."

The Hand of Kennedy

But Mother Jennings could hardly believe that. "Mary often has lent me a little money," she assured. "I'll just run over after supper and get her to make the loan until the pigs are sold." But Elinor Jennings was due to get the greatest shock and surprise of her life.

There had not been much more than time for Old Prince, trusty "horse of all work," to travel the short distance and back when Mrs. Jennings re-entered her home. There was a hurt and angry look upon her face and tears in her eyes. "Of all the things," she exclaimed, "that I never would believe, Mary met me at the door and never even asked me in. Would hardly speak to me altho I could see she felt badly, poor girl. Then Old Jacob came and ordered me off the place. Me who closed the eyes of his own wife when she died!" And Mrs. Jennings broke into weeping.

A gentle hand fell on her shoulder but again the eyes of the speaker flashed fire. "I am sorry, Mrs. Jennings," said March. "It is all my fault. I can't have you folks persecuted, and I'll leave tonight."

But Elinor Jennings was neither ingrate nor coward and she cried vehemently. "Never, James, never. Old Jacob called you a bum, a dirty bum, and swore that he would drive you out of Four Corners and take our home if we did not agree to it. But as God is our helper and the friend of the widow and fatherless we will not yield. It is losing the friendship of Mary that hurts," and she fell to weeping again.

Up in his little room that night again James March faced the West and with clenched hand swore, "Yea, I

will pay in full." But his smile had been more sardonic than ever when his friends had implored the Father to "Forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors." Nor had head ever been bent for the nightly prayer. Long with eyes staring into darkness lay March, to awaken with a plan. Opportunity had knocked for Tom Jennings, and James March did not intend to see the door barred. Books could be bought and the money paid in installments. And March knew a firm where the use of a certain name in recommendation would get results. So bidding Tom not to worry, March for the first time sat down and wrote a letter which was promptly mailed. Back in a few days came a package addressed to Thomas Jennings and with it a brief note saying the order was appreciated, the recommendation satisfactory and would Mr. Jennings "kindly remit the first installment."

Tom, who had been plunged in gloom, felt as if some magician had waved his wand. "You must be mighty well known, Mr. March," he remarked, "to have books sent out

on your recommendation without cash." But again there was only an inscrutable smile in answer. And, wisely, Tom did not press the matter. Sufficient that he had the thing his heart desired, and as Mother had said the "surplus egg money easily would care for the monthly installment expense."

(TO BE CONTINUED)

From Station KSAC

June 8, Monday

12:35—Weather Report
Prospects in the Hog Business and How a Few Men are Taking Advantage of Them
Question Box
Pulling the Plants and Shrubs Thru the Summer.....Ray Wick

June 10, Wednesday

12:35—Weather Report
The Market Forecast for Wheat, Corn, Cattle and Hogs.....E. A. Stokdyk
Question Box
Some Suggestions from Cattlemen I Know.....R. W. Kiser

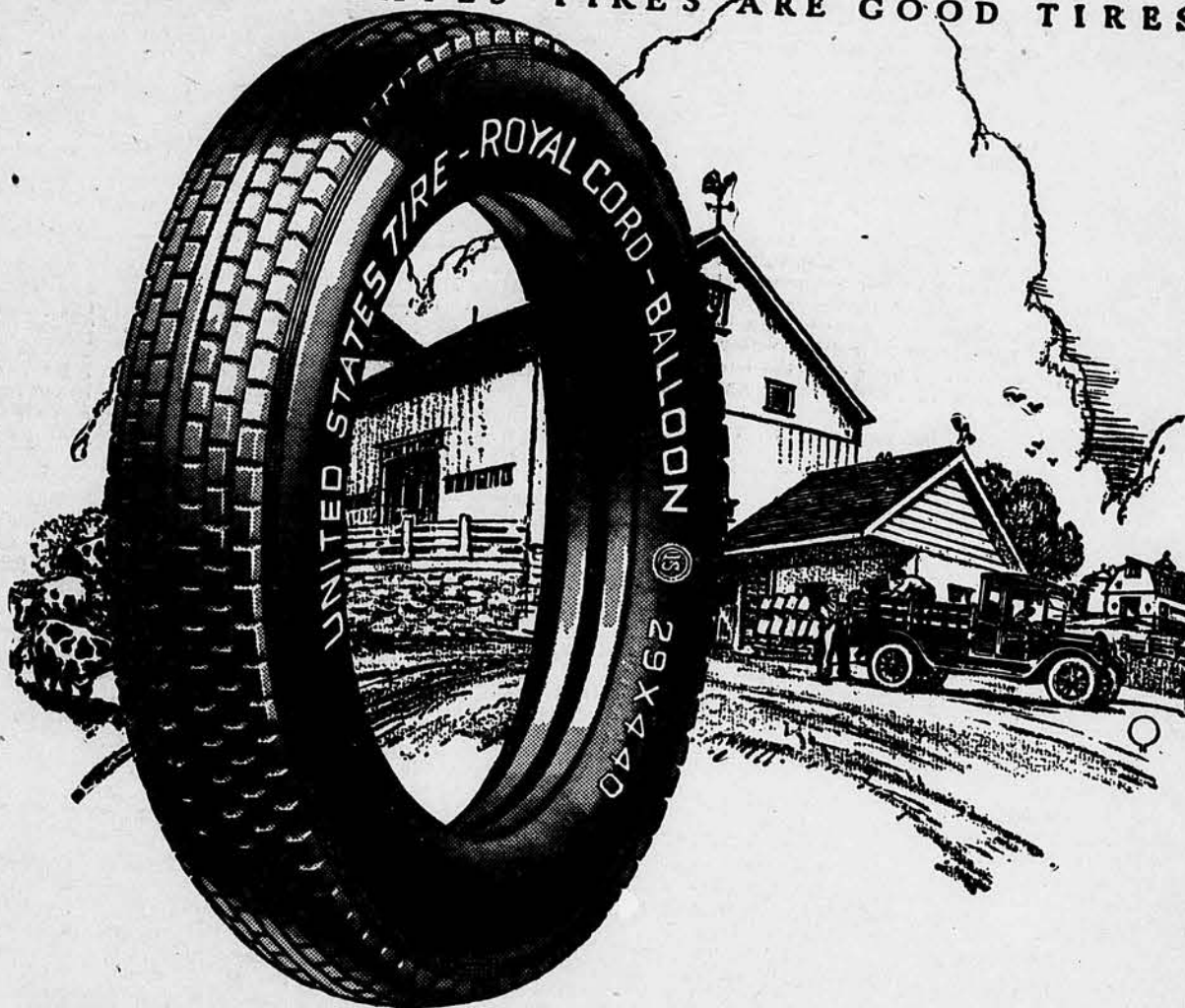
June 12, Friday

12:35—Weather Report
The Best Chinchee Bug Control Measure
Question Box
Lessons Learned from Club Boys.....A. J. Schoth

3 Brings Any Size
down
American
SEPARATOR
New, Low, Easy-Pay-
30 Days Plan. Full year to pay.
Trial! Unmatched for skimming,
easy turning and cleaning.
Old Separators Taken In Exchange.
Many shipping points insure prompt delivery.
Write for free catalog and low prices.
AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO.
Box 32-A
Bainbridge, N. Y.

EASY WAY TO HANDLE GRAIN
Elevate, Clean, Scarify your Grain with this compact one-man machine. Air Blast handles 500 to 800 bu. an hr. Elevates 30 ft. or more. No buckets, chains, or gears. Only one moving part. Costs only half of old style elevators.
Liberty Grain Blower
Fills bins and cars without scooping. **FREE BOOK.** Explains the Liberty. Tells how to make more money from grain. Write nearest office for Free Book.
LINK MFG. CO., Dept. B,
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UNITED STATES TIRES ARE GOOD TIRES



This New "Low-Pressure" Tread Paves a Country Road

HERE is the latest thing in Balloon Tires—the new, flat, "Low-Pressure" Tread.

It gives 15% to 25% more road contact than a round tread.

This eliminates early and uneven tread wear.

It permits you to run your tires at the low inflations necessary to real balloon cushioning.

It gives better traction, better non-skid protection, easier steering and greater stability.

It is as necessary to successful Balloon Tire performance

as Web Cord—the only cord construction in which the individual cords are webbed together with pure rubber latex without injurious chemicals.

Both are exclusive with U. S. Royal Balloon Cord, and give an extremely strong yet flexible tire that can be run at real low inflation without injury.

* * *

For Ford Owners—
There is a U. S. Tire to meet every need.

U. S. Royal Balloon Cords in 29x4.40 straight side.

U. S. Royal Balloon-Type in 31x4.40—clinchers and straight side.

U. S. Royal Cords in 30x3½ and 31x4—clinchers and straight side.

USCO Cords in 30x3 and 30x3½ clincher and 30x3, 30x3½ and 31x4 straight side.

USCO Fabrics in 30x3, 30x3½ and 31x4 clincher.



United States Rubber Company

U.S. Royal Balloon Cords

Built of Latex-treated Web-Cord

Canning the Early Fruits and Berries

A letter to a niece—a bride of a few months

DEAR RUTH: Tho you have gone thru the experimental stage of breakfasts, dinners and the like, you say you are wondering how you are going to can your first fruits and berries. Nothing easier or more delightful! Fortunately you have new, clean cans. You may think only pints are necessary but you will find it advisable to use quart cans for many berries.

In June we have early apples, cherries, a variety of early wild grapes, mulberries, blackberries, strawberries, currants, dewberries, raspberries and gooseberries. Most berries require the same kind of treatment. It is much better to sort the berries while picking off stems or hulling them. My own method is to pick soft fruits in small boxes or trays so they will not be crushed. As I hull the berries I place them in two colanders—the very ripe ones in one, the firmer berries in the other. When there are two or three layers of berries in the colander, I souse it up and down in clean, cold water and place the fruit in an open kettle. The very ripe berries are boiled gently. The juice is used in making sirup for the firmer berries.

How Thick Shall the Sirup Be?

In making sirup, the Western canners have a formula that requires 3 quarts of sugar to 2 quarts of water. This is boiled to a density to suit the taste or the demands of the fruit. When the fruit juice is used in place of the water in making the sirup the quality and flavor are greatly improved.

Some berries, such as strawberries, do not require much liquid added to the sugar. If you will place your strawberries in an enamel kettle and add at least 1 cup of sugar and 2 tablespoons of juice or water for each quart of berries, you will have sufficient liquid by the time they have boiled gently for a half hour. Then pack your berries in your cans that have been lying in boiling water. Boil the sirup that remains and pour over the berries. Dip your rubber ring in boiling water and place on the can that you have wiped clean—if you didn't place it on the can before filling it, the

June

AND the white laughing daisies, all glad in June

Where butterflies hover above,
Lie a-shimmer with joy 'neath the sun and the moon

Of the month of flower and love.

—Gertrude Cornwall Hopkins.

better way, and screw on the lid that has had the same hot bath treatment. To be absolutely certain that no mold spores that entered with the fruit have an opportunity to grow, it is well to partly screw the lid and set the jar of fruit in boiling water for at least 5 minutes. Be sure that some muffin tin or kettle lid keeps the jar from resting on the bottom of the pan or kettle used. Strawberries canned in this way will not swim as some do.

If there is any surplus juice, can it in the same way. If sweetened, you will find it excellent for punch, pudding sauces, sherbets and the like. If unsweetened, it may be made into jelly at any time.

While you may think the early apples make the finest sauce you ever ate, I should not advise you to can many of them. Early apples, combined with cranberries or wild grapes make excellent pies and are handy to have when there is not time enough to prepare fresh fruit for a meal. Mulberries and elderberries also make a good combination.

Don't neglect the gooseberries! As a piquant, early, spring appetizer, gooseberries can't be beaten! Cook the berries slowly and for a longer time so the sirup will cook into the fruit.

Do some canning every week—don't put it off and expect to plunge into the task later. The plunges are usually expensive—both as to fruit and strength.

Your affectionate aunt,
Dora L. Thompson.

The experienced canner as well as she who is preserving food for the first

By Mrs. Dora L. Thompson



time will find many helpful suggestions in our booklet "How to Can Fruits, Vegetables, Meats. Favorite pickling and preserving recipes as well as complete directions for canning by the cold pack method are included. Order from the Book Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price 15 cents.

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? In this column we will print several suggestions every week that some homemaker has found practicable, and we'd like to pass on your discoveries, too. For all those we can use we will pay \$1. Address the Short Cut Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Include postage if you wish your manuscript returned if it is not available.

We Like Pink Angel Food

When I beat the egg whites for an angel food cake, I sometimes put in about 12 cinnamon drops, perhaps better known as "red hots," and beat until the color is off of them. Then with a fork I remove the candies as they come to the surface. Besides giving the cake a dainty tint, this adds a pleasing flavor.

Mrs. B. E. Swartz.

Wyandotte County.

New Linoleum from Old

A good way to redecorate old linoleum that has a great amount of the color worn off, but yet is good, is to paint it with a reliable floor paint. I used gray. Put on two coats of the paint, letting the first dry before the second is applied. When the last coat is dry, put a border of a darker color around the edge. If you care to put more work

into the covering, a stencil design may be used with good results. I used a light board to mark the border. After all is dry, give a coat of varnish. Since some of the places in my linoleum were badly worn, I bought some small, inexpensive linoleum rugs to put over these places, and I have as good looking a floor as anyone could want. The paint may be mopped as easily as any floor.

Harper County.

Mrs. Ned Hall.

Pan Lifter Helps Out

ALID lifter made of heavy wire that will fold into several shapes, is one of the most useful pieces of equipment in my kitchen. Using it, I can lift pies from the oven without burning the fingers, and I can lift a kettle of hot food from the stove with it just as easily. A clamp of wire on the inside and out holds the pan securely. I never yet have dropped anything when using it. Altho the lifter cost but 25 cents, I don't see how I could keep house without it.

Reno County.

Mrs. Harvey Ulmer.

Two Favorite American Desserts

By Nell B. Nichols

TWO famous American dishes are strawberry shortcake and fresh cherry pie. To excel as a cook the homemaker must be able to make a luscious cake topped with red berries and cream and choice cherry pies without having any of the fruit juice bubble out and fall on the oven floor.

Recipes which I follow to obtain success with these food combinations are as follows.

Strawberry Shortcake

Cream 6 tablespoons butter, stir in 1 cup sugar and beat until the mixture is light. Add 2 beaten egg yolks mixed with 1 cup sweet milk and stir in 2 cups flour sifted with 4 teaspoons baking powder. Fold in 2 stiffly beaten egg whites and bake in two layers. If you like three layers, the batter may be baked in three tins. Spread crushed and sweetened strawberries between the layers and on top. Serve with plain or whipped cream.

Cherry Pie

Make the pie crust from 1½ cups flour, ½ cup shortening, ½ teaspoon salt and just enough ice or very cold water to moisten. Roll the dough very thin, line a tin and fill with pitted cherries, slightly dredged with flour. Sprinkle generously with sugar, cover with the other crust and bake in a moderate oven. To keep the juice from cooking out insert pieces of macaroni thru the slits in the upper crust and use the new pie tape around the edges. This tape may be removed easily when the pie is baked.

Fairing in the Springtime

By Florence K. Miller

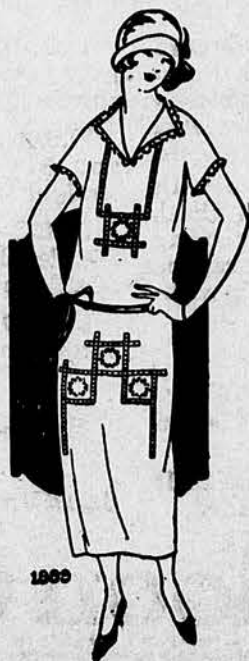
SEAMAN community, Shawnee county, established a precedent when it staged a spring fair May 21 and 22. Not only did the residents of the district rally to make the venture a success, but all of Shawnee county sent the best fruits of its labors for exhibition. The fair had all the earmarks of a big state fair. The only difference we could note was not in the variety or quality of the products but in the quantity of the exhibits.

Thru her home demonstration clubs, Mrs. Julia Kiene, county home demonstration agent, worked for entries in the culinary department. Ninety-nine women responded from more than half of her rural clubs, and there were 1,000 entries submitted. First prize for the club having the highest per cent of individual prize entries went to the Worth While Club of West Indianola. Thirty of its 33 members were represented.

The flower exhibit was beautiful. Instead of the collections of asters and marigolds one usually sees at fall fairs, gorgeous masses of peonies and roses greeted the visitor. Sewing, including millinery, by juniors as well as adults, came in for considerable attention, as did the collection of antiques—much larger than one would expect to find at a community fair.

The success of this, the first Seaman community fair, was such that it probably will become an annual event.

Summertime Frocks of Distinction



WARM weather doesn't seem nearly so disagreeable when we consider the dainty, colorful frocks we may wear during the summer season. The two dresses we have here are made from shadow-striped lawn, a light weight sheer material that is refreshing for warm weather wear. The dresses are stamped flat so that by cutting inside or outside the stamped lines, they can be made to fit any size from 34 to 42 inches leaving ample hip measure. The material is 3 full yards. With each stamped dress is included sufficient thread for embroidery and an instruction sheet.

No. 1909 is of white shadow-striped lawn. The cross bars are worked in running stitch in a light blue embroidery floss, the wreaths of flowers in pink, yellow, orange, lavender and purple French knots with just a touch of green to form leaves. Net edging is suggested to finish the V-neckline with a yellow and orange moire ribbon at the waistline. Price \$1.35.

Dress No. 1907 is in lavender shadow-striped lawn. It is embroidered around the neck, down the left side and on the pocket with large white petaled lazy-daisies with black and gold centers and rose and pink French knot roses, a touch of black worked in here and there to enhance the whole. A plaited standup netting is suggested for finishing the neck and sleeves, with a lavender ribbon at the waistline. Price \$1.35.

These dresses may be ordered from the Fancy-work Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.



Flounces and Frills Prevail



2445—Daintily Flounced Dress. Feminine elegance is expressed in this exquisitely slender frock. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.

2452—One-Piece Dress for Juniors. This cunning style cuts all in one piece. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

2051—One-Piece Apron Style. The diagram is a reduced likeness of the pattern. Sizes small, medium and large.

2455—Girls' Panty Dress. Charming as can be is this little dimity dress in bright red dots with a guimpe of plain white fine batiste. Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.

2449—Dress with Rippling Jabot. A very smart but simple frock is designed here. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

2450—Junior Jumper Dress. Its extreme simplicity makes this dress attractive. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

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

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.

If You Are Underweight

I have been following your milk diet for gaining weight and am a few pounds heavier than I was when I began it. But my neck doesn't seem to fill out and it's so bony that I don't like to wear low-necked dresses. Is there something I can use to fatten it?—Mrs. Russell I.

You failed to give your address, and because there may be others who would like the same information, I'm printing a reply. Yes, there are fattening creams one may apply to fill out the neck, but I can't print trade names here. If you will send me a stamped, self addressed envelope, I should be pleased to send you this information. I am glad to know that our milk diet is helping you.

Old Virginia Baked Ham

When I was in the South this winter, I was served with delicious baked ham on several occasions. It seemed to be spiced. I wonder if you would have a recipe that might be one from which the meat I ate was prepared. If so, I should certainly appreciate it if you would print it.—Mrs. T. U. I.

Scrub a small ham, and place in a baking pan. Place in oven hot enough to begin cooking at once. Allow 25 minutes to the pound. When tender, lift and remove the skin, and rub the following mixture into the ham:

1/4 cup brown sugar 1 teaspoon cloves
1 teaspoon nutmeg 1 teaspoon allspice
1 teaspoon cinnamon

Mix thoroughly before rubbing into the

ham. Place in hot oven and bake 45 minutes, basting frequently with 1/2 cup vinegar (apple vinegar) and 1/2 cup water.

Cherry Olives

Will you please tell me how to pickle cherries so that they will taste like olives? I have eaten them and think they are delicious.—Mrs. D. F. H.

I am glad to give you this recipe for cherry olives. Use 1 quart large dark red cherries, 1 tablespoon salt, 1/4 pint vinegar. Wash the cherries, leaving on the stems, and place in a quart jar. Dissolve the salt in the vinegar and add to the cherries, then fill the jar with cold water and seal immediately. Nothing is heated. Allow to stand for four months before opening. These are almost as good as olives.

Entertaining for Mother

I'm entertaining some friends for my mother. All are flower lovers, and I thought a flower contest might interest them. Can you print one in the service corner column?—Daughter.

Perhaps others would like to have this contest which I know has been enjoyed by a number of groups of women. Every answer is the name of a flower.

What fair maiden lived between two mountains?—(Lily of the valley)
What did she do each early morn? (Rose)
What was her big brother's name and with what did he write? (Jonquil)
What was her baby brother's name? (Sweet William)
What did he always call his father? (Poppy)
What did the father call to the older son each morning? (Johnny-jump-up)
At what hour did they rise in summer? (Four o'clock)
What bells rang thru the valley on Sunday? (Bluebells)
Who preached in their church? (Jack-in-the-pulpit)
How many came to hear him? (Phlox)
What vegetables had they? (Sweet peas)
From what kind of cups did they drink? (Buttercups)
What fine animal did they see at the circus? (Dandelion)
What accident happened in the barn one day? (Cowslip)
With what was John punished? (Golden-rod)
With what were the girls punished? (Lady slippers)
As John never married, what did he sew on? (Bachelor buttons)

My Little Town

By Hilda Morris

"She's not been back for many a year," they say; they never know I'm near. For where my wistful dreaming goes No shadow ever shows.

I walk the quiet streets and see No change with all the years. For me, The elms branch still above our lawn And not a friend is gone.

"She's not been back," they say, nor look Where sunlight dances on the brook. In peaceful rooms they never see The child I used to be.

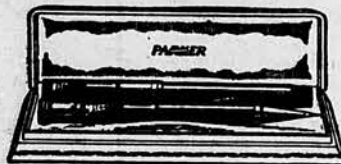
Perhaps at dusk the still streets know; They, too, remember long ago. Perhaps they guess, since I am there, How yearningly I care.

But I shall never speed across The long, long miles, to learn of loss. To find the old town new and strange—For me it does not change.

RIVALS THE BEAUTY OF THE SCARLET Tanager

This June-time Gift Will Inspire Your Friends to Write You

It's as if made to order for Graduation Weddings, Sailings, Parties, Birthdays



Duofold Pen and Duofold Pencil—The New Duette: Satin-lined Gift Case de luxe included

As a Gift of Greeting or of Going-Away, what present affords your friends as much everyday utility, or serves as such a subtle invitation to write, while furnishing them the urge to dash off those gossip letters that you like the postman to bring.

For this Parker Duofold Duette has won the heart of the world—balanced, symmetrical, in handsome lacquer-red, or in flashing plain black, both gold trimmed.

Our Lady Duofold Pen and Pencil are still of small girth to fit slim fingers. But the Duofold Jr. and "Big Brother" Duofold Pencils are both built Over-size.

For men learned from the Duofold Pen how an Over-size Barrel affords a man-size grip that abolishes finger cramp, and relaxes hand and brain.

Every Parker Duofold Pen has the super-smooth Duofold Point that's guaranteed, if not misused, for 25 years' wear.

An Ink-Tight Pen on account of the Inner-Sleeve of the Duo-Sleeve Cap. And no exposed filler—just a Button to Press, and it's capped inside the barrel—out of sight—out of harm's way.

Now is the time to pick out these Duofold June Gifts. Stop at the first pen counter.

THE PARKER PEN COMPANY

Lady Duofold Pen, \$5; Pencil, \$3; Duofold Jr. Pen, \$5; Pencil, \$3.50
Over-size Duofold Pen, \$7; Pencil, \$4

Factory and General Offices, JAMESVILLE, WIS.

"Big Brother" Over-size Duofold Pencil, \$4

Parker LUCKY CURVE Duofold Duette

Pen has 25 Year Point

Pencil turns lead OUT and IN

Over-size Duofold, \$7

A Dollar More Wear In Every Pair

—That's what you get in Burlington Overalls! Best quality and workmanship through and through. Made of extra heavy pre-shrunk denim; no ripping; no tearing; every seam, every button, every buckle there to stay! Roomy and comfortable. Every garment guaranteed!

SEE YOUR LOCAL DEALER

MADE BY

Burlington Overall Mfg. Co.

Kansas City, Missouri

Burlington UNION MADE Overalls



Fun With Puzzles and Riddles

I AM 8 years old and in the third grade. I have a brother 6 years old. His name is Maxie. He is in the first grade. We go 1 mile to school. Daddy takes us in the car. We live 9 miles from Kiowa and 8 miles from Hazelton. We live on a 480-acre farm. We have a pet dog named Bob, and three big wolf hounds.

Hazelton, Kan. Pauline Fullerton.

Lives With Grandmother

I am 10 years old. I live with my grandmother. She is all alone, so I stay with her. I milk one cow, feed the pigs and bring in the wood, cobs and water. I have two dogs. One is Collie and the other is Sport. I got an air rifle for Christmas. I went hunting the other day and caught two rabbits. I have one brother. His name is Falsom. He is 13 years old and is a junior in high school. He lives at Burns, Kan., with Mother and Daddy. Cedar Point, Kan. Willard Silver.

My Pony's Name is Beauty

I am 8 years old and in the third grade. We live on a farm 6½ miles from town. For pets I have three kittens and two dogs. My dogs' names



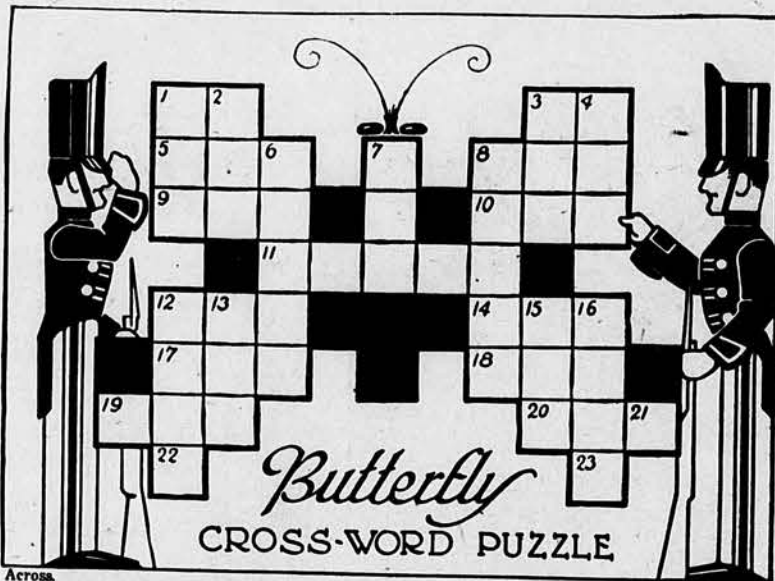
are Jack and Jip. This is a picture of my Shetland pony named Beauty, my two sisters and myself. Helen is 4 years old and Ella May is 2½ years old. Ruth Sander.

Greeley, Colo.

There Are Seven Of Us

I am 12 years old and in the fifth grade. My pets are a dog, a cat and a pig. The name of our school is Howry. My teacher's name is Miss

I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade. I go 1½ miles to school. We have a horse. His name is Prince. I have two sisters and one brother that go to school with me. For pets we have



Across

- 1—Initials for United Colonies.
- 3—The sixth note of a scale (musical).
- 5—To have been seated.
- 6—A small pointed wooden pin.
- 8—A period of years.
- 10—To have eaten.
- 11—The material upon which this puzzle is printed.
- 12—A female.
- 14—A drink made of leaves.
- 17—The fluid we breathe.
- 18—A vegetable similar to the potato.
- 19—A North American tree.
- 20—A very small child.
- 22—The twentieth letter of the alphabet.

23—The nineteenth letter of the alphabet.

Up and Down

- 1—To make use of.
- 2—The machine you ride in.
- 3—To permit.
- 4—The number of years you have lived.
- 6—A small wax candle.
- 7—To strike lightly.
- 8—An enjoyable social event.
- 12—A white substance used for seasoning.
- 13—A male.
- 15—To feed.
- 16—A boy's name.
- 19—Abbreviation for east.
- 21—The twentieth letter of the alphabet.

Send the answers to this crossword puzzle to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.

Rogers. I have four sisters and two brothers. Lucille R. Bildsoe. Ozawkie, Kan.

Didn't Get Ahead of Sonny

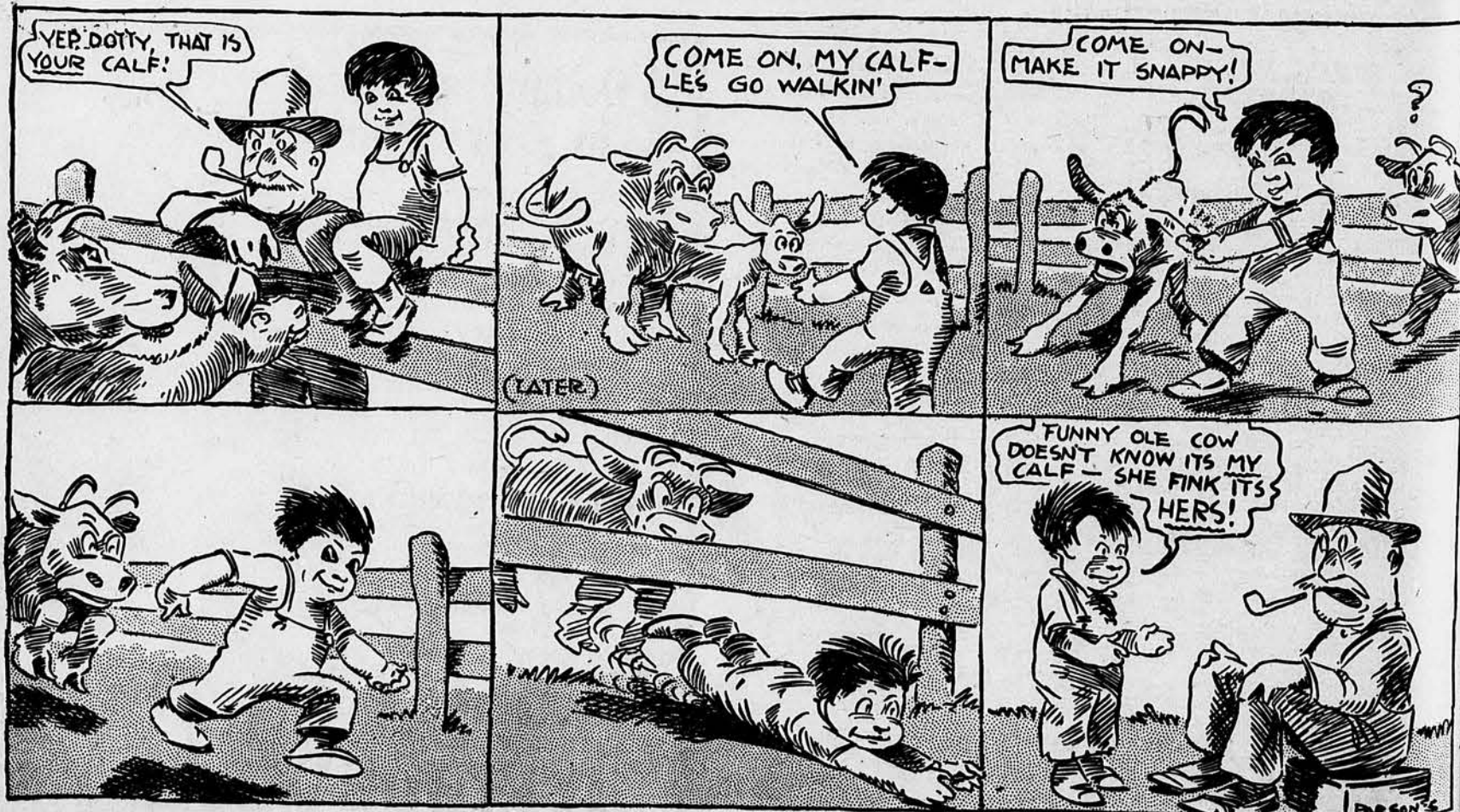
A small boy was holding a black and tan dog by the collar, when a smartly dressed young man passed and remarked, "Is he bad to bite, sonny?"

"No," answered the boy, "he doesn't bite, but he eats cheese, and I was holding him until you got by."

a dog. We call him Bobbie because he has a bob tail. We used to have two rabbits. One was white and the other was black. The cat killed one and one strayed away. I have a sister going to college at Emporia, and one sister at



The name of what city in the tropics is concealed here? When you have found what it is send your answer to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a package of postcards each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.



The Hoovers—Tis a Question of Ownership

In "Mad Dog" Days

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

Mad dog! Mad dog!

My memory runs back to a hot summer day in a little town in Morris county more than 30 years ago. I was a youngster and my heart was filled with a terror I vainly tried to subdue. Men with pitchforks, clubs and guns raised clouds of dust as they ran wildly after a poor shrinking beast, for whom my sympathy almost overcame my terror. In those days the only thing to do with one who was bitten by a mad dog was to go at once to the Pasteur Institute at Chicago for treatment.

The medical profession now knows a little more about hydrophobia (the medical name for which is rabies) but not very much. We do know the disease can be given to human beings, and that even the lick of the tongue of a rabid animal coming in contact with a slight scratch or any abraded surface may be enough to convey it.

We cannot cure rabies, yet the disease need never be fatal if the victim of the bite knows it comes from a rabid animal. The Pasteur vaccine is an absolute preventive. It works quicker than the disease, and if administered with any degree of promptness will head it off. This vaccine may be obtained thru any good doctor, and he can give it to you at your home. It is no longer necessary to leave home to get treatment. Perhaps that is one reason why Kansas had no deaths from rabies in 1924.

Our sister state, Oklahoma, was not so fortunate. There were seven human deaths from rabies in Oklahoma in 1924, and three in the first four months of 1925. The Oklahoma Commissioner of Health is calling on every

town in Oklahoma to pass an ordinance compelling dog owners to have their dogs immunized against rabies. This is a very sensible procedure. Rabies may appear in other animals, but it is thru the dog that it is generally spread. Immunization of dogs would soon put an end to the disease.

3 Minutes is Enough

How many minutes does a thermometer have to remain in one's mouth to get the right temperature in case of fever? Also please explain how to administer chloroform. S. L. C.

Three minutes is the proper time to allow for a thermometer to register, the lips being tightly closed. If extreme accuracy is desired 5 minutes may be used. Chloroform is now but little used as an anesthetic, having been superseded by ether. Its administration should be undertaken only by physicians or registered nurses.

Rest, and Good Food

I would like to know how to get rid of pleurisy. I had a bad spell last February, and it keeps on coming back. I have a soreness across the lower part of my chest. When it is bad I spit up some brickdust colored sputum. E. S.

Chronic pleurisy always suggests the possibility of tuberculosis, and is cured by the same treatment. This means complete rest in bed in the open air, for a prolonged period, freedom from all work and worry, and plenty of easily digested nourishment. My advice is that you take this line of treatment, no matter what the diagnosis.

A Case of Scabies?

I wish you could tell me what to do for my children. They have caught something like an itch; terrible itching and scabs form

on the lower parts of their bodies. It is only on their bodies, not on their faces. A. M.

I fear your children have scabies. The application of sulfur ointment in strength of 5 to 10 per cent will cure it, but you must first give a hot bath and scrub all the scabs off so the sulfur may reach the parasite. Green soap is better than common soap for this.

Cement Makers Efficient?

One of the obstacles the good roads organizations met in the legislature in their bills to preserve federal aid was fear of the "cement trust." One prominent member of the house, in a speech on the floor, accused the state good roads organization of complicity with the "trust," tho later he withdrew the charge, for which in fact there was no foundation. The good roads legislation was so mutilated by amendments that the governor and attorney general have not yet been able to satisfy the federal authorities that roads will be properly maintained when built. There is a slim chance that federal aid can be recovered by applying a part of the gasoline tax. Otherwise federal aid is lost.

Now the "cement trust" comes back at its critics with some facts and figures calculated to show the value of this industry to the country. It points out that the Federal Government has dissolved the Cement Manufacturers' Protective Association, which was denounced as a trust and combine. Not only are the manufacturers forbidden to exchange price lists, but they "are not now allowed, for instance, even to compile and disseminate thru their trade association statistics relating to the industry."

But whether combination or price-

fixing existed, prices have not advanced at the rate of other commodities. The highest price for cement last year is quoted at \$1.95 a barrel, which compares with \$1.75, 25 years ago. The war raised cement prices, which had been steadily falling. Meantime the quality of cement has been standardized. For his \$1.95 the buyer is getting a better cement than 25 years ago for his \$1.75.

The growth of the cement industry has been an unquestionable benefit to the country. Forty years ago the United States produced a thousand times as much pig iron as cement, but at the present time the cement production is almost equal to the pig iron. It has increased 20-fold since 1900, and has nearly doubled since 1910. Without it not only roads, bridges, culverts, but cities themselves in the foundations and construction of buildings would be a quarter century behind the times. The Twentieth Century is in construction materials the cement century.

Price figures do not indicate that the country suffers greatly from a cement hold-up. The quality of cement is now so completely standardized that local engineers have no excuse for the acceptance of inferior materials. If counties and cities employ honest and competent engineers, and this is their job, they will get cement of standard specifications.

On the Stock Exchange

On the New York Stock Exchange 926 stock issues are listed, which have a market value of 27,070 million dollars. There also are 1,333 issues of bonds, which have a market value of \$33,599,231,000. This makes a total of 2,259 securities, with a value of \$60,669,207,000.



For a Modern Farm Kitchen—Use KEROGAS

Thousands of rural housewives have had installed in their kitchens the better brands of oil stoves equipped with Patented Kerogas Genuine One-Piece Brass Burners.

Now these same women enjoy perfect cooking results as well as every comfort and convenience of the modern city kitchen while using common kerosene for fuel.

You will find a wonderful improvement in your work if you will do as these other women have done. Ask your dealer for a demonstration. Convince yourself that Kerogas DOES Surpass. It's just like having a gas range, for you get a perfect gas flame—"a flame within a flame"—strong and hot or simmering. You also get clean, even heat, and by just a turn of a little control wheel you have it always under perfect regulation. Besides this, your fuel cost is much less because the Kerogas Burner uses only one part of kerosene to 400 parts of air.

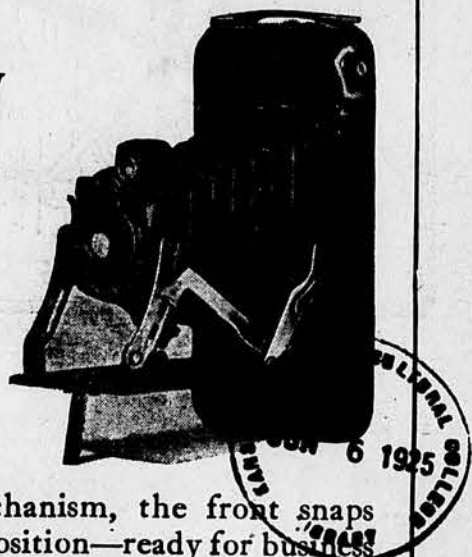
Look for the name KEROGAS on the burners of the oil stove you select. Then learn in 5 minutes how you can do better cooking more easily, more quickly, and at lower cost than ever before.

The Giant Kerogas Burner
Every "Giant Kerogas Oil Stove" equipped with "regular" Kerogas Burners also has one of the new Patented Giant Kerogas Burners. This "Giant" is capable of the most intense heat—when you need it quickly—but is easily regulated for ordinary use. You can get the new Heavy Duty Giant Kerogas Oil Cook Stoves equipped entirely with "Giant" Burners. Models equipped only with "regular" Kerogas Burners are also available.

The KEROGAS Oven for Baking and Roasting
is a fitting companion for the Kerogas Burner. As reliable as any range oven ever made, and as durable. Gives sure, uniform results because its temperature can be regulated perfectly by burner beneath.

Kodak Simplicity further Simplified

The 1A Pocket Kodak Series II



BY a simple lever mechanism, the front snaps instantly into picture position—ready for business when the camera is opened.

With the Kodak Anastigmat Lens and Diomatic Shutter equipment, it offers a range of efficiency not heretofore obtainable at the price.

This superior combination of lens and shutter means better timed, sharper negatives, the evidence of which is plain in the prints—overwhelmingly plain in enlargements.

The focus is prompt and precise. A mere turn of the lens, which is at your fingertips, brings the focus instantly, accurately, while beneath the lens a plainly lettered, simple scale tells you how to fit the exposure to the light.

It's all simple, yet there's speed in the f.7.7 lens, and a shutter with speeds up to one-hundredth

part of a second to make that speed available.

And with it all there's ease of loading and beauty of design, and it's really a pocket Kodak. It's autographic, of course.

No. 1A Pocket Kodak, Series II, for 2½ x 4¼ pictures, equipped with Kodak Anastigmat f.7.7 Lens and Diomatic Shutter—\$26.

At your dealer's

Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N.Y.

A. J. LINDEMANN & HOVERSON CO.

1227 First Avenue

Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Manufacturers of Burners, Ovens, Cooking and Heating Stoves and Ranges

DEALER'S NOTE: The best jobbers are prepared to supply oil stoves equipped with Kerogas Burners.

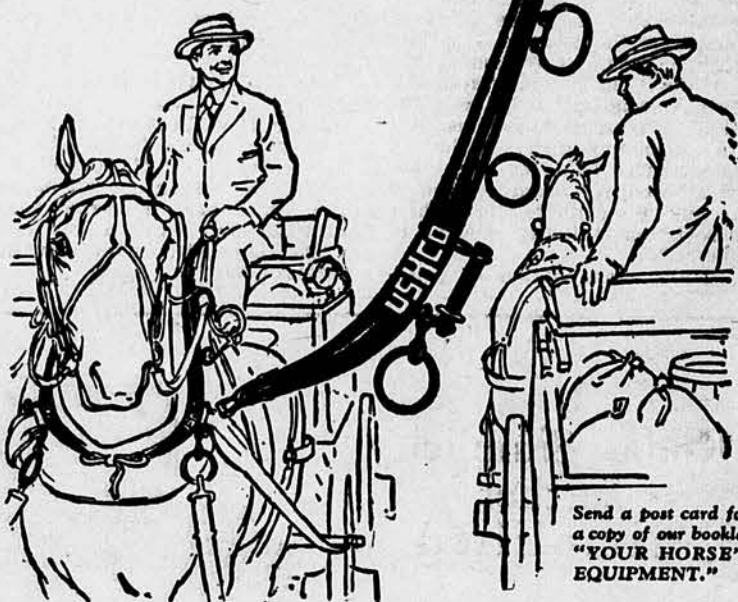
New hames brighten the old harness

A well-kept equipment, like a well-groomed horse, inspires confidence and gives the best service.

There is no better way to brighten up your harness than by putting on a new pair of **USHCO** hames. The cost is small—the satisfaction great.

Our guarantee is back of every pair.

U.S. HAME COMPANY
Buffalo, N. Y.



Send a post card for a copy of our booklet "YOUR HORSE'S EQUIPMENT."

Let Me Give You This Special Pump Jack



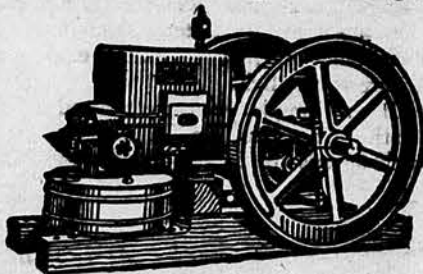
FREE

Here's the greatest bargain offer I've ever made on the famous **WITTE 2 H.P. Throttling-Governor Engine**. This special Pump Jack **FREE** with extra equipment that gives you a complete power unit for pumping. You know the rugged, dependable

WITTE Engine—simplest and cheapest to operate; trouble-proof and easy to start. Develops surplus horse-power on the cheapest fuels—uses kerosene, gasoline, distillate, tops or gas. Equipped with celebrated **WICO Magneto**. **THINK OF IT!** A complete power unit for pumping only **\$56.95** at Kansas City, Mo. (\$61.00 at Pittsburgh)—a regular \$79.00 value. Order direct from this advertisement—wire at my expense if you need it in a hurry. 24-hour shipments from Kansas City or Pittsburgh.

EXTRA!

Order now from this ad and I'll also send you **FREE**—12 feet of guaranteed belting complete with belt lacing, five pounds of cup grease, one oil can and a pair of pliers. With all this free equipment you have a complete power unit for pumping. **ORDER NOW!**



Easy Terms—Get My Free Book

EASY TERMS on all pumping outfits and engines—write me today for my free pumping book or my New Illustrated Engine Catalog. Gives low prices and valuable information on small and large pumping outfits and all size engines 2 to 25 Horse-Power.

WITTE ENGINE WORKS, 1546 Witte Building, Kansas City, Mo.
1546 Empire Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Scopes Case

William Jennings Bryan, from the applause that greeted his statement, struck a popular note before a meeting of Pittsburgh clergymen when he applauded the legislature of Tennessee for ruling out scientific textbooks that took the evolutionary slant. The ministers applauded again when Mr. Bryan demanded to know whether we are going to have a lot of scientists running the schools. The answer of Tennessee, of course, was "No; we are going to turn it over to a lot of politicians."

But while Mr. Bryan was delivering his speech in Pennsylvania, J. T. Scopes, a high school teacher in a Tennessee village, was haled before a justice of the peace and after a hearing, bound over to the grand jury for employing one of the detested evolution-teaching textbooks on biology. He paid no attention to the Tennessee law, possibly having in mind the statement of the governor shortly after signing it that it would not be strictly enforced. Now the American Civil Liberties Union has employed counsel and offered its services to Mr. Scopes. It announces that it will carry the case to the Supreme Court of the United States, if necessary, not as having any special interest in the question of evolution, but to vindicate the principle that a "teacher may not be thrown in to jail for telling the truth," as he understands it or has been educated in it.

This is in fact a bigger question than whether Tennessee and the fundamentalists or the scientists are right on evolution. It is the question whether politicians are to do the teaching, instead of trained teachers. It raises the issue of the freedom of the professionalism of education, or the profession of teaching. What will it profit the state to educate and train teachers for the profession of teaching, and then let a lot of politicians muddle their work for them? The Scopes case, if it goes to the highest court, therefore takes on a national interest, and may be a landmark in educational progress.

Cartwheels Not Wanted

A Washington dispatch states that the Treasury has been convinced by its experiment of foisting cartwheel dollars on the American public, and is going back to paper money. The Washington Post reports that orders have been issued for purchase of 200 million sheets of distinctive silver fiber paper, from each sheet of which eight pieces of currency are made—1,600 million pieces of currency in all. The Treasury, says the Post, will print more paper money in the next fiscal year than was ever printed before in any such period of time.

The public rejected the old "iron men," preferring paper currency, to which it has become accustomed with in the last generation. Before that time silver dollars were popular, at least in the West, but the West itself has gone back on them. The Treasury is burdened with silver bullion and coin, and in an effort to dump it on the country it recently filled the pay envelopes of Government employes with cartwheel dollars, forcing some 10 millions on the business community. But they promptly came back. Everybody unloaded them on the banks, and the banks on the Treasury. The Post reports that the total circulation of silver dollars in the United States today is only 50 million dollars. That is less than one for every two persons, and a negligible fraction of all money in circulation, but it seems to be about the limit of what the country will stand for.

No Hankering to Go Back

An interesting report, just completed by the Department of Agriculture, reveals that in 1860 it was possible to purchase four eggs for a penny. At the same time corn was sold in Minnesota for 80 cents a bushel, and wheat for 75 cents; while in 1846, in Illinois, beef sold at 2½ cents a pound and stove wood brought \$1 a cord, while in 1834 in Morgan county, Illinois, cows sold for from \$10 to \$20 a piece, and live hogs could be purchased at 2 cents a pound.

Even at that there is no general hankering to go back to the things the world had to get along with then.

First every year



with the 4 Threshermen

Threshing rigs go one way 'round one year, and the other the next, don't they?

Then on the average the best you ever get is the middle of the season, first one year, last the next, or always in the middle.

You're first every year with the **Four Threshermen**, the **Big Cylinder**, the **Man Behind the Gun**, the **Steel Winged Beater** and the **Beating Shakers**. They send the last kernel to the wagon box and none to the straw pile.

The farmer who owns a **Nichols & Shepard** farm size thresher is always first—first in the season and first in the quality and quantity of the grain saved. He starts threshing the day his grain is fit.

Look into this book now, send for a copy today. It tells how the **Four Threshermen** can work for you this year.

NICHOLS & SHEPARD COMPANY

234 Marshall Street
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Send for your copy

The book "How a Good Thresher is Built" is free to farmers. Contains interesting facts of the Nichols & Shepard Threshers.



ADVERTISEMENT

Famous Swedish Treatment Stops Abortion

Foreign Treatment Now Giving Amazing Results in Herds Considered Incurable. Easy and Safe to Use.



JOHN W. FROBERG

Chicago, Ill.—Complete freedom from the ravages of the disease contagious abortion that costs American farmers over twenty million dollars yearly is now possible through the use of an old Swedish abortion treatment, according to statements from thousands of American users. They say the treatment completely stops even the worst cases and has saved entire herds through its remarkable power.

John W. Froberg, a native of Sweden introduced the treatment in this country years ago when he used it to cure his herd after all domestic treatments had failed. Its fame spread by word of mouth and wherever used proved practically 100 percent successful. The treatment is easy to give, gets quick results and cannot harm the animals.

Cow, Calf, Control (C. C. C.), the American name of this treatment is now available for farmers everywhere and is distributed under the absolute binding guarantee that it will stop any case of abortion and that every otherwise normal cow will deliver a healthy calf or the treatment cost is refunded.

Any reader of this paper having abortion in his herd can receive free of charge and without obligation full information about this treatment by sending a postal to the Froberg Remedy Company, 13 Lincoln Street, Valparaiso, Indiana.

Kansas Meat Makers Meet

Livestock feeding is paying, probably not the big prices that it once did, but a fair price for the grains, roughages and protein concentrates consumed. That was indicated by results of feeding tests during the last year reported to a thousand or more farmers who attended annual feeders' day at the Kansas State Agricultural College. In addition many of the lots of stock fed experimentally by the college paid some profit above cost of feed.

Cattle which for several years have been a liability give promise of becoming an asset when kept to provide a market for home produced feeds. For instance a lot of baby heaves which were fed shelled corn, cane silage and cottonseed meal broke even on the basis of Kansas City prices after they had paid \$1.12 a bushel for corn, \$45 a ton for meal and \$5 a ton for cane silage. This was the lot which made the lowest returns. Another which received in addition some alfalfa hay returned \$8.71 a head after paying for corn, silage and cottonseed meal at the prices stated and for alfalfa hay at \$15 a ton. If the hog gains be credited this lot made \$11.10. The six lots were fed from November 4, 1924, to May 18, 1925.

In another test cottonseed meal and corn were compared as fattening feed for steers that weighed about 550 pounds at the beginning. Gains on the cottonseed meal steers cost \$1.20 more a hundred, and the steers were valued at 25 cents more a hundred. But the corn fed cattle made slightly more gain in the same period, cheaper gains and a little more money. Dr. C. W. McCampbell, head of the animal husbandry department, stated that a pound of cottonseed meal is hardly equal to a pound of ground corn as a fat producer.

Another test indicated that it is better to full feed yearlings on Blue-stem than in a dry lot; that if one expects to full feed yearlings on grass during the summer, it is advisable to winter them as calves on half a full feed rather than to rough them; and if they have been half-full fed during winter it is more profitable to graze them without grain from May 1 to August 1, and to full feed them on grass 90 to 100 days rather than to full feed all summer.

Lamb feeding tests indicated the inadvisability of feeding silage as the sole roughage for more than 30 days. A better ration is a combination of alfalfa and silage. One lot fed this combination with corn and cottonseed meal after the first 30 days made \$2.69 a head, the highest return of six lots, altho a corn-cottonseed meal-alfalfa lot brought the highest price and graded highest in the packer's cooler.

In the hog feeding work alfalfa proved to be a better pasture for self-fed hogs than Sweet clover. Another test showed that spring pigs full fed from 60 pounds made cheaper gains than those fed a limited ration until new corn was ready, under conditions which obtained last fall.

F. M. Arnold, Emporia, president of the Kansas Livestock Association, presided at the meeting. Among the speakers were L. B. Meyers, representing the Wichita Intermediate Credit Bank; Governor Ben S. Paulen; R. C. Pollock, secretary-manager of the National Livestock and Meat Board; President F. D. Farrell, Dean L. E. Call, Dr. C. W. McCampbell, H. E. Reed, A. D. Weber and B. M. Anderson, all of the college.

Adopts the Grain Show

The International Live Stock Exposition has formally adopted the grain and hay exhibit that has been held in connection with the show during the last six years. The International in making it a regular department of the exposition will provide the premiums just as it does for the livestock classes. G. I. Christie, Purdue University, will continue as director of the crops department. The show will be held November 28 to December 5.

Then Tires Last Longer

If you will follow the help in a little booklet we have prepared on the Care of Motor Car Tires you will find that your mileage will increase. This will be sent for a 2-cent stamp. Please address The Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

A Veteran Among Tractors

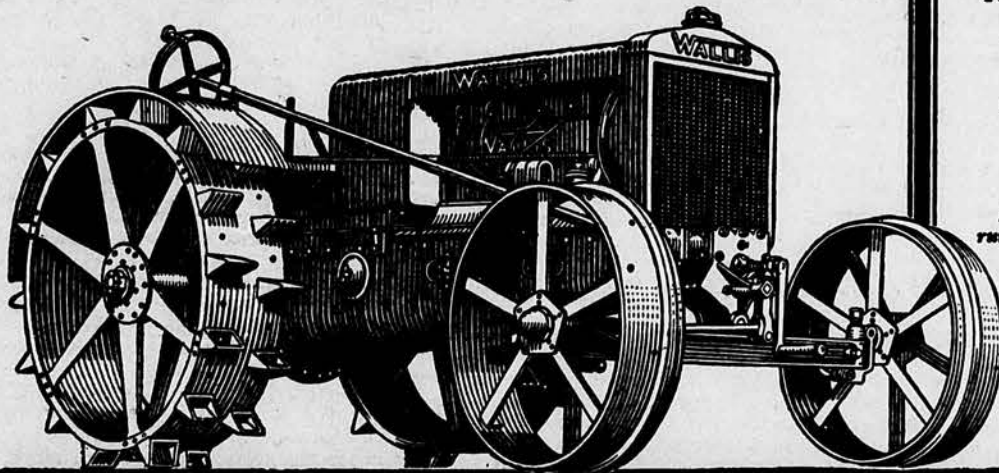
Of the tractors your neighbors have bought during the past ten years, how many are still at work? What is their condition today?—their re-sale or trade-in value?

An army of owners will tell you how their Wallis Tractors, after years of hardest use, can still be depended upon to deliver a full day's work, and that maintenance and repair costs are remarkably low. Ten-year-old Wallis Tractors are plying down the furrows as smoothly today as when they first brought the smile of satisfaction to the faces of their proud owners.

Correctly engineered at the start and refined through the years, the Wallis stands today as America's safest tractor investment. Past performance guarantees you long tractor life and high re-sale or trade-in value.

See your dealer or write us

J. I. CASE FLOW WORKS CO., Racine, Wisconsin



WALLIS

15-27 TRACTOR

America's Foremost Tractor

Light in Weight,
Does Not
Pack the Soil

New, Highly
Perfect, Quick Action
Governor

All Parts
Easily
Accessible
for Inspection
or Adjustment

Patented U-Frame
Construction
Light Weight,
Extra Strong

Oil Air-Cleaner
Keeps Dust
and Grit out
of Engine

Enclosed Gears,
run in a bath of oil

NOTICE:—We want the public to know that the WALLIS TRACTOR is made by the J. I. CASE FLOW WORKS CO., of Racine, Wisconsin, and is NOT the product of any other company with "J. I. CASE" as part of its corporate name.

Riverside

Oversize Cord TIRES and TUBES

Quality Equal to the Best
at Prices Very Much Lower

Forget that the price is low. Just consider *quality* alone. Compare service and mileage, and you will find that Riverside Tires give you all you get in any tire—give you just as long mileage, just as satisfactory service.

Riverside Tires are *not* made to sell at a low price. They are made to be as good as any tire. They cost just as much to make, just as much for fabric and rubber, the difference in price is a difference in *profit*. They cost less to sell.

Ward's is the Largest
Retailer of Tires
in the World

Quality equal to the best at a price much lower than even a fairly good tire costs has made Ward's the largest retailers of tires in all the world. We sell 5,000 to 6,000 tires per day. Hundreds

of thousands of people use nothing but Riversides. Why not you too? When a Riverside gives you all you can get in any tire, *why* pay more?

Greater Protection Against
Skidding

Big heavy blocks of live rubber and extra thick side studs and the husky ribs of Riverside Cords grab the slippery roads and are your greatest protection against skidding.

Riverside Cords are thus the safest tire, the most satisfactory tire and the most economical tire you can possibly buy. Why pay more?

For fifty-three years Ward's have sold "Quality" goods only—with a definite "Money Back" guarantee. The reliability of Montgomery Ward & Co. is beyond question. You cannot buy a tire with a better guarantee.

I bought a Riverside Cord tire a year ago and must say I never took it off the rim yet. Used it every day. All my tires from now on will be Riverside Oversize Cords.

Arthur Mueller,
Jacksonport, Wis.

I have had two Riverside Cords on my car for fifteen months and they are still good. I use this car every day in the year over all kinds of roads. I recommend Riversides to everyone who wants the most for their money.

F. B. Pinnell,
Cuba, Mo.

A Riverside Tire put on my Buick one year ago, with Ward's Heavy Duty Tube, still has in it the same air—that's going some!
D. S. Robbins,
Las Cruces, N. Mex.

Montgomery Ward & Co.

The Oldest Mail Order House is Today the Most Progressive

Chicago

Kansas City

St. Paul

Portland, Ore.

Oakland, Calif.

Fort Worth

"Cabbages and Kings"

BY E. E. KELLEY

Out in Garden City the other day Ralph Faxon dropped in on us at the Herald print shop. We lunched together that day on ham hock and boiled cabbage, at the Stone Hotel, where is a colored cook as is a real cook. And we talked as men sometimes do when eating man's food on or at a table for two in a cool and quiet dining room, of many things; like shoes and ships and sealing-wax and cabbages and kings.

When Kansas newspaper men foregather in Kansas someone is sure to mention Ralph Faxon and recall the days when he ran a daily paper in Garden City. That he has since been widely known as an efficient Chamber of Commerce secretary at Wichita and at Des Moines, and is now assistant executive to the president of the Olinger Corporation of Denver, are matters of minor import. His fame came when he was a Kansas editor, and among editors the thought of him is linked with his newspaper career at Garden City.

Faxon was a young man then, with a young man's dreams. Thru the days he had visions. He saw a great wheat empire established in Southwest Kansas; paved highways, productive farms, fine schools, a city civic center basking in a genial sunshine of prosperity and enveloped in an atmosphere of fine contentment. The Arkansas Valley would rival the valley of the Nile in productiveness. Bridges of cement would be built as enduring as those that span the Tiber. Garden City would have a civic center with the public buildings grouped—a free library, an auditorium, a city hall, an architecturally beautiful court house, a federal building. He and "Shep" Norris, rival editors, found common cause in boosting for attractive parks. Faxon was a Twentieth Century Galahad in quest of a civic Holy Grail.

The newspaper boys still chuckle over his serial editorials advocating a cement bridge across the Arkansas. He

discussed the matter from every known angle and introduced some arguments both original and new. First and last he wrote more than 200 editorials on the subject of bridging the Arkansas with a concrete structure. He persistently advocated deep wells for a soft water supply. He urged a hard surface road be built thru the sand hills. He was the original booster for the Santa Fe Trail Highway and was the association's first president. He urged paving the city streets. He urged a federal building. He was instrumental in securing the experimental farm for Finney county. Once his forces almost, but not quite, secured a state normal school for Garden City. For five years—from 1907 to 1911—he kept his stride. When he quit, at the end of his financial string, he had fought a good fight. He had had his fling in newspaper knight-errantry, and it had been worth while.

A little of what he fought for was accomplished in his day—and now the concrete bridge spans the Kansas Nile, a concrete highway winds its way from border to border of the county, a concrete road pierces the sand hills and taps a principality of wheat fields, the federal building is the town's pride, the streets are paved and the soft water wells are a reality. Many of the things he visioned are now ours—the others will arrive with the coming years.

To Eat More Goats?

During 1924 the estimated number of food animals slaughtered in the United States reached the highest peak in history, totaling 119,980,500, or about 1.1 animals for every man, woman and child of the population.

About two-thirds of all food animals slaughtered are federally inspected; the remaining one-third, which do not enter interstate or foreign commerce, are not subject to federal inspection.

More swine than any other kind of animals were slaughtered last year, the total exceeding 80 million.

The smallest slaughter of food animals was of goats, of which 92,300

were converted into meat; but goats showed a larger per cent of increase in slaughter over the previous year than the other classes of food animals.

The United States stands first among the stock-raising countries of the world, but Argentina and Australia, which are sparsely populated, have large surpluses of beef and mutton and are the principal factors in supplying the European deficit in these classes of meat.

The United States habitually exports from 12 to 15 per cent of its total production of pork.

The United States has approximately one-sixteenth of the world's population, but has within its borders about one-seventh of the food animals.

The quantity of meat consumed in the United States has increased steadily every year for the last six years, but the ever-increasing population reduced the per capita consumption about 1 pound in 1924 compared with the previous year. Per capita consumption was 164.9 pounds, exclusive of 15.8 pounds of lard.

Indications point to a somewhat shorter supply of meat for the next year or two at least.

No Reapportionment Now?

Representation in Congress is based by the Constitution on population, which requires a census for that purpose every 10 years. The census was regularly taken in 1920, but for five years Congress has made no reapportionment, which the Washington Post reports never occurred before, except just following the Civil War, when reapportionment was impracticable. The chances are that no reapportionment can now go into effect until after another Congressional election, since the legislatures must follow action by Congress in rearranging their districts. This plays into the interest of many Western states and of agricultural communities in particular, which have lost population during the agricultural depression to the cities. "It is to be hoped," says the Post, "that when the

reapportionment does take place, eventually it must, the agricultural membership of the House will not materially reduced. It can, and frequently does, have the most salutary influence on the legislative enactments of Congress; it certainly imparts universality of representation of the needs and wishes of the country, large which cannot be lost without peril." This probably has as much to do as anything with the delay in reapportionment. There will eventually be a return tide from cities to farms. But just now the country would suffer by a reapportionment based on population.

A Halt in Proclamations

Governor Paulen has called a halt on proclamations, and newspapers over the country are patting him on the back for what they term a program of bunc reduction. The Dodge News is particularly delighted and tells it this way:

"Governor Paulen of Kansas is going to write no more proclamations for days and weeks; he is going to recognize Thanksgiving, but beyond that no more kind words will come from his office in behalf of Appauce day or Mother-in-Law Sunday or Wash the Dog Month or campaign for the rescue of people who may not care especially about being rescued. The governor is all washed up on making his office a reliable source of testimonials for publicity agents and Peruna peddlers. This is certainly one of the best things any Kansas governor has ever done."

He Raises Bermuda Onion

Melvin Crawford, a farm lad living 6 miles northeast of Harper, is trying his luck raising Bermuda onions. He has planted 31,000 sets.

Another sign of the times is finding an embroidery magazine in a barbershop.

Farmers Are Buying FULL-SIZE GUM-DIPPED BALLOONS

For Extra Advantages At NO EXTRA Cost!

The extra quality built in by the extra process of Gum-Dipping—the economy of these wonderful tires and the added mileage obtained from them during the past two years, has created such a large demand that over 75% of Firestone's mammoth production is now Balloon Gum-Dipped Cords.

Manufacturing Balloons on this economical basis Firestone gives you the many advantages of the extra Gum-Dipping process at no higher cost. Flexible Gum-Dipped Balloons withstand the pounding of ruts and rough roads, giving you thousands of extra miles of safer, easier riding. They save your car, add power and reduce the running cost.

Have your nearest Firestone dealer equip your car now—with liberal allowance for your old tires.

MOST MILES PER DOLLAR

Firestone

AMERICANS SHOULD PRODUCE THEIR OWN RUBBER *Firestone*

Every "Z" Engine Connecting Rod will stand this test
Twisted around three times but it didn't break!

When you invest in an engine you have a right to expect many years of satisfactory service. But it all depends on how the engine is built.

The "Z" Engine is world famous. It has a reputation for dependability, not by mere chance, but because it is built with the same care and precision as the parts in your automobile. Many Fairbanks-Morse Engines have now been in use for over twenty-five years.

The "Z" Engine has fewer parts subject to wear, and those parts are carefully made, are drop forged and specially heat treated. The connecting rod, for instance, is a drop forging instead of an ordinary malleable. Very finest quality, even in the smallest parts, is the outstanding reason for "Z" long life and dependability, as over 400,000 users will tell you.

Yet the prices are unusually low because our large production has reduced manufacturing costs to a minimum.

Write for free literature

"Z" Engines are built in sizes up to 20 h. p. Get our latest literature and see which size will best fit your requirements.

Prices

2 h. p. battery equip.	\$48.50
2 h. p. magneto equip.	56.50
3 h. p. magneto equip.	96.50
6 h. p. magneto equip.	153.50

Prices quoted are cash f. o. b. factory; add freight to your town

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
Manufacturers Chicago, U. S. A.

Branches and service stations covering every state in the Union

The Fairbanks-Morse line also includes Home Water Plants, Home Light and Power Plants, Steel Eclipse Windmills, Feed Grinders, Fairbanks Scales, washing machines, electric motors, general service pumping equipment, pump jacks, power heads, etc.

FAIRBANKS-MORSE

Fairbanks-Morse Products

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"Z" ENGINES
Home Water Plants
Home Light and Power Plants
Steel Eclipse Windmills
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Dept. 168, 900 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, U. S. A.

Send free literature and information on the items I have checked.

Name.....
Town..... R. F. D. State.....

A few examples of "Z" quality construction

Even this small exhaust roller pin is made from cold rolled steel and case hardened to resist wear. It receives two heat treatments and is machined to a limit of one one-thousandth of an inch. (A fraction of the diameter of a human hair.)

The exhaust valve rocker arm is a drop forging. Points "A", "B", and "C" must resist wear and should be very hard. These points are heat treated to file hardness. The balance of the metal is toughened so it will resist strains without breaking.

This governor lever is also a drop forging. Point "A" is constantly subject to wear and is therefore made extremely hard by a series of three heat treatments. The balance of the piece is so tough that it can be twisted into a knot without breaking.

"Z" Engine

The Fountain of Youth

Ponce De Leon roamed the oceans of the world and searched thruout Florida and beyond for the fabled Fountain of Youth, and found it not. Jacob Hake, aged 81, of York, Penn., remained at home, attended steadfastly to his daily duties and found it, within himself.

Displaying his skill as a mason on the wall of a new civic building in his own home town the other day he observed:

"A man never becomes so skillful at his trade that he cannot learn more about it. I had been working 40 years as a mason when a man who inspected a job I was working on said: 'You are a good mechanic. Where did you learn your trade?' 'I never learned it,' I replied. And that was the truth. No man, no matter how smart and proficient he may be, can ever learn a trade completely. There is always something new to learn."

"There is always something to learn." That is the meat in the nut. "Always something to learn," and the man who has mastered that truth and avails himself of its wisdom never grows old.

For him the Fountain of Youth flows perennially. His physical strength may fall, but he is always young mentally.

And the contrary is quite as true. He who finds no new idea to apply to his work, no new skill of mind or hand to give to his daily task is already old, and his term of usefulness is past, no matter how few or many his years.

The zest of youth is always for him who goes at his work every morning determined to learn something new that day for the better performance of that work the day following.

Japan Must Fight Reds

Another country which recognized the Soviet Russian government has had its diplomatic fingers burnt, according to dispatches. This time it is Japan.

The government at Tokio has just inaugurated a new law for the maintenance of public order and peace. Popularly it is being called the anti-bolshevik law, and it was fought by the red organization in Japan.

It is generally admitted in Japan that the law is the direct result of the Russo-Japanese agreement, and the Japanese government has declared openly that the passage of the law was necessary to fight red propaganda. Conditions in Japan are not altogether prosperous just now, and the government feared that the soil was ripe for the fostering of communistic propaganda. In fact, in explaining the law the minister for home affairs declared that communist movements are steadily gaining influence in Japan, that they are financed by communists from abroad and are becoming more systematic every year.

The new anti-bolshevik law provides a maximum imprisonment of 10 years for anyone who forms or joins an organization which has for its purpose the altering of the national constitution or the overthrow of the system of private property. The contribution or receipt of money for these purposes is punishable by five years' imprisonment. The cutting off of funds for propaganda, it is believed, will be more effective in halting the red movement than anything else.

Trend of Land Values

That Kansas land was less affected than that of most Western agricultural states by the boom preceding 1921 has been generally recognized, and is borne out by a survey of the rise and fall of land prices by the Brookmire Economic Service.

Briefly, land prices in the United States, which had been increasing pretty steadily for 15 years and in such states as Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin at a rapid rate, took on a war boom beginning in 1916, in the next four years rising about 55 per cent above the 1916 level.

In this period the advance in Kansas is reported at 37 per cent. From the peak in 1920 there was a sharp rebound during two years, and a slight decline in the two years following. The total decline for the country as a whole is reported to have been 30 per cent, but being based on the peak prices the decline amounted to upwards of 46 per cent on the 1916 price.

The fall in land prices, in other words, taking the country as a whole, has been less than the rise, leaving prices slightly higher in 1925 than in 1916.

Kansas land is reported in this survey as rising 37 per cent during the boom and declining in the last four years 23 per cent from the top, leaving the average value of land slightly higher in 1925 than in 1916, but with a more serious situation for landowners of a lack of demand.

The survey reports that "in the last few months a revival of activity has been reported in the farm land market" and a resumption of rising prices is predicted, based on calculations of the steady increase in the last three years of cash income an acre and ratio of income to land price. The latter ratio is given as in round figures 21 per cent in 1921-22, 27 per cent in 1922-23, 30 per cent in 1923-24 and 31 1/2 per cent in 1924-25. The Kansas ratio is reported at 50 per cent greater for 1924-25 than for 1921-22.

Plow land in this state had an average value, according to the United States Department of Agriculture, of \$51 an acre in 1916, rising to \$70 in 1920-21 and falling back in the following three years to \$54, where it has held for the last year. The drop seems to have reached bottom a year ago. "The future trend of land values," according to the Brookmire survey, "it appears will be upward." Kansas land neither rose as high nor fell as hard as land in many Western agricultural states, nor as the average for the country as a whole.

Choking Off the Bolshevist

Following the outrages in Bulgaria there has been a strengthening of sentiment against bolshevism all over Europe. German newspapers of all parties, following the conviction of three reds at Leipzig for treason, declare that stern measures must be taken to prevent Russia, a supposedly friendly foreign government, from maintaining revolutionary organiza-

tions on German soil, for the ultimate purpose of overthrowing the government.

From Great Britain comes the word that the government is tightening the lines against the activity of bolshevist agents in England.

The London Morning Post declares that recent communistic activities in Great Britain have been such as to cause uneasiness among those who are not easily given to alarm, and who usually scout the danger from such sources. The Post states further that the government will have to have additional powers successfully to cope with the situation, and asserts that action will be taken at once to deal with the menace.

One suggested plan is a law that will cut off financial supplies which have fostered red activities in Great Britain, and without which the movement would automatically die.

Communistic activities in America have not been so pronounced, or at least so open because the soil there is less fertile for the doctrine than in Europe. The red agencies are always doing what they can in every country, however, and it will not do for Americans to be lulled into a false sense of security.

More Babies at Newton

Newton has the highest birth rate in Kansas: 37 babies annually for every 1,000 persons.

A New York actress who recently was granted a divorce refused to take any alimony. Maybe there is something in that prediction that the millennium is near at hand.

It used to be said that all roads led to Rome but now they seem to lead to the traffic court.

Borah says Clemenceau is responsible for conditions in Europe. Mr. Borah, meet Mr. Hohenzollern.



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Then came a day when the plant superintendent showed John the wisdom of saving a part of his earnings, for the satisfaction it would bring, and for protection against emergencies and old age. He and his young wife, for the first time, learned the difficult art of economy, and finally they came to know the joys of saving and of safe investment.

Today John Graves, and many thousands like him, own the stock of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. This company is owned by more people than any other, and the great majority of its owners—laborers, clerks, housewives, business men and others—have bought it with their savings. As its business has grown, the number of its shareholders has increased until now one out of every forty-five telephone subscribers is also a stockholder.



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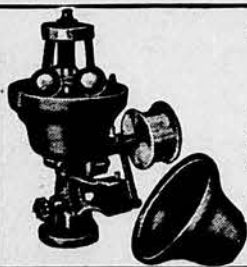
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Irish and Red-Headed

A contemporary relates that a red-headed Irish boy once applied for a position in a messenger office. The manager, after hiring him, sent him on an errand in one of the most fashionable districts. Half an hour later, the manager was called to the phone and the following conversation took place: "Have you a red-headed boy working for you?"

"Yes."

"Well, this is the janitor at the Oakland Apartments, where your boy came to deliver a message. He insisted on coming in the front way and was so persistent that I was forced to draw a gun."

"Good heavens! You didn't shoot him, did you?"

"No, but I want my gun back."

Saving the Pennies

Sandy McTavish, proprietor of a corner confectionery, was the proud owner of a new cash register. One day, when an old friend came into the shop and bought a 5-cent cigar, the customer noted that Sandy pocketed the money instead of putting it into the drawer.

"Why not ring it up?" he asked. "You'll be forgetting it."

"Oh, I'll nae forget it," replied the wary Scot. "Ye ken I keep track in mah head until I get a dollar, an' then I ring it up. It saves the wear-r and tear-r on the machine."

How Well He Knew It

"Oh, John," exclaimed his wife sweetly, as she stopped him in front of a millinery store, "let's go in here and look at some hats."

"It wouldn't do you a bit of good," replied her husband. "I only brought a dollar with me."

"Well," pouted the wife, "you might have known I'd want to buy some little thing."

"I did," was the calm reply.

Shot in the Back

"That woman is the most awful actress I ever saw," said the mild-mannered man to his neighbor.

"That woman is my wife," replied the neighbor.

"I am wrong," said the mild-mannered man; "she is a good actress struggling with a rotten play. I wonder what fool wrote it?"

"Unfortunately, I am the author," said the neighbor, simply.

Woof! Woof!

"I don't suppose you keep anything so civilized as dog biscuits in this one-horse, run-down, jay town, do you?" the tourist snarled.

"Oh, yes, stranger," the village merchant responded pleasantly. "Quite a few folks like you come thru from the city, and we aim to have everything called for. Have 'em in a bag or eat 'em here?"

The Optimist

As the lecturer paused after a well-rounded period, a blear-eyed man arose and inquired:

"Shay, how long have you been lecturin'?"

"About four years, my friend," was the reply.

"Well," remarked the questioner, as he sat down, "I'll stick around; you must be near thru."

He'll Get Tired Eventually

An attorney who advertised for a chauffeur, when questioning a negro applicant, said: "How about you, George; are you married?"

"Naw, sir, boss, naw, sir, Ah makes mah own livin'."

Disillusioned

Irate Parent: "Sir, why did you kiss my daughter last night in that dark corner?"

Flaming Youth: "Now that I've seen her in the light, I sort of wonder myself."

Spendthrift

"Oh, Semmy, Semmy, such extravagance! At four o'clock in the afternoon you buy an all-day sucker!"

Wow!

"Have some more pudding?"

"Awfully good—just a mouthful."

"Mary, fill up Mrs. Jones's plate!"

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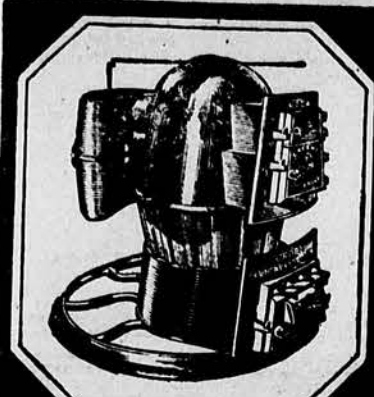
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Making Kansas Apples Safe

BY SAM PICKARD

During 1924, 12 spray rings in eight Kansas counties cared for 55 orchards in which 10,150 bushels of fruit valued at \$8,500 were produced. The spray ring, similar to the threshing ring, is a recent development in the home orchard saving campaign.

Kansas commercial orchardists have, in the last few years, either adopted a systematic spraying schedule or gone out of business, according to L. C. Williams, horticultural specialist for the Kansas State Agricultural College, but because of more diversified interests during spraying months the home orchardist has permitted the aggregate fruit crop of the state to slump thousands of bushels. The spray ring is designed to take care of the home orchard for the busy general farmer.

That the fruit crop has no chance with insects has been demonstrated effectively. Mel Kelsey, near Rossville, harvested three times as many apples last fall from a sprayed tree as he did from an unsprayed one. Of the sprayed fruit, 75 per cent was marketable, while only 25 per cent of that from the unsprayed tree was sold.

Fause Brothers, also of Shawnee county, marketed more than 300 bushels of No. 1 Jonathans from 22 trees in a home orchard that had been practically abandoned three years ago—apples worth \$1.50 a bushel. J. P. Cox, another co-operator, sold 400 bushels of apples from 45 trees.

Ed Houser of Nashville, Kingman county, harvested 932 bushels of apples from 122 trees the second year after he renovated an old orchard on his place. This crop sold for \$732. Mr. Houser's expenses amounted to \$150, leaving a profit of \$582. His success has induced other men in Kingman county to give their orchards the care they deserve.

Four demonstration orchards in Crawford county have set an example for more than 20 men who are now bringing home orchards into profitable production. The horticultural association at Pittsburg has a membership of 50, and has rendered valuable service in the control of San Jose Scale and other pests.

Six home orchard co-operators in Nemaha county have agreed to carry out the pruning and spraying practices recommended by H. A. Biskie, county agent, for one year, and to invite in all of their neighbors when demonstration meetings are scheduled. Two demonstrations have been held in each co-operator's orchard. The first was to illustrate pruning practices, and the second was to acquaint the growers with preparation of the cluster bud spray. Another meeting will be called to demonstrate preparing Bordeaux mixture. In late summer a tour will be held so that results may be observed. In each orchard one or two unsprayed trees are being left as a check.

Home orchardists always find it difficult to obtain the right kind of spray materials at reasonable prices, and to meet this situation Mr. Biskie arranged with one of the druggists in Seneca for handling liquid lime-sulfur and arsenate of lead at wholesale prices.

A plan similar to the one used in Nemaha county has been in operation in Shawnee county for three years, and every season the number of trees pruned and sprayed has increased greatly. The first year the number of trees pruned and sprayed in co-operators' orchards in that county was 1,010. In 1924 it had grown to 6,052.

Kansas counties which are doing valuable work in developing and caring for home orchards are Wyandotte, Sedgwick, Marshall, Jewell, Jackson, Johnson, Atchison, Barton, Reno, Franklin, Greenwood, Anderson, Allen, Neosho, Montgomery and Labette. In all of these counties the best work is being done where the various phases of orchard work are demonstrated for the neighborhood by co-operators.

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Many a good tempered colt is spoiled by a bad tempered owner or hired man.



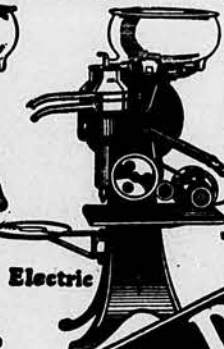
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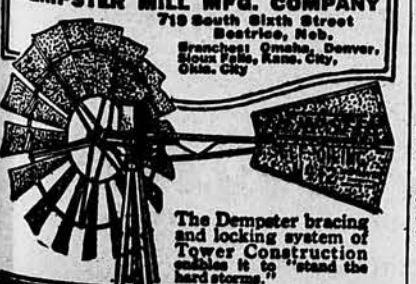
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Corn is Very Clean This Year

And Wheat Harvest in Southeastern Kansas is Only a Few Days Away

WHEAT harvest will be here presently—perhaps a little may be cut in Southeastern Kansas next week—and the usual crop of forecasts, official and otherwise (mostly otherwise) is going the rounds. These seem to depend largely on the locality from which the observer comes, his attitude on life, and the state of his digestion.

Quite a few of these guesses are too high. There has been considerable Hessian fly damage, and other pests are numerous. The stand on many fields is thin. In many localities the heads are short; in others, take Barton county for example, much of the straw is short, but the heads are fairly good. Taking the season "by and large," as will be done many times before it is over, this is a good time for forecasters who wish to keep a reputation for being right, at least some of the time, to, in the language of the late A. E. F., "pipe down." Which advice we shall take.

But we should like to deliver one thought, and this is that in financial returns the crop of 1925 is going to compare much more favorably, taking the state as a whole, with the one of last year than a good many of the pessimistic brethren think. "Wheat'll be wheat" this year.

Corn is coming along fairly well. In some places it is not so far advanced as usual, but it is reasonably clean. Oats is doing better than wheat. The pastures still have a growth which awakens great enthusiasm among the old cows.

Allen—Hay crops and pastures are doing very well. There is considerable damage to corn from cut worms, and some fields must be replanted. Cool weather has damaged gardens and potatoes. Oats and flax need rain.—Guy M. Tredway.

Barber—Wheat needs rain, and the crop probably will be cut some by this dry weather.

er. All spring crops are in good condition. There is some planting yet to be done. Pastures are drying up, and so are small streams.—J. W. Bibb.

Bourbon—Corn is doing very well; the outlook with wheat is good, and with oats fair. Most parts of the county have plenty of moisture. Pastures are in excellent condition. Milk, \$2.05 a cwt.; eggs, 24c; hay, \$7; corn, 85c.—Robert Creamer.

Cherokee—We have had local showers, but a good general rain is needed. Wheat, oats and grass are doing very well, but corn, potatoes and gardens are making slow progress—these crops need warmer weather. We had very good crops of cherries and strawberries, which sold at fair prices. Livestock is doing fine.—L. Smyres.

Clay—All members of the farm families of this county are invited to a picnic and fish fry at the John Fowler grove June 12; there will be a concrete making demonstration by a representative of the State Agricultural College, and a speaker on some farm subject. C. R. Jaccard, our county agent, has made this an annual event. A. T. B. test is being made on the cattle in this county. Pastures are good. Cut worms and rabbits have damaged corn some. Wheat, \$1.55; corn, \$1; eggs, 27c; butterfat, 35c; hogs, \$10.—P. R. Forslund.

Cloud—Corn cultivation is the big job these days, although some feed crops are yet being sown. Gardens and potatoes are doing very well, and there is an excellent prospect for fruit on the high ground. Pastures are good, and stock is doing well. But on some farms chickens are making only small progress, perhaps on account of mites. Corn, 94c; eggs, 24c; oats, 50c.—W. H. Plumly.

Cowley—Corn is looking fine. A large acreage has been planted here, and it has been well tended. The oats crop will be very good, as there has been ample moisture all along. The wheat stand is rather thin, but it is free from insect damage, and probably will do fairly well. Pastures are holding up well, and cattle are in excellent condition. Alfalfa sown this spring has done well; the first crop on the old stands is all cut.—H. T. Fromm.

Ellis—Rain is needed again, and unless more moisture comes soon the wheat will be injured greatly; at best the crop will be short, and this also will be true with oats and barley. Corn is coming along very well, but it is late. The turkey crop here will not be so large as usual. But few public sales are being held; prices are good. Wheat, \$1.50; corn, 95c; butterfat, 35c; hens, 20c; eggs, 23c.—C. F. Erbort.

Ford—More rain would help wheat, and bring the feed crops up. Some damage from Hessian fly in the wheat is reported. There is a good stand of corn. Pastures are good, and cattle are doing very well. Hogs are

scarce. Wheat, \$1.51; corn, 90c; kafir, 80c; cream, 35c; eggs, 23c.—John Zurbuchen.

Finney—The weather is hot and dry; oats, spring wheat and beets are in need of rain, but still spring crops are doing better than one would expect. The first crop of alfalfa is being harvested. Corn, 95c; wheat, \$1.40.—Dan A. Ohmes.

Harvey—There is plenty of moisture, and the weather has been cool. The Hessian fly damage in the wheat is increasing. Wheat, \$1.50; corn, \$1.02; eggs, 26c; butter, 40c; oats, 45c.—H. W. Prouty.

Kingman—We have been having dry weather; the wheat crop in most fields will be light. Harvest will be a few days earlier than usual. The first crop of alfalfa is in the stack; the yield was light. Eggs, 24c; butter, 35c; cream, 37c.—W. C. Craig.

Lane—We had a fine rain recently, which has improved the outlook for wheat greatly. Grass is recovering from the severe freeze of the last of April. Wheat straw will be short this year.—A. R. Bentley.

Linn—Farmers have been busy planting corn, although it has not been good corn weather, as it has been too cool and dry. Wheat, oats, flax and potatoes have been doing fairly well. More young chickens are to be seen on farms than usual. Stock is doing very well, but some of the pastures are understocked. The spring pig crop is light. Farm hands are not plentiful, so most farmers are doing their own work.—J. W. Cline-smith.

Lyon—The outlook for wheat is very good. Corn has a fine stand, and is making a fast growth. The first crop of alfalfa was satisfactory on most fields. Oats is doing well. Harvest will be about a week earlier than usual.—E. R. Griffith.

Norton—We have been having cool weather, and cut worms are doing very well! Some corn will be replanted because of damage from these pests. The county should get good yields from the barley and oats crops. Potatoes are doing very well, but gardens poorly. Pastures have made a good growth, and livestock is coming along very well. Not many hogs are going to market, in fact there are not many in the county.—Jesse J. Roeder.

Osage—Alfalfa sown last fall has made a good stand. Many fields of old alfalfa, where the stand was getting thin, have been plowed up and put into corn. Most corn fields have a good stand. There are several large commercial hatcheries in this county, which supplied an excellent market for eggs earlier, but this demand is now slowing down.—H. L. Ferris.

Phillips—The weather is fine, although a little too cool for corn, and another rain would help. Roads are very good. Farmers are getting along well with their work. Pastures are in excellent condition. Some corn will be replanted. There is plenty of farm labor available. Prices on what one has to sell are very good.—J. B. Hicks.

Rawlins—Wheat looks good, but it is short, and will not make a very good crop. We have had two rains recently. Corn is coming along very well. The old wheat and corn are moving to market fast.—J. A. Kelly.

Pottawatomie—Frost has done some damage to potatoes, fruit and gardens. Grass and oats crops are good. Some damage from

cut worms in corn is reported. There is enough farm help in this section. Corn, 95c; wheat, \$1.60; cream, 35c; eggs, 26c.—W. E. Force.

Reno—Most of the corn has been cultivated once; the stand is very good. Oats has headed. The first crop of alfalfa is being cut. Most of the wheat from last year's crop has been sold. Corn, \$1; eggs, 23c; cream, 32c; wheat, \$1.48.—D. Engelhart.

Riley—Cut worms have done some damage to corn. Some of the wheat fields will be weedy. Oats is doing very well. The first crop of alfalfa is being cut. There is not much old corn left in the county. Corn, \$1.10; eggs, 24c.—P. O. Hawkinson.

Rush—Feed and grain sorghums are being planted. The wheat outlook is not very good, as the crop was injured by cold and dry weather, and the Hessian fly. Wheat, \$1.45; eggs, 24c; butterfat, 33c.—William Crottinger.

Sedgewick—The recent hot weather did some damage to the growing crops. Damage from Hessian fly in the wheat also is increasing. Gardens need more rain. Corn is doing very well. Wheat, \$1.50; butterfat, 35c; eggs, 24c; hens, 18c.—W. J. Roof.

Stevens—Most of the county still is dry, and a good rain is needed badly. The wheat crop is not very good, except on summer-fallowed land. Quite a large acreage has been disked for kafir and milo. Pastures are poor. Considerable road work is being done.—Monroe Traver.

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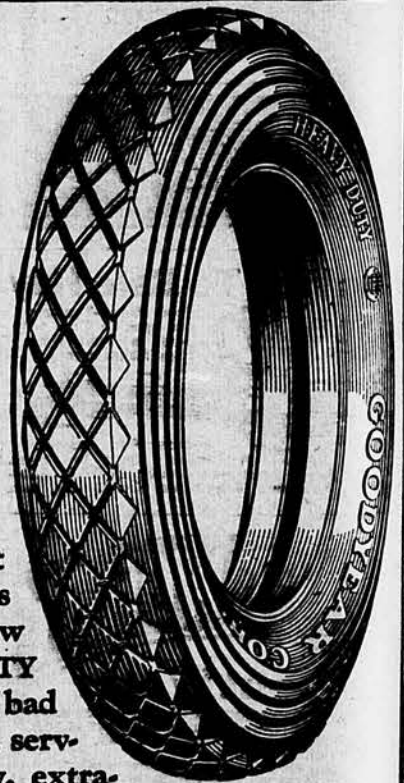
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BAKER CHICKS, GUARANTEED PURE standard bred, heavy layers. Strong, healthy; none better. S. C. Reds, Barred, White, Buff Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, English White Leghorns, \$12 per 100 prepaid delivery, full live count guaranteed. Catalog free. Baker Hatchery, Abilene, Kan.

PEERLESS QUALITY BABY CHICKS: pure bred, highest quality. White, Buff and Brown Leghorns, \$10.00 per hundred; Barred Rocks, Reds and Anconas, \$11.00; White Wyandottes, Buff and White Orpingtons, \$12.00. Prepaid, 100% live delivery guaranteed. Johnsons Hatchery, 109 Buchanan St., Topeka, Kan.

ROSS CHICKS—8c UP, WHITE, BROWN and Buff Leghorns, White, Barred and Buff Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff Wyandottes, S. C. and R. C. Rhode Island Reds, Anconas, R. C. White Leghorns, Buff Orpingtons, 100% live delivery prepaid. Write for catalog and prices. Ross Hatchery, Dept. A., Junction City, Kan.

BABY CHICKS FROM HIGH QUALITY closely culled Bred-To-Lay farm range flocks. White Leghorns Anconas, 10 cents. Barred Rocks, Single and Rose Comb Reds 11 cents. White Rocks, White Wyandottes, 12 cents. Postpaid, live delivery. One fourth cash with order, balance before shipment. McMaster Hatchery, Osage City, Kan.

SUNFLOWER CHICKS. 300 EGG LINE White Leghorns 10c; Reds, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, White Wyandottes, 11c. All from 1925 state accredited flocks. Others cheaper. All pure bred fine quality chicks. Free circular. We specialize on the best business breeds. Order direct today. Sun- flower Farms, Bronson, Kan.

COCKERELS

8 TO 10 WEEKS OLD COCKERELS, FROM 230 to 280 egg type birds. Andrea Poul- try Farm, Holyrood, Kan.

DUCKS AND GESE

JUMBO WHITE PEKIN DUCK EGGS, ONE Fifty for twelve, postpaid. Renia Smith, Madison, Kan.

LANGSHANS

PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN EGGS. Chicks

LEGHORNS

MARCH COCKERELS: BARRON'S, FROM pedigreed sires, 10 dollars dozen until July 1. O. A. Zickafosse, Route 13, Rossville, Kan.

ACCREDITED CHICKS: ROSE COMB Brown Leghorns of the celebrated Sunflower strain. Reduced summer prices. Something unusually good at low prices. Send for free book today. Sunflower Hatchery, Box 360, Newton, Kan.

IMPORTED ENGLISH BARRON, HIGHEST egg producing blood lines S. C. W. Leghorns. Trapnest record 303 eggs. Chicks, eggs, guaranteed. Geo. Patterson, Richland, Kan.

TRAPNESTED ACCREDITED CHICKS: White Leghorns of celebrated Sunflower strain combining Barron and Tanager blood. Size and big egg production. Very low summer prices. Send for free book. Sunflower Hatchery, Box 360, Newton, Kan.

MUST SELL AT A SACRIFICE: 200 HEAD trapnested foundation stock Single Comb White, Leghorns, complete records; 50 trapnest, hoppers, etc. Exceptional opportunity. Address "G", care Mail & Breeze.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

PURE BRED 10 WEEKS OLD BUFF AND White Rock cockerels, \$1.00 each. Mrs. Ernest Newell, Manhattan, Kan.

ACCREDITED CHICKS: REDUCED SUM- mer prices. Ringlet Barred Rocks of the celebrated Sunflower strain. Send for free book and low prices. Sunflower Hatchery, Box 360, Newton, Kan.

WYANDOTTES

ACCREDITED CHICKS: REDUCED SUM- mer prices. Sunflower strain of Martins Imported White Wyandottes. Extra fine. Send for free book with extremely low prices. Sunflower Hatchery, Box 360, Newton, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, KEELER strain, \$5.00-100. Mrs. Otto Strahl, White City, Kan.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

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

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

MR. POULTRY RAISER: YOU CAN DO better by shipping your spring broilers direct to us; also hens and roosters. We are the oldest firm in Kansas City specializing in live poultry. We pay market quotations day of arrival delivered here, no commission charged, coops loaned free, by prepaid express. Write for coops and weekly quotation card. Established 1910. Kirk Produce Company, Kansas City, Missouri.

Livestock Classified Advertisements

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

CATTLE

VERY FANCY AND OLD-ESTABLISHED herd of Jersey cattle bred especially for heavy production of rich milk and cream. The dam of one of our herd bulls holds the world's record for heavy production of Jersey milk. Jersey milk and cream and butter has no equal; and on the same feed. No. 1 Jersey cows will produce a larger cream check than cows of any other breed. For sale now: young, purebred Jersey cows of the ideal dairy type, some bred to freshen very soon and others along later, \$70 each. Tuberculin tested. Ship cheaply crated by express, larger number in car by freight. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. Fred Chandler, Rt. 7, Chariton, Iowa. (Direct above Kansas City.)

REGISTERED GUERNSEY BULLS: CALVES to serviceable age, prize winning sire and A. R. dams. Prices reasonable. Springsdale Guernsey Farm, Ottawa, Kan.

GUERNSEYS: BULL CALVES, MAY ROSE breeding, prices reasonable. Overland Guernsey Farm, Overland Park, Johnson County, Kansas.

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

REGISTERED JERSEYS: HERD BULL, yearling bulls, some cows. Priced right. Arthur Vanderlip, Stockton, Kan.

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

REGISTERED GUERNSEY BULLS FROM high testing dams. Accredited herd. Peter Johansen, Ringsted, Ia.

REGISTERED JERSEY BULL CALVES \$25 to \$60. State age wanted. F. Scherman, Rt. 7, Topeka, Kan.

BEFORE ORDERING GUERNSEY CALVES from anywhere, write L. Shipway, Whitewater, Wisconsin.

RED POLLED BULLS AND HEIFERS, Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kan.

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

HOGS

SPOTTED POLAND BOARS, BRED GILTS, weanling pigs. Wm. Meyer, Farlington, Ka.

GOATS

FOR SALE: 2 REGISTERED SAANEN bucks and 18 Milke. For prices and breeding write W. E. Wescott, Phillipsburg, Kan.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

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

Harry Muir, Salina, Kan., breeds pure bred Ayrshires and sells modified cows' milk for babies in Salina. He is milking 13 cows at present.

Ira Romig, Topeka, Kan., president of the Kansas Holstein association and W. H. Mott, Herington, Secretary-treasurer are at the national association convention at Grand Rapids this week.

A. I. Meir, Abilene, Kan., has bred Polled Shorthorns on his farm for the last 15 years. He has in use two herd bulls, one a grandson of Sultan of Anoka and the other of about the same line of breeding.

Clay Center, Kan., is an average Kansas town of around 4,000 inhabitants that pays an average of \$5.00 every Saturday in the year for poultry, eggs and cream. One Saturday in April the Farmers Union bought 257 cases of eggs.

E. P. Miller, Junction City, Kan., is a breeder of registered Holsteins and a dairyman who is building a new dairy barn this fall. It will be equipped with Jamesway barn equipment and will take care of around 40 cows and will cost about \$4,000.

A. D. Colby is an ex-newspaper man that is making money out of poultry. He owns five acres in the "Sand Hills" two or three miles west of Abilene, Kan., and has at present 1,200 White Leghorns. During the winter months he averaged \$300 per month for eggs alone.

J. E. Bowser, Abilene, Kan., has bred registered Shorthorn cattle on his farm north of Abilene for a long time and has over 70 head of registered cattle at the present time. He consigns to the Dickinson county Shorthorn breeders association combination sales held at Abilene.

There are over 400 breeders of registered Ayrshires in Kansas and last year Kansas was second in new members. The annual meeting of the national association will be held June 10 at Springfield, Mass. Jas. Linn, Manhattan, Kan., has been president of the national association for the past two terms of two years each.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

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

W. E. Weidlein, Poland China breeder of Augusta, Kan., has about 60 mighty good spring pigs, most of them sired by his big boar Hercules Revelator, he says he has never had a better bunch at this season of the year.

R. E. Banks, Larned, Kan., is one of the progressive young breeders of registered Ayrshire cattle. His herd bull, Revinas Robinson 8th, came from the Gossard estate. Mr. Banks is a member of the Reno, Pawnee County cow testing association and many of his cows have made big records.

Oliver Gaines of Longton, Kansas, has for many years been an extensive cattle feeder and a few years ago began breeding registered Durocs as a side line. Now he has 160 acres fenced hog tight, has a pair of real herd boars, a fine lot of spring and last fall pigs and talks Duroc as fluently as he once did big steers.

Otto B. Williams, proprietor of the Hillcrest Farms at Nickerson, Kansas has one of the good Ayrshire herds of the state. His foundation stock was selected from the South farms of Pennsylvania. The herd like most of the herds of the state is still small. Most everything in the herd comes from A. B. breeding.

Paramount Guernsey farm, located two miles east of Parsons, Kan., is now the home of about 100 head of choice individuals. The herd has been in existence for about ten years and the farm is in a high state of improvement, convenient barns and other equipment and twenty-five acres of Sweet clover. Whole milk is sold in town.

W. E. Welty, Cherryvale, Kan., has a small herd of registered Guernsey cattle. He started with a few head bought from the best herds and has been gradually growing with the business. Many of his cows have records made by a county cow testing association. His plan is to separate and sell cream and use the skim milk for the calves.

W. R. Wenrich of Oxford, Kansas, is one of the best known breeders of registered Poland Chinas in Southern Kansas. He has been in the business now for about ten years and breeding stock from his herd has gone out to many different parts of the state and other states. His spring crop of pigs is smaller than usual and are well grown as always.

About six years ago Geo. Wehrman, of Wellington, Kansas, bought his first registered Guernsey cattle, he did this against the advice of those in a position to know, he however says he has never regretted the move and now has a very fine small herd. His blood lines are the best and he says the breed is steadily growing in favor in his part of the state.

J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kansas, has kept his Shorthorn herd right up to the standard all thru the recent cattle depression. At this time he had a herd of about seventy head, one third of them imported cattle headed by one of the best imported bulls to be found in the state. The show herd is being conditioned and a circuit of all South-eastern county fairs will be made.

F. E. Peek & Son, well known breeders of Registered Holstein cattle located at Wellington, Kansas. Have about fifty mighty fine Duroc pigs of spring farrow. Records are being kept of milk production and indications are that the entire herd of mature cows will make an average of 15,000 pounds of milk for the year. Two year old heifers in this herd are making fifty pounds of milk daily.

Because Sweet clover has such a big part in the feeding of his registered Shorthorns and Poland Chinas, Otto B. Wenrich of

The Real Estate Market Page

There are 6 other Capper Publications that reach over 2,300,000 families which are also widely used for real estate advertising. Write for special Real Estate advertising rates on these papers. Special discount given when used in combination.

Special Notice

All advertising copy, discontinuance or change of address for the Real Estate Department must reach this office by 10 o'clock Saturday morning, one week in advance of publication.

REAL ESTATE

ATTENTION, Farm Buyers, anywhere. Deal direct with owners. List of farm bargains free. E. Gross, North Topeka, Kan.

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

HOMESSEKER EXCURSIONS to Minnesota, North Dakota and Montana every Tuesday, one fare plus \$2.00 for the round trip. To Idaho, Washington and Oregon, first and third Tuesdays of each month. Write for full information and free books describing good farming opportunities. R. C. Leedy, Dept. G., Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Farm & 12-A Orchard \$3,850 4 Horses, 15 Cattle And

150 poultry, farm implements, corn, hay, fodder included; 100 acres close high school village, good markets, 15 acres for money-making crops, big orchard fine varieties fruit, spring water, wire fences, valuable wood; nicely shaded 6-room house, beautiful valley view, good stock barn, etc. Owner's other interests force low price \$3850, part cash. Details pg. 180 new illus. Catalog Farm bargains thruout 24 States. Free. Strout Farm Agency, 831GP New York Life Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

KANSAS

SELL on crop payment plan. Pay 1/4 crop \$25 acre. Fine crops. Ely, Garden City, Kan.

100 A. alfalfa, dairy farm on paved road. Im- provements modern, 4 mi. Lawrence \$15,000. Easy terms. Hestford Inv. Co., Lawrence, Kan.

JACKSON CO., 320 A. owned by non-resi- dents. Price \$45 per A. Terms. Ask for particulars. Mansfield Co., Topeka, Kan.

IMMEDIATE possession. Highly improved 400 A. farm. Two sets improvements. Bargain price. Mansfield Brothers, Ottawa, Kan.

160 ACRES, sandy loam soil, prairie, Kendall 7 miles, all rich tillable, Kearny County \$2300, \$1000 cash. Bal. 5%. J. F. Harris, Dodge City, Kansas.

NOBTON, Decatur, Graham and Sheridan County land a specialty. Also Western Kansas and Eastern Colorado land bargains. Leonard Allen & Co., Lenora, Kan.

FOR SALE—400 Acres wheat and alfalfa soil. Improved, 260 good wheat, half to buyer, \$2000. bal. crop payments. J. F. Harris, Dodge City, Kan. 100 2nd St.

160 OR 320 ACRES PRAIRIE PASTURE land, 5 miles Macksville, Stafford County, well sodded, fenced, \$13.00 Acres. J. E. Harris, 100-11 2nd Avenue, Dodge City, Kansas.

CROP PAYMENTS—I want a few reliable farmers to work my Kansas and Colorado land. Have 8,000 acres in the WHEAT and CORN belt—1500 acres under cultivation—more to be broke this spring. WHEAT RENT \$2.00. Write C. E. Mitchem (Owner), Harvard, Illinois.

\$25.00 PER ACRE

Fine wheat farm in Gray Co., Kan., 3 1/2 sections, all good land, Sections 8, 9 and 10 7-24-30, seven miles N. E. Pierceville, 12 miles east Garden City, 300 acres in wheat, 400 for corn (every other row to be ready for wheat). Granary, well and fences; 8 miles to pavement. No trade but will carry back part of purchase price. Prefer to sell in a body but might sell section or more. Address Owner, Fred C. Young, 126 N. St. Francis, Wichita, Kan.

CANADA

FARMING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA ON The lands adjacent to the Pacific Great Eastern Railway offer exceptional opportunity to prospective settlers. These areas are peculiarly adapted for mixed and dairy farming. Climatic conditions ideal. Crop failures unknown. Only a small portion of British Columbia is suitable for farming purposes, so a steady market is at all times assured. Schools in these districts are established by the Department of Education where there is a minimum of ten children of school age. Transportation on the line is given at half rates to intending settlers. Prices range from \$3.00 to \$10.00 per acre with sixteen years to pay. Full information on application to R. J. Wark, Dept. 143, Pacific Great Eastern Railway, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

Oxford, Kansas calls his place Cloverdale Stock Farm. He has 140 acres of Sweet clover, about seventy fine spring pigs and one of the finest herds of Shorthorns to be found in his part of the state. He has recently purchased a new herd bull from Thompson Bros.

The Deming Ranch, Oswego, Kan., continues to be headquarters for the best in Poland Chinas. A dozen years of careful breeding has resulted in a fixed type that has come to be known as the Sheldon type named for H. O. Sheldon, the man responsible for the success and development of this great herd. The herd now numbers over five hundred, two hundred of which are pigs. The one hundred head now on full feed indicates how well the policy of close culling

RATE

For Real Estate Advertising on This Page
50c a line per issue

Pay No Advance Fee Don't give cash or any kind of contract without first knowing that you are dealing with an absolutely honorable, responsible and reliable.

ARKANSAS

IF INTERESTED in Fine Agricultural Land in Northeast Arkansas, where crop failures are unknown, see or write F. M. Messer, Hoxie, Arkansas

CALIFORNIA

FARMER WANTED—Industrious and am- bitious, who can stock and equip state approved 40-acre alfalfa and dairy farm near Fresno. Can purchase on 30-year time. Rare opportunity. Herman Jones, 111 Transportation Bldg., Chicago, Illinois.

FORTUNES made in California by invest- ing in small acreage near fast growing cities if you can pay \$25 down and save \$10 per month. Send for free folder, telling about small tracts close in to Sacramento, Sta. Capitol, fastest growing city in California. Agents wanted. Everything in Farm Land Geo. X. Fleming, 906 J. St. Sacramento, Ca.

COLORADO

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

FLORIDA

WANTED—Florida Land in any else trade for cash or trade. Please state price and legal description in answering this ad. Box 555, Salina, Kan.

IDAHO

FOR SALE—160 Acres Diversified Irrigat- ion Farm; suitable for stock or dairying; 10 buildings; all fenced; four miles from town. Write for price and terms. W. L. Freeman, New Meadows, Idaho.

MISSOURI

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

170 A., 80 A. cult., 30 A. bottom, 6 room house, large barn, spring, 2 mi. Ava, Mo. per acre. Terms. Jenkins & Fent, Ava, Mo.

WEST MO., St. Clair Co., 160 A., Big house big barn, fruit, lots of grass, 2 1/2 mi. railroad. \$32.50 acre, terms. Osborn Realty Co., Osceola, Mo.

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

MONTANA

\$2.50 AN ACRE UP. Good non-irrigat- ion farms, rich soil. Near renowned Gallop Valley. An opportunity. You can't lose. Receiver Clarke, Manhattan, Montana.

NEW MEXICO

ALFALFA AND COTTON make money in Pecos Valley, New Mexico. All crops, vegetables and fruit. Also do well. Cotton last year made from \$100 to \$150 per acre gross. Land reasonable, easy terms. Some improved farms with buildings. Ample irrigation, long growing season, mild winters, congenial neighbors, good roads, up-to-date schools. Write C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Ry. 924 Broadway Exchange, Chicago, Ill.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

TRADES EVERYWHERE—What have you Big list free. Berle Agency, Eldorado, Mo.

FARMS and city property for sale or ex- change. Write H. C. Nell, Nevada, Mo.

FOR SALE OR TRADE a good improved South Mo. farm. J. M. Mason, Rockport, Mo.

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

TRADE—SELL 135 acres Mesa County Col- orado, good land, good water. Home second bargain. F. A. Shadow, Minden, Louisiana.

FOUR Apartment close to State house, \$1.00 yearly income. Want Farm. Vrooman Land & Realty Co., 820 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

IMPROVED 160 acre Farm, near Ottawa Will consider merchandise. Mansfield Brothers, Ottawa, Kansas

FOR SALE or Trade for Kansas Land— 30 Acres irrigated land near Walla Walla, Wash. Walhall Bros., 1611 1/2 E. 13th St. Portland, Oregon.

640 ACRES, 30 miles east of Denver, Colo. Improved, good water, will sell on easy payment, balance long time. Will consider some exchange. Mitchem Land Company, Galata, Colorado.

CLEAR ARKANSAS land, near Morrilton to trade for equity in good farm East Arkansas or Missouri; give particulars. Mansfield Company, 1205 Board of Trade Building, Kansas City, Mo.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY For Cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman 515 Brown, Lincoln, Nebraska.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Holstein-Friesian
Dispersal SaleOf the Bourbon County
Holstein-Friesian Ass'n

Fort Scott, Ks., June 15

125 head of registered cattle, representing some of the best blood lines of the breed.

Fresh cows and springers, nearly all with cow testing association records.

Promising young heifers, backed by good records and strong blood lines.

Heifer calves from good dams and high record bulls.

Bulls ready for service.

The health of this entire herd is assured by regular inspection by competent veterinarians.

This is an unusual opportunity to buy foundation Holsteins.

Write today for catalog to

H. E. PARRISH, FT. SCOTT, KAN.

Sales Manager, W. H. Mott, Her-
ington, KansasAuctioneers: Boyd Newcom, Wich-
ita, Kan., J. T. McCulloch, Clay Cen-
ter, Kan.Fieldman, Jesse R. Johnson, Wich-
ita, Kan., Capper Publications.

SHUNGAVALLEY HOLSTEINS

Breeding stock for sale at all times. Write
your wants. Ira Romig & Sons, Topeka, Kan.

REG. HOLSTEIN BULLS

Some ready for service, high producing dams, King
Bulls Ragapple, and King Walker breeding. Herd
Federal accredited. J. A. Reed & Sons, Lyons, Kan.

BRAEBURN HOLSTEINS

"Bred up" for 30 years. Baby bulls. A few
cows and heifers.
B. Cowles, 531 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Polled Shorthorns ESTABLISHED
1907

Beef, Milk, Butter.

Some of the most noted families.

One of the largest herds.

Would young breeders in selling

Reg., transfer, test, crate and

load free. Prices \$60 to \$125.

Truck delivery.

J. C. BANBURY & SONS,

Phone 1602 Pratt, Kan.

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

MILKING SHORTHORNS

OF VALUE AND DISTINCTION

J. B. Benedict, WYDEMERE FARMS,

Littleton, Colo.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

PURE BRED GUERNSEY HERD

For sale: Seven young cows and heifers in

milk, one bred heifer, three yearling heifers,

two heifer calves, also the herd sire, a son

of Lone Pine Mollie Cowan, 840 lbs. fat.

ROY E. WOLCOTT, LINWOOD, KANSAS.

Registered Guernsey Bull Calves

For sale: Two and seven months old. One

Reg. Heifer and two High Grade cows.

Write Dr. E. G. L. Harbour, Lawrence, Kan.

GUERNSEY BULLS

For Sale: Fine, reg. Guernsey bull, 9 mo. old,

Lanswater—May Rose breeding.

J. T. AXTELL, NEWTON, KANSAS.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

SHELDON TYPE

POLAND CHINAS

Few extra good last Sept. boars. 200

spring pigs. Breeding 40 fall and 10

spring yearling gilts for the trade,

can ship any time now. Always glad

to show the hogs, on the farm or at

the big fairs, 500 head on hand.

DEMING RANCH

H. O. Sheldon, Herd Manager.

OSWEGO, KAN.

Type Polands—Fall Boars and Gilts

weighing 240 to 260 lbs. each. Pedigree fur-

nished with each one and all immuned.

Adwell & Jones, Box 61, Hutchinson, Kan.

SHEEP AND GOATS

Hampshire Sheep

Choice bucks for sale ready for service. Best

have ever raised. W. C. Harris, Larned, Ks.

is being carried out. Preparations are be-
ing made to show at all leading shows this
fall and winter.H. D. Plummer, Longton, Kansas, has 130
head of Anxiety bred Registered Herefords
on his farm and watches with much in-
terest the return of better Hereford days.
Mr. Plummer says it has been a long hard
pull, but he has gone ahead with confidence,
as have many others. A splendid herd of
show animals are being fitted for county
fairs and if nothing happens they will be
seen at the big Wichita show this fall.With all of their old time enthusiasm
Fred Abildgaard & Sons, Winfield, Kansas,
are proceeding with the breeding of better
registered Shorthorns. They say the de-
mand for good bulls is just as good as it
ever was although the prices have been some-
lower than in former years. This firm al-
ways makes the leading county fairs in their
part of the state and have the reputation of
getting away with a big share of the best
prizes.Earl Bushnell, Coffeyville, Kansas, is one
of the best posted Sheep breeders in the
state. He breeds Registered Shropshires and
insists that a pedigree goes with every an-
imal sold. The flock now numbers about
seventy five. Sheep have been kept on the
farm where Mr. Bushnell now lives for over
thirty-five years. Earl is superintendent of
sheep at the Kansas state fair and says
indications are good for a large sheep ex-
hibit this year.The C. & L. Guernsey farm located at
Morehead, Kan., gets its name from the
proprietors, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Gibson. Mr.
Gibson teaches the grade school near his
home and raises Guernseys as a side line,
or rather the teaching has come to be the
side line. From March 1, 1924 to March 1,
1925 Mrs. Gibson made and sold to the mer-
chants of Neodesha 3,383 pounds of butter
from 12 cows. A nice bunch of calves were
raised and a few mighty fine Durocs.John Regier, of Whitewater, Kansas, be-
gan breeding registered Shorthorn cattle
about thirty years ago and while many have
lost interest and dispersed in times of de-
pression, Mr. Regier has continued right
along realizing that low prices for good
Shorthorns could not continue very long at
one time. Now just when the demand is be-
coming good again he finds himself with
probably the best herd of breeding cows
and the two best herd bulls he has ever
owned.The biggest dairy event of the year will
be the big Bourbon County Holstein dis-
persal sale to be held at Fort Scott, Kan.,
June 15th. The sale is made necessary
owing to the fact that the contracts with
the care takers of the cattle belonging to
the Bourbon County Association have ex-
pired. This association is one of the largest
and strongest of its kind in the entire
country and has accomplished much in
developing dairy sentiment and knowledge
in Eastern Kansas.

Public Sales of Livestock

Shorthorn Cattle

Aug. 4—Geo. F. Mueller, St. John, Kan.

Polled Shorthorn Cattle

June 6—Albert Hultine & Sons, Saronville,
Neb.

Holstein Cattle

June 15—Bourbon County Holstein Breeders,
Fort Scott, Kan. W. H. Mott, Sale Man-
ager, Herington, Kan.

Jersey Cattle

June 10—Chas. A. Tilley, Frankfort, Kan.,
sale pavilion, Blue Rapids, Kan. B. C.
Settles, sale manager.June 29—Sweeney School Herd, Kansas City,
Mo. W. H. Coleman, Mgr.About the only human quality money
has is that it likes to stay where it
finds a lot of congenial company.

DUROC HOGS

Duroc Boars, Good Bone, Well Bred

125 to 200 lbs., \$20 to \$30. Pigs at weaning
time priced reasonable. Write me your wants.
J. E. WELLER, MOLTON, KANSAS

Boys—Here is Your Chance

Reg., immuned Duroc pigs, shipped on ap-
proval, and a year to pay. Write for booklet
and photographs. STANTS BROS., Abilene, Ka.

THREE DUROCS FOR \$35

Boar and 2 gilts not related with pedigree. Pr.
\$27.50, one for \$15. Sensation and Pathfinder
blood. F. E. PEEK & SON, Wellington, Kan.WOULD YOU LIKE TO OWN
a litter sired by one of the best Duroc boars in Kan-
sas who sires the market topping kind? Write us
about bred sows and gilts.
J. C. Long & Sons, Ellsworth, Kansas

FALL BOARS, BRED GILTS

Real Herd Boar prospects, sired by Uniques
Top Col., and King of Sensations. Bred gilts
for June and Sept. farrow.
G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kansas

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Whiteway Hampshires

Fall boars and gilts, pairs and trios not re-
lated. Priced for quick sale. Shipped on
approval. F. B. WEMPE, Frankfort, Kan.

REG. HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Bred gilts, boars and spring pigs for sale.
Best of breeding and quality.
J. G. O'BRYAN, St. Paul (Neosho County) Kan.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

"Chester Whites"

Bred Sows

Heavy boned, large litters, fall
boars \$27.50 and up. Write for
circular.
Alpha Wiemors, Diller, Neb.

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Bulls, cows and heifers.
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Jerseys. Young bulls for sale from high
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Jerseys. Years of careful selection and breeding from
the best families. Females and bulls for sale.
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For sale. Sired by COUNTESS LAD PILOT
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50 head in herd. Grandson of VIOLAS
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Stillstand. Herd established 35 years. Oakland
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Herd established 16 years. All leading blood
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Reg. Jersey Cattle. "Nobles" of Oakland
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Imp. in dam, heads our Jerseys, by Masterman of
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HAWKS' JERSEYS LEAD

bred along the most approved blood lines.
Culled carefully, bulls from our best cows
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We have used three Hood Farm bred bulls, every
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bred for profit, cows from best of Register
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HIGH RECORD JERSEYS

headed by Beauty's Financial King whose
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Cows, heifers and bulls, all ages close up
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breeding is strong in our Register of Merit
Jerseys. Records up to 460 lbs. fat. Bulls
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Register of Merit daughters of Idallas Raleigh now
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make good in every test. Few young bulls
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home of the Raleighs, with the blood of Gam-
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Raleigh blood predominates. Some folks
keep Jerseys, these Jerseys keep us. Visit-
ors welcome. L. L. GASTON, Sylvia, Kan.

TWO BULLS EIGHT MONTHS OLD

Also some heifers by a grandson of Financial
Countess Lad and out of cows with Washington
county cow testing association records. Everything
registered. W. E. KING, WASHINGTON, KAN.

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Sophie Tormentor Jerseys. Write for de-
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A yearling son of Anasdale Tormentor and out
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We offer four nice bull calves out of dams with
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Home of pioneers Jerseys. Herd headed by Oxford
May Boy. A few of his sons of breeding age for
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A federal accredited herd of high producing Jerseys.
Home of Golden Maid's Gamboges's Nara, first gold
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Three very choice young cows, fresh since
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headed by Eastern Owl Mazett's Owl tracing
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Herd headed by Owl's Interest Rollo. A three
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Largest Herd of Jerseys

in Russell county, all registered. Two herd sires
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HERD BULL TWO YEARS OLD

Son of Financial Captain whose dam holds the 11
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dams of this young bull have R. of M. records.
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We offer a few choice cows bred to a son of Fern's
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130 head of reg. Jerseys, both sexes, all ages at
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Clark L. Corliss, Coats, (Pratt Co.,) Kan.

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Gamboges Knight, Flying Fox and Oxford
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Jerseys headed by a son of Gamboges
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Young bulls and heifers for sale. Financial
King Eminent and St. Lambert breeding.
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McCLELLAN'S JERSEYS

headed by Nunda's Sultan Premier. Young
bulls for sale. Visitors welcome.
R. M. McCLELLAN, KINGMAN, KANSAS

HIGH TESTING JERSEYS

headed by one of the best FINANCIAL KING bulls
to be found anywhere. Choice young bulls for sale.
Visitors welcome. D. E. Powell, Eldorado, Kansas.

BULLS FROM R. M. DAMS

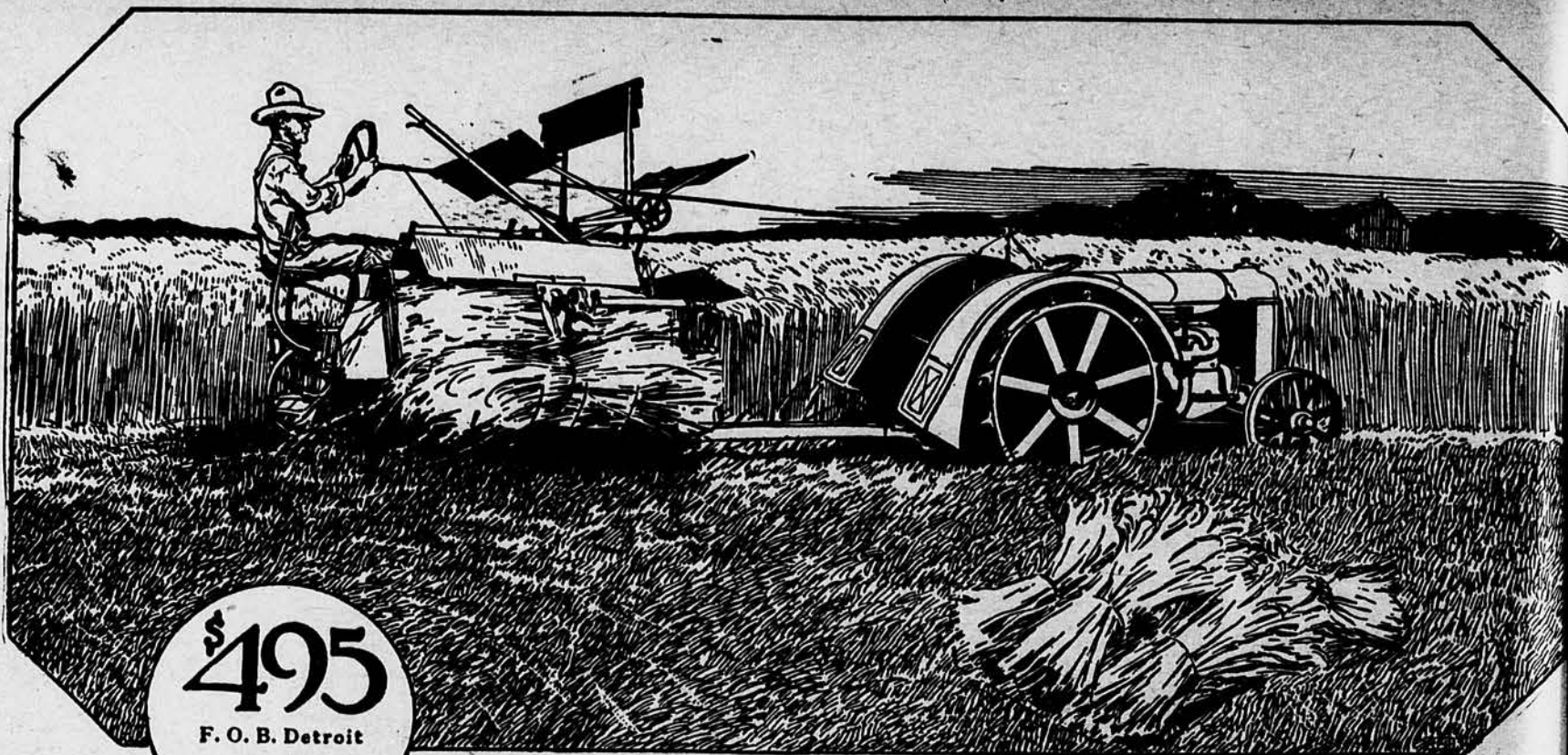
Grandsons of You'll Do's Hansome Raleigh,
Sybil's Gamboge and Flora's Queen's Raleigh.
LLOYD T. BANKS, Independence, Kan.

Kansas Best Jersey Cow

and her sisters are in our herd. Double grandsons
of Golden Fern's Noble heads herd. Bulls and fe-
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CLOVER HILL JERSEYS

Daughters of Gold Medal cows in herd. Young bulls
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DR. ALBERT BEAM, Americus, Kansas



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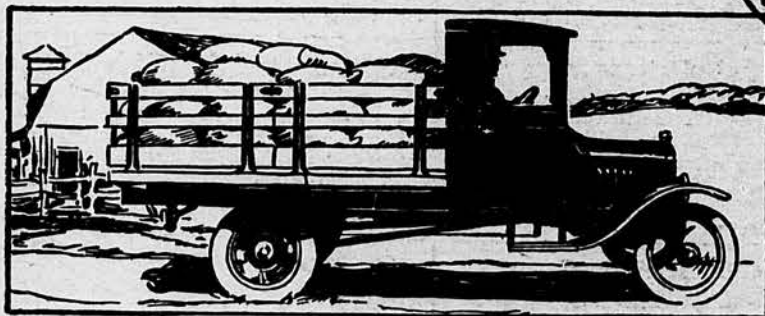
When the weather is hot and the grain fast ripening, then Fordson owners fully appreciate the value of tractor power.

Many more acres harvested in a day than was possible in the old way—a big saving in hired help, in time, and in effort.

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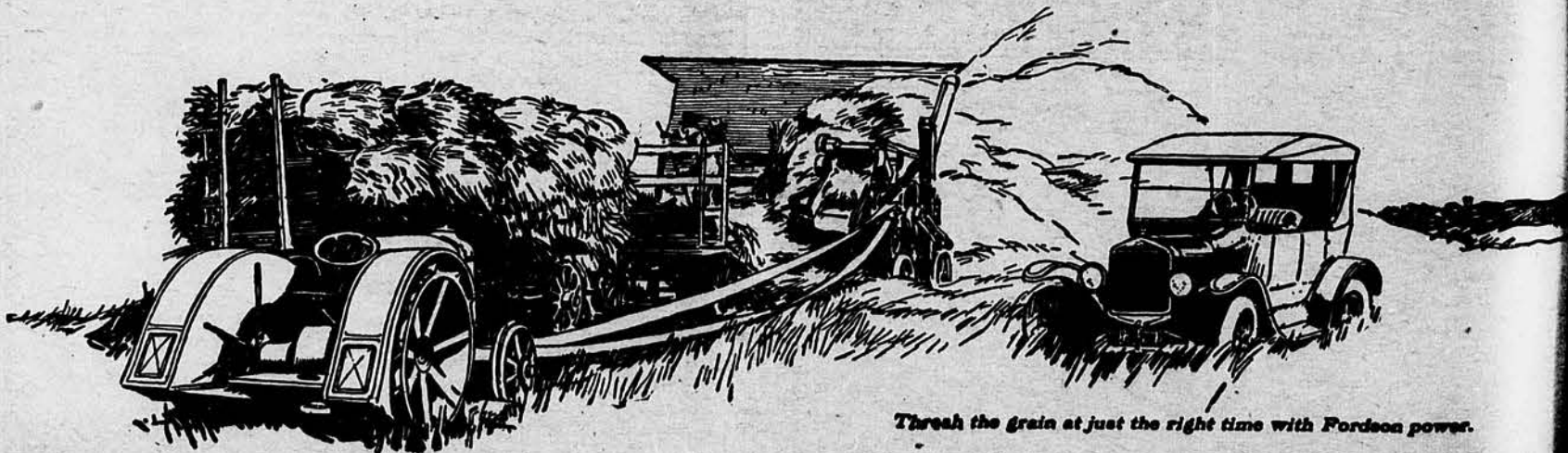
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Thresh the grain at just the right time with Fordson power.