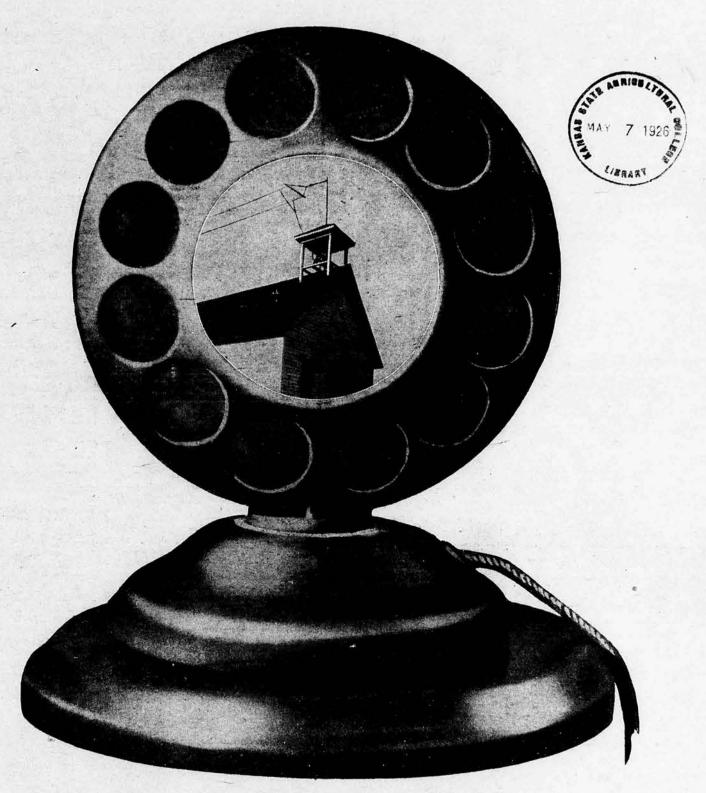
# ANSAS FARMER MAIL & BREEZE

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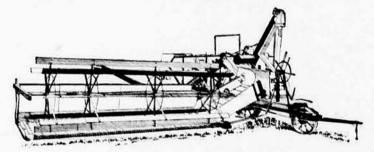
May 8, 1926

Number 19



When Radio Rings the School Bell-Page Three

# Increase Grain Profits by Avoiding Wastes



∆VOID waste of time, labor, I money, by completing your harvesting in one trip through the field-cutting, threshing, separating, cleaning and delivering the grain into wagons ready for market, in one combined series of operations. Avoid grain wastes - the "Holt" Combined Harvester is notable as a grain saver. Avoid harvest time worries and drudgery. Handle the work BETTER, QUICKER, CHEAPER.

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# Conditions O. K. For Corn

# Potatoes Coming Up and Fruit Trees Show Signs of Life Despite Late Freezes

BY HARLEY HATCH

C HOWERS, ranging from very light Topoka. By forfeiting these bonds SHOWERS, ranging from very light to heavy, fell over this county during the last week but this farm was missed. A little moisture would not come amiss for the small grain but we didn't worry much because no rain came our way. It gave us a chance to keep right on with the corn planting; it is a job we like to keep maying to remain under the law if its remains under the law if its re ing; it is a job we like to keep moving to remain under the law if it while the soil and weather are right, ble to do so. Nearly everyon This morning, April 26, we have 50 thinks it impossible; they believe acres planted and about 30 acres yet so many banks will withdraw to plant. If nothing happens, Wednes- those remaining cannot carry the day noon, April 28, will see the last and so will have to withdraw, too of the cultivated land on this farm opinion is that the bank guar planted. Even our potatoes are all in law, like Humpty Dumpty, has had for we are not planting any under great fall and that "all the King mulch this year, not having the mulch-horses and all the King's men, came ing. When we cannot mulch, we like to have all potatoes planted by March 20. Potatoes planted five weeks ago are just coming up. We may have some peaches after all, for the trees bloomed fairly well. Other fruit such as apples, cherries, all berries, grapes and some of the pears seem likely to bloom well, but part of the pears, part of the peaches and all of the apricots were killed by March freezes.

# How Crops Will Run

With the advent of warmer weather, which came about April 19, corn planters started all over the county and by the last of the week probably 30 per cent of the purposed acreage was in corn. If the weather remains fair this coming weather the coming the control of the purposed acreage was in corn. If the weather remains the coming weather the coming w fair, this coming week, which ends May 1, will be the big planting period of the spring. Every field I have seen planted is in good condition; the soil is well pulverized and moisture conditions are just right. A favorable March allowed a large amount of plowing to be done; part of this is being planted with furrow openers, part is just plain drilled and the rest is check rowed. We are check-rowing all the corn on this farm this spring. More listing will likely be done later but up to this date scarcely 25 per cent of the planted corn has been put in by that method. From what I have seen of this county, the western part, I should judge that the cultivated crops this year will be in about this proportion: Corn. 40 per cent; oats, 20 per cent; kafir, 20 per cent; wheat, 15 per cent with the remaining 5 per cent devoted to cowpeas, soybeans, rye, barley, pota-toes and truck crops.

# Legume Acreage Larger

Whether they come to anything, there will be an acreage larger than usual sown and planted to legumes in this county this spring. First on the list comes alfalfa. A rather large acreage will be sown, owing to the very favorable condition of the soil during April and to the price of seed which is not out of line with other farm prices. Those who bought at threshing time last fall obtained good seed for \$8 a bushel; this spring the price is \$10. Sweet clover seed cost from 7 to 10 cents a pound in this locality this spring and considerable was sown. More soybeans than cowpeas will be planted as they seem more adapted to this soil and climate. All these will help the soil and it would be a good thing if the legume acreage in this county could be doubled. By the way, I sowed 11 acres of alfalfa by hand yesterday and am so lame and stiff this morning that I can scarcely hit the keys on the typewriter. Two double diskings put the corn stalk ground in prime condition and the harrowing which followed sowing finished the job, as the old sailor's saying used to have it, "All shipshape and Bristol fashion."

# What Will Banks Do?

One of the main topics down in this part of Kansas of late has been the decision of the supreme court allowing state banks under the guaranty law to withdraw by forfeiting the Headline. They are certain to if bonds which they have on deposit at finds out who they are.

opinion is that the bank guarant put Humpty Dumpty together again. The reason the folks down here Coffey county are so interested in the subject is that two state banks in the county failed and have not yet be liquidated.

# Mulcted by Receiver Roule

The guaranty law was all right an would have been successful had been administered by those who has the bills to pay—the state banks. But it was administered by the politic receiver route and salaries, expendand legal fees took a very large p of the assets of the failed banks. H since Kansas has been a state failed corporations have been male by the receiver route. No pollar party can be singled out to bear blame; all are guilty alike, for all t the chance to pay political debts of the pockets of those least able stand it. This same question came in Nebraska several years ago. state banks came to the legisla then in session and said that, much as they had all the bills t they should have the handling assets. The legislature told the write their bill and if reasons would be passed. It was reaso and it passed and Nebraska was from that "Old Man of the Sea failed banks, the political receiver.

# How Nebraska Plan Works

Under the Nebraska law a which gets into a bad conditional taken in hand by the state bank clation. The officers responsible fired and the association putbanker to run the bank as concern. If money is needed it going it is provided by the stion. Most of such banks have paid expenses while being liq and it has been found that coare much better made by a going than by one in the hands of a Under this law the Nebraska are paying out all right and the a much greater loss to stand first place than did the Kansas I am satisfied if this law had put in effect in Kansas four ago the guaranty today would a solid footing. But even as Kansas depositors in failed bank much better off than those of f banks in Iowa and Missouri. Kansas banks liquidated to date paid in full while those not liquid will receive 30 per cent from the feited bond fund and that, as " primary scholar knows, is 30 per cel better than nothing.

# Cash Values Not Taxable

to make holders of life insurance cles pay the intangible tax rate of surrender value of their policies frustrated by a ruling recently by the tax department of the Public Service Commission. The ing holds that the surrender, or value, of a life insurance policy i taxable until paid to the estate of insured.

pression pount and pount of the best party and the best pount to be hard

that the

Mussolini's Foes May Leave Ital

OF KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 64

May 8, 1926

Number 19

# When Radio Rings the School Bell

Hold, hold, Ma Goose. We'll weld a new tail on that bit of doggerel. To wit, "You used to come at 10 o'clock and now you come—

on." Howzat for a dainty dish to set before seembled conference on vitalizing the rural

Radio beats sulfur and molasses for taking the economiated lethargy out of American rural youth of school age. The delegate from Eagle Creek-chool. Lyon county, Sister Eligian, contributes is comment :

"Where receiving sets have been installed, tardies has been eliminated." Can you imagine it?

ister Eligian comments further:

"The college at Manhattan is conferring a very great benefit on rural schools in broadcasting a adio program every morning. In my opinion these regrams are the ideal thing for a rural school, the correspondence they entail and the inspirational talks supply excellent subjects for the work a composition. The daily calisthenics not only are try valuable from the standpoint of good health,



ching Exercises For the Lehigh Schools are Received Air From Station KSAC. A Series of Switches Per-mits Reception in Any Room

out also are conducive to the good bearing and carriage of pupils.

"Music is one of the most important features of the programs, and the one thing so sadly lacking in many rural schools. By radio the children learn innumerable songs, and the profit and pleasure derived from this source is immeasurable.

"The programs provide helpful material for the teacher with which to vary her work, especially in the matter of opening exercises. From the viewfour of the pupils I sincerely believe that every individual derives great benefit from the programs

By M. N. Beeler

and the radio is broadening. It gives a view beyond the individual's limited horizon. I believe that an investment in a receiving set is of equal importance with an investment in a library. It is deplorable that all rural schools are not equipped."

During the last two winters the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan has been broadcasting from Station KSAC, every morning, a 30-minute opening exercise program for rural schools. The general program that was followed during the present school year includes music exercises, which start with a march. A member of the department of music then leads the singing of school songs familiar to most children. Inspirational talks of 5 minutes' duration are then given: Monday, nature study; Tuesday, travel talks; Wednesday, blographies; Thursday, good books, and Friday, current events.

study; Tuesday, good books, and Friday, current events.

The agricultural primer consists of 3-minute talks on practical phases of agriculture. Monday, poultry; Tuesday, crops; Wednesday, dairying; Thursday, horticulture and Friday, livestock. The exercises are closed with calisthenics led by members of the college department of physical education. These setting-up exercises are designed to help develop stronger, healthier children.

And what does Mary R. Turkelson, a pupil in the Moray School, District 48 of Doniphan county, think about this form of instruction?

"The school bought has a radio and set it up during Christmas vacation. Our teacher is having us make radio books. In these books we put the songs that are sung every morning. We also take notes and write on one of the talks given every morning. I like the gymnasium exercises fine."

Murl Higgins of the same school contributes this to the general endorsement; "I enjoy radio very much. We had a social and bought the radio with the money we took in. We copy the songs and write one speech a week. We take the exercises every morning, and I think they do us lots of good."

M. D. Madison of Everest, who admits he is a country boy 10 years old, deposes that, "I have been listening in on the 9 o'clock program and going thru the exercises. I have been sick three weeks, but have been able to take part in the morning program. I sure get lots of pleasure out of the radio and like the KSAC school program best."

"I desire to let you know how my little girl, Lillian, has been enjoying the KSAC school program."

Mrs. Ben F. McIninch, Auburn, Neb., is speaking. "She has been out of school for two weeks because of the flu, and she will have a lot to tell about the

rural school programs when she returns to school. I hope KSAC will keep the good work going."

"We all enjoy school more now than we did before we had the radio," said Virginia Weber, who wrote the first prize essay on radio in the school at Lehigh. "We are especially grateful to Station KSAC for its trouble and expense in broadcasting the programs every morning. We all enjoy the stories. The musical parts are very good, and we all enjoy them very much. We like the physical exercises best, especially when they are accompanied by the piano. They are a great help to us because that is about the only exercise we get during the day. We would enjoy a short program at noon, as we have nothing else for opening exercises. The program might consist of either vocal or instrumental music." Then all pupils in Virgina's room affixed their signatures to the essay in endorsement of the programs: Victor Wiebe, Bertha



Radio Marks the Passing of Tardiness in Eagle Creek School. With the Speaker in a Window Pupils Take Outdoor Exercise

Unruh, Rosy Weinbrenner, Irene Wiebe, Selma Groening, Alvin Hiebert, Harry Steinle, Martha Hiebert, Olinda Weyand, Luella Meljo, August Oliek, Martha Plett, Alvin Plett, Agnes Boese and Marcella Groening.

"I think the radio in rural or small town schools has a wonderful value in teaching students an appreciation of good music and placing them in touch with affairs of the world," said S. J. Neher, superintendent of the Lehigh Schools. "They gain ideas from some of our greatest men in the various professions. Many of our country folks would get these inspiring programs in no other way. The radio is broadening. Our pupils do better work because of it, and it is a great help to the teachers."

# It's Open Season on Insects

F YOU wish to have the best success in fighting the insects and diseases which live in Kansas orchards, the proper material must be applied at the right time and in an efficient manner. Much depends on the way the spraying is done.

A good pressure with the pump is an important matter, and there are a number of things affecting this that are so small as to escape the notice of one who is not familiar with all of the details of the operation. For, if from any cause the pressure is too low, a shower is produced instead of a fine mist, and the results are not so good. Nor are all parts of the tree reached, as the carrying capacity is much less. If a person has a hand pump equipped with the proper nozzle, a pressure of 80 to 100 pounds may be obtained, and fairly good work may be done with such an outfit, but in commercial orchards power rigs are in general use, and with the quantity of material these put out, a much higher pressure must be maintained.

Experienced orchardists agree, I think, that from 25 to 250 pounds is about right. Some think 300 pounds none too low, but my own opinion is that equally as good results are obtained with the lower pressure mentioned, and when it runs above 250 pounds the troubles with bursting hose and various eaks in connections and joints, both in hose and pump, rapidly increase. Experiments have been made with pressures all the way as high as 800 pounds, and careful observations may show some economics in saving both in material and time, but with the ordinary orchardists these are too small to be very important, and such high pressures are hardly feasible.

But a characteristic of spray rigs generally is that while the pressure may be—and usually is at the start—all right, it gradually runs down, and the cause of this slow decrease is obscure. This is

By Edward Hutchins

ordinarily due to two causes, both on account of wear, one in the pump and the other in the nozzle. The old style of pump, which is still used to some extent, has a single plunger out of sight, and this is sure to wear and allow the liquid to flow past it, and in time allows the pressure to become too low for effective service, yet to a person not accustomed to such a machine, the cause of the disease is scarcely more than a guess. The stuffing box thru which the plunger rod passes soon begins to leak, but this can be seen and the packing tightened, but not so with the plunger, which is inside of the cylinder and out of sight. When there is much fall of pressure this usually is the seat of the difficulty, and it is necessary at once to take out the piston and renew the packing around it.

The style of pump with the plungers, usually two or three in number, in sight, and with the packing under a band around the plunger at the top of the cylinder are more reliable and more easily adjusted, as the leak can be readily seen and stopped, simply by screwing down the attachment for this purpose and without having to take the whole pump apart. It is a simple and easy task to keep these pumps from leaking. We have used one a whole season, and done a lot of work with it without so much as renewing the packing. If new packing is needed a strip of stout cloth, like bed-ticking, perhaps an inch wide, and folded, makes a good and durable supply.

Another cause of reduced pressure, and equally unsuspected, is the wear in the nozale. The liquid flowing thru the opening in the nozale. The liquid flowing thru the opening in the nozale at a high pressure, as it does, gradually wears this away, and a larger difference in its capacity than one

would suspect is caused. It is a principle in mathematics that a square described on a given line is four times as large as one described on half that line. A 2-inch square has four times the area of a 1-inch square. The same principle applies to circles, and as the round opening in the nozzle wears away, its area increases rapidly and allows the liquid to flow thru much more freely. In this way, the pressure is reduced materially.

Nozzles frequently are supplied with an extra disk, but these have openings of different sizes, and with the ordinary power pumps the smaller openings are too small to deliver sufficient liquid. And besides, with the smaller capacity and less work done, the excess of liquid passes thru the relief valve and causes extra wear there. I have reduced the size of the opening in disks having a single round opening, by laying it on an anvil or flat iron surface and striking it with a hammer having a round head, or with a punch, and then running a small drill thru it to make it round and smooth, as the irregular hole does not deliver so perfectly. The proper size for the ordinary pump is about %2 of an inch. A small drill of this size costs only a few cents.

A part of the efficient power spray rig that is almost essential is the spray gun. It is short and

few cents.

A part of the efficient power spray rig that is almost essential is the spray gun. It is short and much more convenient than the long spray-rod, and is adjustable, giving either a wide spreading spray, which is better for small trees, or it may be changed to a long, slender column that has greater capacity and reaches the large trees more thoroly. Most of these, too, are supplied with a needle that forces obstructions out of the opening in the nozzle and prevents clogging.

forces obstructions out of the value and prevents clogging.

Still another leak that sometimes takes place and reduces the pressure is in the relief valve, althe this (Continued on Page 11)

### DEPARTMENT EDITORS

Livestock Editor	AS CHANGE OF
Livestock Editor	N. Beeler
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Madlant Possessing Rat	ley Hatch
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	McNeal

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advertisement in Kansas Farmer."

WONDER whether intolerance is an inherent fault of human nature? Sometimes I am inclined to think so. It is rather natural for the control to the book of the control of the think so, the control of the control of the think so, the control of the con individual who becomes thoroly convinced that he is right about anything to reach the conclusion that whoever differs with him must be inexcusably ignorant, a scoundrel or a fool. I also have noticed that those who most bitterly denounce intolerance in others are themselves as intolerant as the persons they condemn. This has been so thru all the ages, so far as we have a record, in religion, politics and social customs.

Whenever men have become so entrenched in power that they believe they are invincible, they have abused their power and by the most tyrannical methods undertaken to compel those who happen to differ with them, to yield complete obedience to their will. Not only to yield outward obedience but also change their beliefs to the beliefs of those who are in power. Intolerance in religion has been more dreadful in its consequences than any other brand of intolerance but only in degree, not in principle. Fortunately in this country we have arrived at a reasonable degree of religious and political freedom, but there still are a large number of people who, if they had the power, would undertake to suppress with the most rigorous and eruel punishments all independence of either thought or action.

It does not require a great deal of courage or heroism now to express independent views, especially on religion, for intolerant religionists happily do not have the power to do what they probably would like to do. We can afford to smile at them and wonder how it is possible for them to think

# Children Not Inherently Bad

COUPLE of months ago I expressed the edi-A torial view that children are not inherently bad; they may acquire evil ways and evil desires as the result of bad environment and wrong teaching, but in my opinion if it were possible to take a group of average children at birth, keep them in an ideal environment where they would be taught only honesty, industry, unselfishness, courage and politeness, and where they never would witness acts of dishonesty, selfishness, indelence or any disposition to take advantage of their fellows, any unkindness or brutality either toward their fellows or toward any of the inferior animals, that every one of them would develop into a model citizen

Now, of course, this is purely speculative because so far as I know, the experiment never has been tried. There have been some experiments in what were called model communities, but the founders have undertaken in every instance to impress their peculiar views on those under their care and generally those views have been narrow, intolerant and impractical, and as a result the experiments have been more or less failures. I do not even know whether such an experiment as I have suggested is possible, but if it were possible I believe the result would be what I have indicated,

But here comes a subscriber, Arthur Peacock, of Byers, Kan., who denounces my editorial in almost unmeasured terms. Arthur is convinced that all children are evil by nature and proves it to his satisfaction from the Bible. Here are a few sentences: "Behold I was shapen in iniquity and in sin did my mother conceive me." "All were corrupted in Adam and for 4,000 years no children came into the world that had not been shapen in

That is just a starter. Mr. Peacock goes on for nearly four long, typewritten pages to prove that all children are inherently bad. Without knowing it apparently he makes out a terrible case against God and also convicts every man and woman who deliberately bring a child into the world, for I can think of no more dastardly act than that of parents who deliberately bring a child into the world foredoomed to be a criminal

And yet Arthur claims to be a Friend and winds up his epistle as follows: "I desire to inform thee that thy Passing Comment of 2nd month 27th last, is of such nature that we hear a great deal of objection public and private; one instance of it being pointed out and spoken against in one of our Friend's papers advising Friends not to take the Kansas Farmer. I learn that it will be discarded at expiration of subscription or before if thee does not set thyself right on the fundamentals of truth.

Well, I can't say that I blame you, Arthur. If I believed as you say you believe I wouldn't subscribe

# Passing Comment

-By T. A. McNeal

for a paper like this; in fact, I wouldn't subscribe for any paper. I would figure out the easiest way to die and then commit suicide.

# I Stand Corrected

FEW weeks ago, in answer to a reader who asked for some information concerning the Federal Farm Loan Bank, I gave an answer which now seems to me to have been in one part misleading and in another incorrect. I stated that the rate on a long time amortized loan was 5½ per cent including the 1 per cent applied to pay-ment of the principal of the loan. A prominent farmer out in central Kansas, who is a member of a local loan organization subdillage to the Faller. a local loan organization subsidiary to the Federal Farm Loan Bank, and a borrower, made this statement to me but he either misunderstood me or I misunderstood him; possibly the latter. I now am informed that on these long time amortized loans the rate is 51/2 per cent plus the 1 per cent to be applied to the wiping out of the principal of the

My former answer also might be construed to mean that the borrower received a donation of a certain amount of stock in the bank with his loan. I did not mean that, but I think that inference could be drawn and I wish to correct it. The borrower does receive a certain amount of stock with his loan but he pays for it out of the principal of the loan. To be exact I believe the amount of his stock is 5 per cent of the amount of his loan. This is deducted from the principal of his loan but this



stock is earning 8 per cent and is a very good and safe investment for the borrower. When the loan finally is paid the amount of this stock is applied in the final payment. As the dividend paid on this stock is grea'r than the rate of interest, including the amount of the head required to rear cluding the amort zation fee he is required to pay, it is to his advantage and really reduces his in terest rate to the amount of the excess of the dividend over his interest rate. The dividends on this stock are paid to the borrower and he can, of course, do with them as he pleases, but should apply them to the payment of his interest and amortization for tization fee.

The theory of the Farm Loan Banking System is this: The banks are permitted to sell bonds for the purpose of obtaining the capital necessary to make the loans. The borrower is supposed to pay a rate equal to the interest on these bonds, plus a sufficient amount to pay the expenses of operating the bank, which I assume would include unavoidable These bonds are favored by the Government, so that they are fully as desirable as Government bonds. They should and I think do sell as well in the markets. The Government has demonstrated that it can easily sell 4 per cent bonds at par, so that the interest rate on these Farm Bank

bonds should not be greater than that. The Farn Loan Banks are making money. I do not have th last report before me, but my recollection is that i shows the net earnings of the banks to be about 16 per cent. They started out by allowing 1 per cent for operating expenses. With the present volume of business it seems to me this might be cut to appear the first cent. If the honds were said as one-half of 1 per cent. If the bonds were sold on 4 per cent basis and one-half of 1 per cent added for operating expenses that would make the interest rate to the borrower 4½ per cent, and on the long time amortized loans, adding 1 per cent for amortization, the total to the borrower would be 5½ per cent.

As I have said, the purpose of this banking sys-tem is not to make money for the Farm Banks but to give the farm borrowers the lowest possible rate of interest and to make the interest rate uniform There is no doubt in my mind that the Federal Farm Loan Banking System has been of great benefit to the farmers, especially the farmers of the Middle and Western states, but I am also of the opinion that the interest rate might be reduced 1

The benefits of the Farm Loan Banks have been both direct and indirect. A good many loan companies now are competing for the business that has been going to the Farm Loan Banks and are offering just as good terms as the Government banks. This applies not only to rates of interest but to time of payment. In other words there now are loan companies that will make amortized loans on the same terms as are offered by the Lord Replacement. the same terms as are offered by the Land Banks. Probably if the Land Bank interest rate was reduced some of these loan companies would meet that reduction and the borrowers would be the

# Pain Doesn't Enhance Pleasure

Is IT not necessary," asks a reader, "in order to have happiness that we must suffer pain, trials and disappointments?" That is quite a common belief but in my opinion it is largely bunc. Take my own case. I have been fortunate in having enjoyed good health during practically all of my life in fact I never have had what I would call a second in fact I never have had what I would call a serious sickness of any kind; if the argument advanced were sound I should not get any pleasure out of good health, but as a matter of fact I do. It is real joy to be alive and feel that there is nothing the matter with you, physically. If I had suffered a great deal from sickness my opinion is that the enjoyment of health would be marred by the dream of disease and pain. If the argument were sound, life would be made more pleasant because we know that we must die. The argument is that the enjoyment is that we can that we must die. The argument is that we can only know pleasure by contrasting it with pain. Nonsense! Pleasure, like health, is a natural, normal condition of the body and mind. Pain subtracts that it is a subtract. just in proportion to the amount of pain suffered, from the joy of life; it does not enhance it or add

# Disasters That Haven't Happened

BACK in 1798, Malthus wrote his celebrated essay in which he seemed to prove pretty conclusively that population was outrunning production, and that it was only a question of a comparatively short time until the earth would not produce enough to feed the inhabitants and unless some way was discovered to check the natural increase of population wholesale starvation must result. Malthus's figures, based on the information then available, undoubtedly were correct, but there were certain factors which he did not take into account that upset his conclusion. It now is evident that with proper scientific cultivation the earth is capable of producing at least three times as much as could be produced in the time of Malthus. If his calculations had been entirely sound the world right now would be suffering from over-population, while the fact is that the recolle of the world are while the fact is that the people of the world are better fed, better clothed and better housed than ever before in history. ever before in history.

With the rapid increase in building of all kinds, it looked 50 or 60 years ago as if there would be a famine of wood for building material. With the development of other kinds of building material much less than half the amount of wood is necessary that would have been necessary for the same amount of building 50 years ago. If all the forests were destroyed building still would continue and be more substantial than the old wooden structures ever were. ever were.

With the development of oil and gas burning

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nes and enormous increase in the number of mobiles, trucks and oil burning engines on rail-is and ships, the fuel problem has been very ely changed. The prediction was common only we years ago that within a comparatively few the supply of petroleum would be exhausted dire results would follow. As a matter of fact supplies continually are being discovered and expected eventual supply has secreed been greatest eventual supply has scarcely been ghed. There is enough oil shale in Colorado me to yield much more oil than all that has my of or been pumped out of the earth since petrom was discovered in the United States about 70 mrs ago. Outside of Colorado there are almost alculable deposits of this shale sufficient to apply the needs of the world for centuries. Most the disasters we worry about do not happen, a resources of the world that can contribute to mrs comfort and health and happiness are scarce-tonched as yet. If the world is not made into a readise it will be the fault of man, not of nature.

# Bill Wilkins's Snake Band

pon'T know, James, that I ever told you uv my trained snakes," said Bill Wilkins. "You never did, William, but I would be glad to while away ow minutes listenin' to you, provided there is a sonable probability that it isn't a lie you air in' to put over on me. My private opinion is the snake is a reptile that hasn't brains enough take instruction and therefore when you talk out trainin' snakes, I listen to you with a distin mind."

That doesn't surprise me none, James, Not

abilin' mind."
"That doesn't surprise me none, James. Not hi' a student uv nat'ral history there air a great any things about beasts, birds and reptiles that ra closed book to you. The fact is that there is wide difference in the intellectual grasp uv lakes. Some reptiles hev bright, intelligent minds adothers air comparatively stupid, just like dogs hosses or any other kind uv animal you may lention. If you air up on your Bible history, ames, you should recollect that the snake wuz the martest thing there wuz anywhere in the neighbrhood uv the Garden uv Eden. Accordin' to that ory it wuz able to fool Eve and Eve wuz a lot marter than Adam.

brhood uv the Garden uv Eden. Accordin' to that stry it wuz able to fool Eve and Eve wuz a lot marter than Adam.

"As a matter uv fact Adam seems to hev been smethin' uv a dumbbell; that excuse he made to the Lord wuz not unly about the most pusillanimons but also the thinnest thing I ever read. Now shile I hev myself entertained some doubts, James, bout the conversational powers uv that snake, bein' uv the opinion that instead uv just puttin' in I word here and there, Eve as a matter uv fact did the bulk uv the talkin' herself, and probably arented the snake story just to let herself out uv the mess she hed got into by eatin' some apples unbeknown to Adam several days before. Yet I will say that there air several varieties uv the make family that air very smart and appreciate orans in the people they come in contact with. Without boastin' I may say that is the reason so many uv these intelligent reptiles hev been attracted to yours truly.

"At one time down in Arizona, not hevin' anything in partic'lar to do, I wuz out pokin' round mong the rocks when I run onto a rattlesnake den. The old snakes happened to be away frum home and there wuz 12 baby rattlesnakes there in the nest. Instead uv killin' them I took a notion to

cart 'em home and tame 'em. I hed good luck with 'em. Every one uv them young rattlers lived and got to be as playful as kittens. They wuz friendly, but not wishin' to take any chances I extracted their poison sacks so as to make them harmless. Their rattles grew and then it occurred to me that I could organize a snake band. It took me man a year to finish the trainin' and at the me near a year to finish the trainin' and at the end uv that time I hed four snakes that could imi-tate a snare drum so perfect with their rattles that any drummer, if he hed been where he could hear



but couldn't see, would hev sworn that he wuz listenin' to the most perfect snare drummin' there wuz in the world. Two others I trained so that they wuz in the world. Two others I trained so that they could hiss in beautiful soprano and two I developed into first class tenor hissers. Two others I trained so that they would fill themselves full uv wind and then beat on their stomachs with their heads, imitatin' a bass drum to perfection. And two I eddicated to play on mouth organs, holdin' the organ between their teeth and tonguin' it in the most artistic manner. When this here snake orchestra played some old familiar tune like 'Home, Sweet Home,' I hev seen old, hardened cow punchers cry like children.

Home, I hev seen old, hardened cow punchers cry like children.

"I also trained them to play sacred music and when an evangelist blew in there I helped round up a lot uv the durned sinners and hed my orchestra play hymn tunes while that sky pilot preached. The cow rustlers would gether frum 25 or 30 miles around to listen to them snakes; they told me in private that they didn't give a dang fur the preachin', considerin' it a rather punk article, but they sure did like to hear my snakes make music.

"The snakes also enjoyed playin' dance music and the second winter after I got them trained I

hed more engagements than I could fill playin' fur dances. The unly unpleasant circumstance there wuz connected with that series uv entertainments wuz the fact that I hed to shoot four or five different cow punchers who came in loaded with tarantula juice and seein' the snakes, concluded that they wuz hevin' an attack uv the tremens and, laborin' under this delusion, they would draw their weapons and commence to shoot. There wuz danger uv their killin' some uv my snakes and so I hed to shoot their lights out in self defense.

"Among the fellers I hed to kill wuz Ike Peters frum the "Flyin' L' ranch. Ike wuz a friend uv mine and I hated the worst way to kill him, but he went plumb wild when he see them rattlers performin' and commenced to shoot and yell that he had 'em. I first put a bullet thru his right ear, hopin' that would quiet him, but it seemed to make him worse and so I hed to shoot him thru his gizzard. I paid his buryin' expenses and hed my snake orchestra play the funeral march at the grave. A lot uv the fellers who knowed him well said afterward that if Old Ike wuzn't sufferin' too much with the heat where he hed gone to that he would sure appreciate them obsequies.

"I hed great success with that orchestra, James, would sure appreciate them obsequies.

"I hed great success with that orchestra, James, 'til a durned tenderfoot settled in that neighborhood and brought with him a flock uv hens. Them snakes got plumb daffy on account uv them hens. They would foller the hens round and try to imitate their cacklin' instead uv attendin' to business and keenin' up their practice. They have there and keepin' up their practice. Them hens just naturally ruined my snakes; that's what they did. I can't hear a hen cacklin' round even yet without gittin' hot under the collar."

# An Order From the Judge

I should like to know if a county jail where prisoners are confined is not supposed to be screened.

Screened.

The law does not specify that the windows of a jail shall be screened. It does provide that the judge of the district court and the county attorney shall at each term of court make an inspection of the county jail as to the sufficiency thereof for the safe keeping of prisoners, their convenient accommodation and health and shall inquire into the manner in which it has been kept. The law also provides that all prisoners shall be treated with humanity.

provides that all prisoners shall be treated with humanity.

If the jail is kept in an unsanitary condition it would be the duty of the judge to order the condition to be abated and the jail put in a comfortable and sanitary condition, and this perhaps might be taken to include screens on the windows. I think the judge would be fully authorized to make such an order.

# The Cabinet Members

Will you please publish the names and respective positions of the present United States Cabinet members?

The members of the present United States Cabinet are as follows:

Secretary of State, Frank G. Kellogg.
Secretary of Treasury, Andrew W. Mellon.
Secretary of War, Dwight W. Davis.
Attorney General, J. G. Sargent.
Postmaster General, Harry S. New.
Secretary of the Navy, Curtis D. Wilbur.
Secretary of the Interior, Hubert Work.
Secretary of Argiculture, William M. Jardine.
Secretary of Commerce Herbert Clark Hoover.
Secretary of Labor, John James Davis.

# Wets Need to Be Shown

Direction brought on by the urgers of wine and beer, will prove something of a Waterloo for the modifiers and nullificationists, I believe. Henry Ford's statement that before prohibition, 4,000 of his men regularly failed to report for work londay mornings because they had been drinking, and that such absences no longer occurred, did not belp the wet cause.

ind that such absences no longer occurred, did not belot the wet cause.

Nor did the testimony of William E. Raney, former attorney general of Ontario, that "moderation" does not moderate in Canada nor stop violations of law by brewers and distillers; that drinking is greater and conditions worse than before.

Nor the testimony of Yale's great economist, Irving Fisher, that prohibition would be cheap for Uncle Sam even at a billion dollars a year, as it is saving the country 6 billion dollars annually in the increased efficiency of its workers.

This last wet drive has done several things which has laide it worth while. But it has been of greatest service in centering the attention of the country on the need of more stringent enforcement of the law, and that will be the result.

The Eastern wet, sector again learns it is not the whole United States. It learns prohibition sentiment has not weakened anywhere else on the map, which there is an element in all states that responds to the "call of the wild" whenever the proponents of drink raise their voices.

No law this country ever formulated, nor act it ever committed, was done more deliberately than the submission of the 18th Amendment to the people and its ratification by nearly all the states. To say this step was taken hastily, or that prohibition was forced on the people, is to contradict the facts. It is the big cities that are the worst slackers in the enforcement of prohibition. Some of them are hamelessly slack in the enforcement of all law.

The most pusillanimous surrender I ever have seen on the part of any city, was the recent appeal made by citizens of Chicago to the Federal Government to come to their assistance to help Chicago rid its control of its graphs.

come to their assistance to help Chicago rid itself of its gunmen!

It is the wet and lawless cities, more than any other part of the country, that are the plague spots which need cleaning up and which need the sharp prod of the law. And enforcing prohibition will help rather than hinder that work.

help rather than hinder that work.

Testifying under oath before the Senate committee, Edwin A. Olson, federal district attorney at Chicago, said: "There is not a still of importance in any police precinct that is not known to the police. It would not be a very big job for 5,000 policemen to pull out by the roots every outlaw-still in Chicago in 24 hours.

"What law enforcement requires," added Attorney Olson, "is fewer good-fellow slaps on the back and more courageous wallops directed at the solar plexus of political expediency, the arch enemy of good government."

good government.

That diagnosis, by the way, puts its finger right on the diseased spot. And goes for most other congested centers of population.

New York state's proposed popular referendum on prohibition at the polls next autumn, recalls the days of "resubmission" campaigns in Kansas, when many Kansans were as certain as some New Yorkers now are, that prohibition never could be enforced.

For years prohibition was not enforced in Kansas, nor even half-way enforced. But even then the benefits began to show. The people became converted to the dry cause and got in earnest about prohibition. They passed a bone-dry law. They began ousting from office city and county attorneys and mayors who were lax or were wet sympathizers, and for 25 years prohibition has been a fact

in Kansas and now is a permanent part of its state

and national creed.

If Kansas could enforce prohibition with wet states all around it, as it had to then, New York can.

The New York wets are taking themselves much too seriously. By what authority, if they wished to, might they enact a state law which should conflict with a law of Congress and the Constitution of the United States?

The wine and beer advocates say only the rich now can afford to drink.

So much the better for the poor and so much the worse for the rich. Working men now go to their work Monday mornings, and in motor cars, and their families are well fed and well clothed.

That couldn't have been said in the old saloon days.

These same advocates of wine and beer protest if its sale were permitted that it would not be sold in saloons. You might call these places by any other name you pleased, they would still be saloons, and small as event.

other name you pleased, they would still be successful and smell as sweet.

In Canada, the holders of permits to sell beer—so former Attorney General Raney of Ontario, testified—found them useful as a disguise to sell something stronger. Of course, that would happen; it would happen here.

Abraham Lincoln once said this nation could not exist half-slave and half-free. That famous saying applies with equal force today. This nation cannot exist half-wet, half-dry. Nor will it.

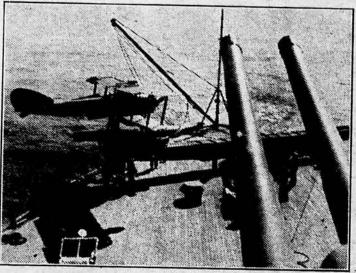
The wets have been making a good deal of noise, but they won't get anywhere.

Athur Capper

# World Events in Pictures



Leon A. Tulin, 25, Hartford, Conn., Has Been Appointed Assistant Pro-fessor of Law at Yale, Thus Be-coming Youngest Professor of Law in the Country



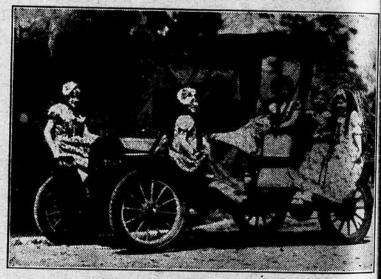
Launching One of the Sea Planes Attached to the Pacific Fleet, During the Recent Test of New 5-Inch Anti-Aircraft Battery of the U.S. S. West Virginia. The Plane Was Used to Tow a Sleeve Target 12,000 Feet in the Air at 60 Miles an Hour, Which the New Guns Riddled and Completely Destroyed



Life-Sized Archaic Greek Marble Statue of Kori, Dating Back 580 B. C., Which Was Sold by Dr. Jacob Hirsch, New York, to Kaiser Fred-erich Museum, Berlin, for \$300,000



California's First Navel Orange Tree Was Decorated Commemorating Its Planting in 1874 by Mrs. Eliza Tibbets. The Department of Agriculture Announced This as Most Valuable Fruit Introduction in America. It Was a Native of Brazil, and Still is Bearing. Photo Shows Tablet, and Two Girls in Costumes of Period in Which Tree Was Planted



Just 20 Years Ago, When Young Ladies Still Were Saying "Thanks for the Buggy Ride," This Auto Was Doing Valiant Service in Savannah, Ga. It Was Resurrected Recently, Repaired, and Turned Over to This Group of Girls, Dressed in "Grandmother's Style," for a Trial Spin Over the City's Modern Streets



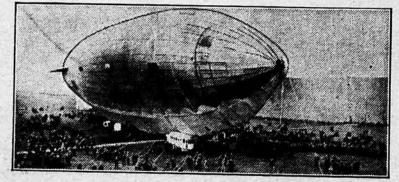
J. C. Miles, 18 of Sydney Mines, N. S., in His First Race of More Than 10 Miles, Won 30th Boston A. A. Marathon, from Field of 88, He Set New World Record of 2:25:40 2-5 for the 26 Miles Plus Course. Photo Shows Miles at Finish



Ran el Gany, East Indian Faker Extraordinary, Attained Fame by Exhibiting Ability to Drink Molten Lead, French Scientists Fail to Discovery Trickery

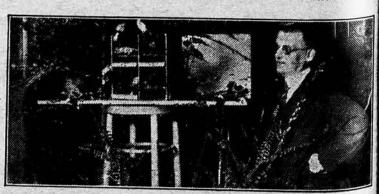


Two Nervy Members of Expedition That Explored Diamond Cave, in Heart of Arkansas Ozarks, Con-sidered One of Most Beautiful Large Caves in World, It Has Been Explored to Depth of 21 Miles Photo Taken 6 Miles from Entrance



On April 11, the Dirigible "Norge," in Which the Amundsen-Ellsworth-Nobile Expedition Hopes to Fly Over North Pole, Was Sighted Over Pulham, England, Having Made the Journey from Rome in 29 Hours. It is Reported That Altho the Norge is Awkward, She is Able to Stand Adverse Conditions. Photo Shows Landing of the Dirigible

Photographs Copyright 1926 and From Underwood & Underwood.



Carl Reich, of Germany, the "Luther Burbank of Canarydom," Whose Experiments with Feathered Songsters Have Caused Much Interest in Europe. Has Trained 16 of His Pets to Sing in Chorus. He Recently Took the "Cherry" to Roll of His Pets to Sing in Chorus. Took the "Chorus" to Berlin, to Make a Phonograph Record. Photo Shows Reich with Birds Before Recording Instrument

# What Causes the Thunder?

By E. C. Converse

HE thunderstorm is the grandest phenomenon of the air. We all stand awestruck at its ever-growing towers and turrets, the flashing lightning, crashing thunder and shing wind. And it is one of the most important urrences economically. Thunderstorms produce requarters of the rainfall of the world. In mass most of our spring and summer rainfall mes in thunderstorms.

by occur generally on a hot, muggy afternoon, the wind usually in a southerly direction, thick clouds make their appearance, usually grom a westerly direction. Some of them cken up, producing our familiar thunder clouds, soon see lightning and hear thunder. When storm is near, the wind dies down and then nes directly from the storm, sometimes with de-

mes directly from the storm, sometimes with demetive force.

The cloud is formed by rapidly rising currents of arm, moist air. Since the air temperature falls the rate of about 1 degree in 100 feet, this air cooled enough to form clouds at a height of out a mile. These upward, rushing currents often e 4 or 5 miles, producing a cloud 3 or 4 miles in ickness. Somewhere in the cloud the temperare is low enough to form rain, and the upper ris are sometimes cold enough to freeze the moisre into hall. The storm approaches from a westly direction because it is carried by the upper air frents, which are always from a westerly diction in Kansas. The average rate of travel in ansas is about 35 miles an hour.

Why the rush of cold wind? We remember that air rising up to the cloud is warm. The rain is smed at much colder heights, and it cools the air me as it falls, Most of the cooling is due to evapation of part of the drops. It often happens in

me as it falls. Most of the cooling is due to evap-ntion of part of the drops. It often happens in y regions that all the rain evaporates, so that me reaches the ground. We all know that evap-ntion produces cooling, as is noted when one is reaty and stands in a breeze. This cool air is avier than the warm air and falls. It is carried tward because it was going that way before it arted to fall. This rush of air is soon over, be-use the air under the cloud becomes too moist to aporate much of the rain. What about the lightning and the thunder? They e simply accompanying features of the storm,

What about the lightning and the thunder? They e simply accompanying features of the storm, d are not its cause, as some folks believe. The use of the lightning was long a puzzle to weather en and it is not yet fully solved. Benjamin makin first showed, by his famous kite experient that lightning was due to electricity. Profestr Simpson of the East Indian Weather Bureau is given us the best explanation of its production. collected a vast amount of data and tried many boratory experiments. He found that the old cories had to be abandoned. Some of them were the friction, condensing of vapor, freezing and awing.

boratory experiments. He found that the old cories had to be abandoned. Some of them were ind friction, condensing of vapor, freezing and awing.

He could not get any results by these methods. edid get results when he allowed a vigorous curnt of air to blow rain drops to pieces. The examation is that the swift, upward currents blow e first drops to pieces, the fewer particles having ostly negative charges. They are carried higher olino the cloud; this will make the top of the old negative and the bottom positive, producing miditions for an electric spark. Most of the flashes is in the clouds, but some may be to the earth. Ost of the damage is due to the heating effect the electricity. It expands the air and vaporizes after, thus bursting posts and trees. It may set to to dry material. Lightning has been studied ith every kind of camera, and it is found that any flashes are double or triple, that is, two or ree flashes may occur in succession in the same th. The time of a single discharge averages only out \$\frac{6}{1000}\$ of a second. Photographs of moving ains taken by lightning flash make the train apars stationary, so short is the time of the flash. He saying that lightning never strikes twice in the same place has been often disproved. In fact, one points are known as lightning points, the shaling strikes them so often.

Thunder is caused by the sudden expansion of the air, due to rapid heating as the flash passes, is not due to the air bumping back together ain as many persons believe. Thunder rolls arily because of reflection, but mostly because we much nearer one end of the flash than the hear, and hence the sound of the farther end aches us much later. Irregularities of the path ill cause variations in loudness. Thunder over a occan sounds much the same as over the land. He lightning flash unites some of the oxygen and trosen into compounds which wash down with the rain and are beneficial to plants. Some ozone also formed; this causes the sulfur-like odor ar where lightning has passed.

There is some da

Ong so.

After the storm has passed, nature often shows one of her most beautiful creations, the rainbow. is caused by the sun shining on the raindrops, of the light is reflected from the back of the drop and the colors separated. The outer bow, when

there are two, is not a reflection of the inner one, but is due to two reflections within the drop, this sending us the colors from a different angle.

# **Importing Onions**

As "BRAZIL is where the nuts come from," so As "BRAZIL is where the nuts come from," so of the olives. But, according to market reports, Spain sent us 60 per cent of the 1,343,000 bushels of onions imported in the seven months ended January, 1926, with Egypt a slow second and Bermuda distanced. The highest year of importations was 1922, when we took in 1,860,000 bushels, and the present rate indicates that 1926 will exceed that—it probably will be about 2 million bushels.

In 1924 the United States produced 17,627,000 bushels of onions. The yield an acre, averaged to all varieties, from the Bermudas and Creoles of California, Louisiana and Texas to the common domestic of the North, was 294 bushels an acre, and the average price was 95 cents a bushel. The value of the entire crop was \$16,751,000. Yet in the face of such production, and such evident returns, the onion from Spain, Egypt, Canada, Chile, Italy, Mexico, Holland, Australia and Great Britain steals in at the rate of close to 2 million bushels a



year. The duty on imported onions is 1 cent a pound, and the bushel weighs about 57 pounds.

pound, and the bushel weighs about 57 pounds.

How the Spanish farmer or the Egyptian fellaheen can pay transportation by sea and that duty and make money is better understood when the fact is known that the mild and more luscious varieties—the Bermuda and Creole—brought an average of \$1.50 a bushel in 1924. They take the cream of the trade, when the American farmer might as well have it by a more careful and painstaking cultivation. The growth of importation is a warning signal. It is increasing by 600,000 bushels every five years. That money might as well stay at home.

# Uncle Sam Not Warlike

PRELIMINARY notice of preparations for the PRELIMINARY notice of preparations for the Citizens' Military Training camp at Fort Leavenworth in August has already brought out the usual objections from pacifists and all those others who decry nationalism in favor of sovietism of the world. Copies of a German newspaper from Berlin are being circulated where it is thought it will do the most good, altho it is the red and not the German who is doing this. This Berlin newspaper is called the Boersen Zeith Zeitung. In its picture of the United States as a "warlike nation," the Boersen Zeitung poses the Boy Scouts "with rifles and ranges in the basement of every schoolhouse and high school."

Even pacifists do not object to the Boy Scouts, with their little hatchets, knee breeches, campaign hats and bandannas, knowing that their ritual calls upon them to do a good deed every day and cultivate manners and ideals as well as to excel in woodcraft and manly exercises. Ernest Thompson Seton and Dan Beard will be surprised to hear from this German authority that it was Colonel Roosevelt who fathered the Boy Scouts in America. "The movement," it has been truthfully said, "is a non-militant one."

As for the high schools being centers of training for war, General Summerall has pointed out that only one-thirtieth of their pupils receive instruction to qualify for the reserve officers' training corps. An immense organization that could be if it were true that the students of "every higher educational institution" were drilled in companies, battalions and regiments by "instructors from the general staff."

It will be news to the received at 100 miles and 1

It will be news to the reserve officers who work

so hard to get recruits for the citizens' training camps that 300,000 young men took the courses in the corps areas in 1924. That total should be divided by 10. Imagine Congress making appropriations for such a host of candidates! Where could the regular army officers and the reserve officers be found to instruct them? This foreign observer of American militarism should know that the United States has practically no organization of reserve soldiers as distinguished from officers, and that before many years pass there will be no veterans of the World War in the R. O. T. C. It can be reinforced only from the colleges, with very small additions from high schools.

Militarism is so little in the thought of Americans that there must be effective publicity every spring to attract young men to the citizens' training camps. It requires the time of zealous reserve officers, together with appeals from corps area commanders, to make a good showing at the camps. Much literature is put out, and the press of the country lends a helping hand. Congress is chary of appropriations. In 1921 only 10,000 candidates went into the summer camps. The number had risen to 35,000 by 1925. Transportation, food, uniforms, laundry, bedding and medical care are provided by the Government. Among the attractions advertised are sports and recreations and week-end excursions. Every President is called on to speak words of encouragement to the available youth of the country. "The military tent where boys sleep side by side will rank," said Mr. Roosevelt, "among the great agents of democracy." Mr. Harding hoped to see 100,000 candidates in camp every year. "The citizens' military training camps are essentially schools of citizenship," Mr. Coolidge has said. Even those indorsements do not assure the attendance that should be expected from a population of 117 million. "We have," said a circular issued in this corps area recently, "a considerable campaign to wage between now and May 20, when the enrollments are expected by higher authority to be compl

# Back to the Farm

A MOST unusual incident occurred recently at Topeka. A public office holder actually resigned a very lucrative position to go back to the farm. Now and then a public officer resigns to take a more lucrative position in the city, but this is the first time in history that one has resigned to go back to the farm.

first time in history that one has resigned to go back to the farm.

Clyde W. Coffman had six growing boys on his big farm near Overbrook. He also had an important position in the state house—state fire marshal. He found that he could not look after the work of his public office, his farm and his six boys at one and the same time. Did he rent the farm, and bring his boys to town to grow up in idleness while he helped run the state, officially? He did not. He quit his state job. And therein he showed great wisdom, along with his courage. His boys will profit by the example and perhaps become prosperous and independent tillers of the soil.

The glamor of public office lures many men

perous and independent tillers of the soil.

The glamor of public office lures many men away from their regular occupations, and frequently leaves them stranded financially and objects of public charity in their old age. For some reason many men will give up private occupations to accept public office, paying much less. Perhaps it is because a public official is in the limelight more than a private citizen. There is a little something in most all of us that yearns for publicity and a desire to be looked up to as having a hand in running our government. When a fellow tells you he doesn't care for such things just take it with a grain of salt.

After basking in the limelight of public office and coming to realize that it doesn't lead anywhere ultimately except to disappointment and sometimes to despair, Mr. Coffman felt that his real place was on the farm with his six boys. It isn't much news when a man quits the farm to take a public office, but Mr. Coffman supplied a real item when he resigned a public office to go back to the farm.

# More Purebred Sire Users

THE "Better Sires-Better Stock" campaign fostered by the Bureau of Animal Industry, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, is gaining an average of 150 boosters a month. During January, February and March 450 livestock owners signed enrollment blanks, bringing the total number enrolled up to 16,560. This increase is considered a good index of the improvement in our livestock generally, as the members have adopted the use of purebred sires f r all kinds of livestock, including poultry. A report recently issued by the Bureau of Animal Industry includes a list of 43 counties, each having more than 100 persons who are using pure having more than 100 persons who are using pure-bred sires exclusively for the improvement of their herds and flocks. Many other agencies, also, are at work striving toward the same goal, and their influence is being felt.

# Cost \$1.06 at 6 Months

ACCORDING to data collected by L. F. Payne, professor of poultry husbandry in the Kansas State Agricultural College, it costs \$1.06 to raise a Leghorn chicken from the time the egg is set until the bird is 6 months old.

# THE LISTENER AStory of Those Golden Front Days When Kansas Was You

By George Washington Ogden

allowed it to stand.

artistic distance, in which the fat slice of apple pie would be most appealing to the appetite of a man after it had been dulled by the charge of cabbage and beef.

"The board's going to put Sallie Mc-Coy back in the school," she said.

'So they told me a little while ago." "Well, I don't care," sighed Viney.
Then hastily: "You know they bired
me to take her place."

'No, I hadn't heard."

"I don't care, tho. I've got thirteen music pupils and I'd 'a' had to given gave-them up. She's a good teacher, but she's awful stuck on herself."

'You don't tell me!"

"Yes, and since Stott turned over that money to 'em yesterday she'll be so stuck up you can't touch her with a ten-foot pole. You heard about what Stott did-done-didn't you?"

"I just got rumors of it, ma'am."

"Well, some people think they're no better than he is, takin' money from him that he stole from somebody else, no matter if it was comin' to them, as

some say it was." 'Would you please hand me a glass of water, ma'am?"

Texas made the request with such distant formality, such absolute dis-missal of the subject to which she was warming with such true scandalous scent, that Viney turned to look back at him as she sped on his request.

When she returned she stood off a little way dropping her locket down the V-collar of her waist and pulling it up again, as if she sounded the shallows of her bony bosom to find

her heart.
"Was there anything else you wished?" she asked.

"Nothing at all, thank you kindly,

ma'am."

She turned at the door to look at him again. He was sitting with his head bent in contemplative pose, as if he prayed silently, and the pie stood untouched in the foreground, where Viney had pushed it when she brought the water. Soon from the parlor the tremulous tones of the organ rose. Miss Kelly's voice took up a song.

"I'll be all smiles to-ni-i-i-ght, I'll be all smiles tonight:

Tho my heart should break tomor-

I'll be all smiles tonight!"

Texas left the pie standing as it stood, to serve for another in better trim. Several people had come into the office; Mrs. Goodloe and Malvina were there, all talking excitedly. Miss Kelly's lament was louder than their words; he wondered what new calamity had fallen as he hurried out.

'Oh, ain't it awful!" said Mrs. Goodloe. "They caught him at Wichita!" Mal-

"Just to think-"Stott, the banker, you know," said a man, recognized by Texas as the rail-road station agent by the badge on his

hat, "he had two grips full of money."
"The minute they laid hands on him
—oh, mercy, mercy!" Mrs. Goodloe

covered her eyes with her hands as she

exclaimed. "Blowed his brains out," said the station agent, turning to Texas. "with his own gun the minute they tapped him on the shoulder and said: 'Come along with us'."

# Zeb Smith Was Bitter

Zeb Smith was in a bitter frame of mind that afternoon. Out of a job, out of money, wanting a drink, and no credit in the town. The more he thought of the snug nest that Ollie Noggle had nosed him out of, the blacker grew his hate against the longlegged artist of the perfumed hair.

Old Zeb was sitting on a keg in the shade of Jud Springer's combination joint, where he had so lately been a power under the mighty arm of Johnnie Mackey. The smell of sour beer was in

NOTHER retreat to gather the effect, and another shift of the around him, whetting Zeb's appetite to that little Indian knew it all the time, and knew more, so much more that old longing for one sizzling sing of the management of the management of the drink, never knew the torture and knew more, so much more that old longing for one sizzling sing of the management of the management of the longing for one sizzling sing of the management of the longing for one sizzling sing of the management of the longing for one sizzling sing of the management of the longing for one sizzling sing of the management of the longing for one sizzling sing of the management of the longing for one sizzling sing of the management of the longing for one sizzling sing of the management of the longing for one sizzling sing of the management of the longing for one sizzling sing of the management of the longing for one sizzling sing of the management of the longing for one sizzling sing of the management of the longing for one sizzling sing of the longing for o It was as if she maneuvered for the blasted Texas Hartwell for his meddlesome interference on the bridal night.

If it hadn't been for that glum-faced stranger, with that thing in his eyes which Smith had come to respect in the very few men who were gifted with it—that thing which was like a cold hand on the back of a man's neck and lead in his heart—if it hadn't been for that solemn, slow-voiced stranger, look what he'd have come into! A hotel, and a good bed to stretch in, and meals at all hours and money coming in at doors and windows on every wind.

It was a shame the way things ran in this world. What fatal prearrange-

But the little Indian was dead; he couldn't talk. If Hartwell was out of there, also, Zeb believed he could run the barber out of town and take his place again with his feet under Malvina's table.

Zeb hadn't followed events very closely in Cottonwood that day. He had heard that Stott was gone, and the little Indian killed, and somebody else And That Barber! shot up by that Texas man, but all those events were small and uninter-esting in comparison with the demand of his clamoring nerves for a drink.

And nobody in town would trust him, not a soul. He had ruined his chances

longing for one sizzling sing of a

to cool his burning guts

A thought grew out of this bits
nunciation. It swelled in the brain of alcoholic lees and raise Zeb Smith to his feet. That had money, people gave the five scoundrel dimes for shaves to cut their hair. And what he herited claim, belonged to nim And what y

Zeb got up; he headed for the shop, a glaze in his eyes, a feeling dust on his dry lips, his tongue as of fire. What belonged to Noggle had belonged to him originally consideration had been rendered to be and board which the days of the state bed and board which the barber

usurped. This was the day to connect Noggle was not in the shop. Noggle was not in the shop. door stood open, a newspaper on chair backed against it, just as it barber had put it down and fled a sound of his enemy's footfall. Noggle was quite unconscious of Smith's presence and designs. He across the street in the drug s smelling over a new stock of perfus smelling over a new stock of perfus Smith went in and sat down, to

Smith went in and sat down, turn his red eyes round the shop, to stock of what could be snatched carried off in case the barber did return speedily and make a settle in cash. The druggist called No. attention to the waiting customer. Noggle went out to face the cris

Noggle was whistling a little when he stepped into the street, the wind was playing in his so hair, and turning back the skirts of seersucker coat, displaying his phandled gun. He could see the retion of his own elegance in his sizeb Smith rose up and filled the das forbidding as a lion.

Noggle did not stand to question phase of the situation at all

phase of the situation at all. turned and ran, with a cold, gun noise in his throat of absolute fr Smith dashed after him, comman him in his hoarse voice to stop and gin a reckoning.

RFH

There was but one thought in gle's mind, and that was the sanct of the hotel. Toward that refug sped, cutting the ground in great sors leaps, old Zeb Smith close him, his wild hair flying, his wild glaring, his great mustache blo back to his ears.

Away then the business block

Away thru the business block went, people giving ground to the Noggle holding the middle of the walk, that water-gurgle of cold to still in his throat; after him followith, the one thought of his thouse that his last chance must not have the still being that his last chance must not have the still being that his last chance must not have the still being that his last chance must not have the still being the still be still being the still be s allowed to slip his hand.

They passed the city marshal in to of Jud Springer's new joint, but I were going faster than any city I shal in this world ever could hop move of his own effort, driven by own physical machinery. He saw uselessness of pursuit, and let I run unchallenged.

When they arrived at the life

When they arrived at the bound of the bound behind his heels panted Smith, his as red as hate.

# Back to the Shop

Noggle jumped to the door like swooping eagle, Smith a rod bell him. Within there was a glimps bare shoulders, a shower of union red hair, and the sharp alarm woman's scream. Then the door flung shut in Noggle's face and loo and the terrible Smith was upon his obscene hand gathering a firm

in the back of the seersucker coat.

Noggle felt a chill of fear cial his hair, and leaned and strained have determined to be a control of the coat. pawed the floor in his struggle to that hold. It broke, for seersuck not as strong as fear in the heart coward naturally born, and away noggle again, on thru the hall, (Continued on Page 13)

The Maid of the Mountain

REAL adventure story, The Maid of the Mountain, by Jackson Greg-A ory, starts in the issue of next week. It is a story of the mountains of the West, which centers about a lovely and original girl, who had fled to the woods and mountains to avoid an obnoxious marriage. She belonged there, for she had always known the ways of nature and hardly guessed the ways of men. But she is hunted by her repulsed suitor, and also by the sheriff of the county because a curious complexity of circumstances has fixed upon her the guilt of murder.

The story is concerned with her flight and the duel of wits and

tree story is concerned with her riight and the duel of wits and strength which results when she is befriended by a young gold-seeker. It is a thrilling story of contest, with rapid action, and it is all presented against the lovely panorama of the high Sierras. We hope you'll read the big installment in next week's issue, for we are sure that if you do you'll follow it to the end.

ment had fixed their conjunction in by his overbearing conduct while work-Cottonwood at that hour? That was ing as bouncer for Mackey. He hadn't Cottonwood at that hour? That was what puzzled Smith and, because it puzzled him, threw him into a deep and

There he had come to Cottonwood to hold up Henry Stott at close range, and had found the tent boarding-house that Malvina had started with hardened into a regular hotel, like some kind of a bug that grows a shell in the sum-

mer sun. First, this Texas had beaten him out of the hotel, with the insignificant assistance of the despicable barber, and now he had beaten him out of Stott.

Fool enough in his own time; Zeb reflected, he had owned to Hartwell and that little Indian that he had seen reflected, he had owned to Hartwell And there was that barber, that and that little Indian that he had seen snipe-shanked suds mixer, enjoying the Stott murder McCoy and had been a kingdom that rightly belonged to him.

a friend in the world.

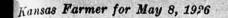
Worse than that, he hadn't a single article left that he could pledge for a drink, or raise the money on. His gun was gone, his hat was gone, his spurs were gone. A man had to keep the rest of his clothes to meet the requirements of a despised society.

It was torture to smell liquor and not be able to get it, for there was nothing in the beer kegs but the scent. Zeb had tipped them all, licked their chines, rammed his hot tongue into their bungholes in the burning hope of one dribbling drop.



From the Chicago Tribune

The Little Boys Have Taken Their Toys to Bed With Them



fab Detroit.

Fenders and Pulley



# Raise Corn at Less Cost with Fordson Power

Corn can be raised at less cost with Fordson power. On a cultivation alone, one man with a Fordson can cover more acreage in a day and at less expense than two men with old time methods.

To cultivate two acres and more per hour is common with the Fordson. Think of the saving this means in hired help. Think how much easier it is to keep ahead of the weeds.

Fordson power will cut costs on your corn crop all the way through. Use it on the corn binder, the corn shredder, sheller and grinder. Begin now to farm with a Fordson, save time and labor and add to farm profits.

See the nearest Ford dealer. Ask him about the payment plan that makes it easy for you to put Fordson power to work.

Ford Motor Company,
Detroit, Michigan

Fordson

# Approve Plan for Wheat Belt

# Production and Distribution Factors Back of Kansas Grain Improvement Campaign

the wheat industry.

President F. D. Farrell of the college explained the plan to a group of wheat industry representatives at Kansas City last week. Dean L. E. Call of the division of agriculture outlined four major chieffings of the shall be made a safer crop than it or lower. has been under general practices. In 20 years, he explained, the production

bushels to 181 millions. Experiments at the Fort Hayes Station under the methods followed by half the time is wheat profitable. Out were seasons wherein the crops were hailed out. The program will encourage practices which will make wheat county agent counties which it visited. a more dependable crop.

cate that when the yield is 15 bushels to the acre the farmer spends one hour in the production of a bushel of wheat. When the yield is 15 to 20 bushels the amount of wheat produced by an hour of labor is 13-5 bushel. Where the yield is more than 20 bushels the production is 2 bushels for an hour of labor. By following practices which make for better yields the labor cost of wheat production to the hushel is reduced. Doen Call cited the bushel is reduced. Dean Call cited the Fort Hayes Station experience again in illustrating the feasibility of again in illustrating the leasibility of yield increases. The average yields of wheat on late prepared seedbeds was 9½ bushels in 19 years; early summer preparation, 14½ bushels; summer-fallowing 22 bushels. Other factors likewise will contribute to yield increases such as Hassian fly yield increases, such as Hessian fly control, smut control, pure seed of adapted varieties, crop rotations.

The third objective of the program is greater diversity of agriculture on Wheat Belt farms. If all the land is planted in wheat it is impossible to prepare the seedbed early, Dean Call pointed out. It is necessary to plant some other crops and to market those crops thru livestock. This practice likewise will offer income insurance in those years when wheat fails

in those years when wheat fails.

The fourth objective sought under the plan is better quality wheat. The reputation of Kansas as a wheat state is based upon the excellent quality of the product. To maintain that quality it will be necessary to improve soil fertility in some places and to retain it in others. A fertile soil will produce



The Horn of Plenty

WHEAT improvement is the big wheat of higher protein content than job before Kansas agricultural a depleted soil. Wheat grown in rota-interests and a systematic camtion at Manhattan was of higher qualpaign for raising and maintaining the ity than that on land continuously quality of the primary bread grain is cropped to wheat. An early prepared quality of the primary bread grain is under way. A program for improvement over a long period has been worked out by the Kansas State Agricultural College and will be carried out by all the agencies interested in the wheat industry.

President F. D. Farrell of the college avalating the plan to a grain is cropped to wheat. An early prepared to wheat, An early prepa weeds lower wheat profits. That more attention to weed and disease pests should be given is indicated by Dean Call of the division of agriculture out-lined four major objectives of the 18 per cent of the Kansas wheat program. It contemplates that wheat which went to market graded No. 4

Dean H. Umberger of the college ex-20 years, he explained, the production of Kansas has ranged from 42 million ing that the field organization, thru bushels to 181 millions.

County agents and local farm bureaus, already exists for carrying the wheat tion under the methods followed by improvement program into effect. The Ellis county farmers show that only railroads, bankers, state board of agriculture, crop improvement association of 19 years, nine crops have given less and other organizations are co-operat-than 5 bushels to the acre. Early ing. Phases of the work have been preparation of the seedbed reduced the number of failures to six. By the summer-fallow method they were further reduced to three and two of those reduced to three and two of those resulted in the adoption co-operating resulted in the adoption of long time wheat improvement programs by the 20 Farm Bureau and

The Santa Fe will co-operate again A second objective is decreased unit this year, according to J. F. Jarrell, cost of production. Records kept by agricultural development manager for 60 farmers in McPherson county indicate that when the yield is 15 bushels ated two weeks beginning July 19. It will consist of seven or eight cars and will make about 35 stops.

A. W. Large, agricultural agent for the Rock Island, announced that his road also would co-operate in the campaign by operating a wheat train over the portions of its lines in the Wheat

Other speakers who voiced approval of the wheat improvement program were George W. Catts, agricultural commissioner of the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce, who told of the plan for naming the champion wheat grower of each county and fi-nally of the state; H. M. Bainer, direc-tor of the Southwestern Wheat Imtor of the Southwestern Wheat Improvement Association; J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture; W. B. Dalton, state grain inspection department; C. W. Lonsdale, Kansas City Board of Trade; C. C. Cunningham, president of the C. C. Cunningham, president of the Kansas Crop Improvement Associa-tion; W. I. Drummond, manager of the American Farm Congress; E. R. Downie, Kansas Co-operative Wheat Marketing Association; R. E. Sterling, editor of the Northwestern Miller; Ralph Snyder, president of the Kan-sas State Farm Bureau; Caldwell Davis, master of the state Grange; John Vesecky, president of the South-western Wheat Pool and member of western Wheat Pool and member of the Farmers' Union Board; G. A. Rogers, president of the Kansas Bankers' Association; P. W. Morgan, Kansas City Federal Reserve Bank; David Page, miller; C. V. Topping, secretary of the Southwestern Miller's League; W. F. McCulloch, miller; M. F. Dillon and Hugo Roose, representing the Association of Operative Millers.

# Cow Testing is Required

Eighty-two cities in Kansas have milk ordinances requiring tuberculin testing of all dairy cows supplying milk for sale in the city limits, according to a report issued recently by Dr. H. Kinnaman, state epidemiologist. His compilation was made from reports of county health officers of 85 the 105 counties in the state, the following counties not reporting: Anderson, Clark, Dickinson, Grant, Jewell, Morris, Haskell, Reno, Pawnee, Wallace, Wyandotte, Barber, Comanche, Kingman, Nemaha, Rawlins, Hodge-man, Norton, Rice and Chase. Five counties are certified by the

U. S. Government as being free from tubercular cattle, also: Douglas, Leavenworth, Pratt, Lincoln and Harvey.

# Go to your Goodrich Dealer for these Five Reasons-

1. Because the Goodrich Line provides a tire for every make of car and kind of service.

2. Because all Goodrich tires made, to-day, are

3. Because all Goodrich cords are built with the same wonderful principles of construction as the famous Silvertown cords.

4. Because Goodrich during the past year spent millions in cord tire improvements, and

5. Because in the Goodrich Line you will find the right tire for your purpose—priced right!

# Your Dealer Will Give You Two More Reasons

The first is that he is there to serve you and your community. He must depend upon your trade. You can depend upon him.

The second is that with every Goodrich tire he sells you, he and Goodrich stand back of its quality. There is no gamble with any Goodrich Tire. It is the product of 56 years of rubber manufacturing experience. It has no equal for genuine economy.

THE B. F. GOODRICH RUBBER COMPANY Akron, Ohio



"Best in the Long Run"

# Merger of Flour Mills

The recent filing of the certificate of incorporation of the Flour Mills of America, Inc., in Baltimore, Md., completed the merger of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., of Kansas City and the Valier & Spies Milling Co., of St. Louis, This makes the new organization a 15-million dollar corporation that has control over the 12 milling plants of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., and the three mills of the Valier & Spies Co., as well as 150 grain elevators in Kansas and Oklahoma. This new milling group has a capacity for 25,000 barrels of flour a day, and storage for about 7 million bushels of grain.

These properties are included in the morger:

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morger:
The Kansas Flour Mills Co., Kansas City; Hoffman Mills, Enterprise, Kan.: Moses Bros. Mills, Great Bend, Kan.; Kingman Mills, Kingman, Kan.; Prate Mills, Pratt, Kan.; Anthony Mills, Anthony, Kan.; Goodlander Mills, Fort Scott, Kan.; Valier & Spies Milling Co., St. Louis; Valier & Spies Milling Co., St. Jacobs, Ill.; and Valier & Spies Milling Co., Marine, Ill.

This morger Millestrates the trand of

& spies Milling Co., Marine, Ill.

This merger illustrates the trend of operations of the milling industry in the Midwest. The only excuse for a merger of any kind, aside from the rakeoff of the promoters, is to increase efficiency of operations, facilitate the purchasing of raw materials at the lowest possible cost and marketing the finished products. Whether a mill merger will result in cheaper flour to the ultimate consumer remains to be seen. Such is not the history of all mergers by any means.

One thing is certain: A big merger

mergers by any means.

One thing is certain: A big merger makes it rather hard on the operators of individual plants. And just now the milling industry in the Midwest is not on as prosperous a basis as it should be. Many mills are either closed entirely or are running only on part time. The demand and prices are not satisfactory.

entrely or are running only on part time. The demand and prices are not satisfactory.

The most disturbing element in the milling business, so far as domestic trade is concerned, is the organization of vast baking interests now sweeping the country. The big bakers squeeze the life out of the millers. They go into the market for flour, offering prices oftentimes below the cost of production which some millers are forced to take, thus compelling the test to compete or make no sales. The bakers pay no attention to trade hames. They buy flour on specifications, not caring what the trade name is. As a result millers who have spent time and money building up a trade name for their flour now find that it means practically nothing. Of course, a trade name still has some value in the locality where the mill is situated, but it means absolutely nothing in the big baking centers. but it means absolutely nothing in the big baking centers.

Unless there is an upward turn in the milling industry we may expect the formation of other big mergers before long. The independent millers are going to protect their investments and if they cannot do it by operating mills in the way they have done in the past, selling their trade-marked flour, then they are going to do something else they are going to do something else and the merger seems to be the easiest

# It's Open Season on Insects

(Continued from Page 3)

is not so common, perhaps, as that in the old-fashioned plunger, and the wear in the nozzle, particularly if the amount of liquid delivered is properly adjusted. If more material passes thru the pump than the nozzle will deliver, the excess must go thru the relief valve, and this causes wear. Sometimes considerable trouble is caused in this way, especially if one hasn't had much experience with spray rigs and has not learned all about these things. The hole in the nozzle should be the proper size to deliver about all the pump supplies and still keep up the pressure, and, of course, this means that the pump should be bought of the proper capacity to meet the buyer's needs. A larger pump is required to run two leads of hose than if the work is to be done by one person. This can be governed to a considerable extent, however, by regulating the speed of the engine. The wearing parts of relief valves usually can be renewed at small cost, but this is a matter that requires attention. If the pressure runs down, and there is no

in doing rapid and thoro spraying, it is necessary that the proper pressure be maintained. I have seen men attempting to spray when a coarse shower was being delivered that only reached part of the trees, and they didn't seem to comprehend that everything wasn't going all right. And men have complained that their rigs wouldn't keep up the pressure and they couldn't find out what the trouble was. When a worn nozzle was suggested, they never had thought of that.

Of course, pumps, like all other ma-

leak past the plungers, and the opening in the nozzle is not too large, then the difficulty may be looked for in the worn parts of the relief valve.

Spray rigs, like all complicated machines, need to be properly adjusted to do efficient and satisfactory work, and in doing rapid and thoro spraying, it is necessary that the proper pressure be maintained. I have seen men attempting to spray when a coarse shower was being delivered that only reached part of the trees, and they didn't seem to comprehend that every-didn't seem to comprehend that every-

# The Folks We Employ

wouldn't keep up the pressure and they couldn't find out what the trouble was.

When a worn nozzle was suggested, they never had thought of that.

Of course, pumps, like all other machines, wear out in time and must be replaced. I used to have the pump renewed at the machine shop in two

ments, and all elective state and district officers. He yet hasn't touched the educational, penal and charitable

the educational, penal and charitable employes lists.

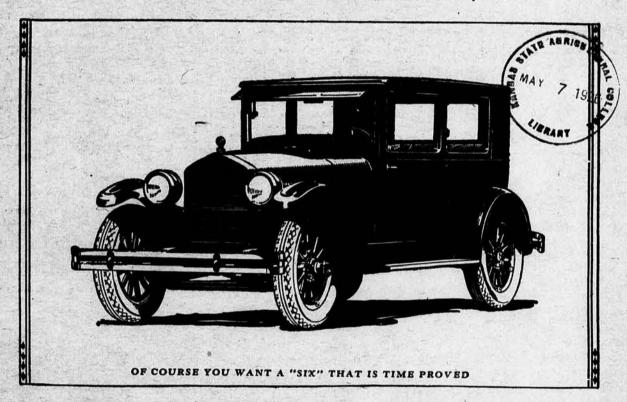
Of these 920 Beebe reports that 369 claim the First district as their home, 130 the Second district, 86 the Third; 52 the Fourth; 84 the Fifth; 59 the Sixth; 83 the Seventh and 57 the Eighth. Nearly all the stenographers, clarks and ignitors at the state house clerks and fanitors at the state house claim residence in Topeka, altho many of them come from outside counties and cities. This accounts largely for the preponderance of Fifth district names on the payroll as far as Beebe

names on the payroll as lar as been has gone.

The entire state payroll, exclusive of student help at the five big state schools, runs around 4,300, according to a late estimate. This figure takes in the state schools, penal institutions, charitable institutions, and patriotic institutions.

# 300,000 ESSEX OWNERS

They know its time proved value, its rare smoothness and performance, its sturdiness and economy



Essex proved that everyone wants a "Six." But low price is not the only reason why 300,000 owners are praising it so highly, nor does price alone explain the reason for its continued sales leadership. Time proved qualities are what owners talk about. They speak of the little attention Essex requires and of how infrequent and small is the service cost.

They tell of economy in fuel, oil and tires. And they praise Essex smoothness in performance, its nimbleness and its power. They are the greatest Essex sales influence.

The Essex motor is built under Super-Six patents that give a performance and quality exclusive to this famous principle.

Because of its vast production and the constant development of economical and precision methods of manufacturing its cost is little more than the lowest priced car on the market. Can you ignore such facts in the choice of your car?

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Hudson-Essex dealers now quote "At Your Door" prices, including freight, tax and the following equipment:

Front and Rear Bu ers; Automatic Wind-shield Cleaner; Rear ViewMirror;Transmis-sion Lock (built-in); Radiator Shutters; Moto-Meter; Combina-tion Stop and Tail Light

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Convenient and Easy Purchase Terms

HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY DETROIT, MICHIGAN

# Farm is Big Electric Field

Kansas Committee Reports on Progress of **Rural Power Studies** 

BY M. N. BEELER

IGHT, heat, power — that sum- lished a rural electric laboratory in opinion of Frank D. Payne, assistant director of the National Committee on Relation of Electricity to Agriculture. The extent to which farmers can use electric energy is just beginning to be realized after two years of investi-gation, he told the Kansas committee

Payne reported 20 states with committees organized and at work with probability that several other states would undertake investigations soon. The Kansas committee was one of the first state organizations formed. In the time it has been working investigations have been undertaken not only in the ordinary uses that can be made of power, but in new fields. One of the most promising of these is the development of methods of preventing rickets in chicks which makes possible the out-of-season production of broilers. Ultra-violet rays previded by a specially designed electric lamp are substituted for sunlight in this work. Dr. J. S. Hughes and Prof. L. F. Payne of the agricultural college have been co-operating in this work.

George S. Knapp, state irrigation commissioner, reported that for every \$2 worth of electricity used in irrigating corn last summer 30 to 50 bushels of grain were harvested. Even at that he doubted, in view of the seasonal nature of irrigation, whether the load for this purpose ever would be profitable from the viewpoint of the power company. However, with similar re-sults for other crops, the power companies will reap their reward from the general prosperity of the communities. He believes, therefore, that ex-tension of electricity for irrigation pumping should prove highly profit-able in this indirect way.

The interest of industries, dependent upon local agriculture, in rural electrification was pointed out by Dean P. F. Walker of the University of Kansas. Creameries, beet sugar factories, condenseries, canneries, poul-try packing plants, egg processors, form remains the indispensable item fruit juice extractors, handlers of and the final touchstone of the suc-vegetables can well afford to foster cess of a good cook. rural electrification because of the effect it will have upon the efficiency and prosperity of the producers of their raw products as well as upon the community in general, he believes.

marizes the possibilities for electricity on farms. The demand has no counterpart among city users in the nine farms are under observation. The college is co-operating in studying the use of electricity in processing and handling grains and forage, in dairying and in poultry production.

Most of the studies carried on dur-

be realized after two years of investi-gation, he told the Kansas committee in a meeting at Manhattan last week. reappointed for another year.

# The Staff of Life

A Department of Agriculture report shows that the per capita consumption of flour today is 24 per cent less than in 1879. It is a striking social fact in 1879. It is a striking social fact that in about a quarter of a century our use of bread should have de-creased by the same fraction. But the business of the bakeries, rapidly sup-planting the home manufacture, fol-lowing exact principles of science under careful supervision complying with the laws of hygiene as well as those

of food inspection, is growing by leaps and bounds, till it has come to take seventh place among our industries.

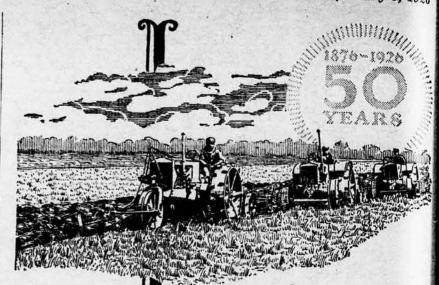
A quarter of a century ago the American household that did not produce its own bread was the exception.

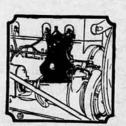
In 1926 wheat two thirds of the bread. In 1926 about two-thirds of the bread comes from the bakeries. The reason is clear. Good bread is not created by haphazard, hit-or-miss processes. The bread that mother used to make, with cunning plus inspiration, cannot be extemporized by a young housewife whose kitchen to her is only a den of menial drudgery which she desires to

We devour in the United States to-day about 20 billion loaves of bread a year, of which 12 billion are produced by the bakeries. The official estimate puts the daily consumption per capita at half a pound. No food is so universal. A vast literature is built up round the subject; a wide range of chemical problems is included within the limits of the smallest loaf. There are cycles

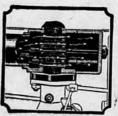
Turn the grain side of a leather belt to the pulley. It will drive 30 per cent more than if run with the side turned in. Leather belts



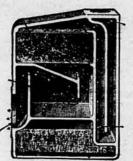




PICKERING GOVERNOR



VAPORIZER



OIL AIR CLEANER

NOTICE: We want the public to know that the WALLIS TRACTOR is made by the J. I. CASE PLOW WISCORIS, and is NOT the product of any other company with "I

# **Emergency Proves** Wallis Supremacy

CORN planting time found a Pontiac, Illinois farmer with his fields un-plowed. Help shortage and five weeks' quarantine of his family created an emergency that seemed hopeless to

But it was overcome and WALLIS did it. Neighbors put their WALLIS Tractors in the field. The work was done and the emergency whipped in a day's time. The WALLIS shown in the lead has been in constant service for nine years. Each tractor pulled a genuine J. I. Case 3 bottom plow. Thus the WALLIS and a neighborly deed turned a sure crop failure into a golden harvest.

Whether called upon in an emergency or for the regular day's work, the WALLIS 1926 O. K. Tractor will prove its supremacy for efficiency, economy, and dependability without fail. New refinements give the WALLIS greater advantages than ever before. They are described below in detail.

- 1. Patented Fuel Saving Vaporizer. Thoroughly vaporizes kerosene, prevents crank-case di-
- 2. Pickering Governor. Adaption of the Pickering Governor to the WALLIS Tractor, further es-tablishing WALLIS value where belt work
- 3. Wallis Oil Air Cleaner. Only clean air enters the motor. This insures long motor life, mini-mum repair expense and lubrication economy.
- In addition to the above, the Wallis Power Take Off affords more days' service per year, for driving binder mechanism, etc., and the large, heavy, Six Spline Chrome Vanadium Sliding Gear Shaft, to safely transmit the phenominal power of the WALLIS motor, offers added value.

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# The Listener

(Continued from Page 8)

back stairs, around the hotel, into

main street.

le shaped his half-blind course for door of his shop again, thinking nicelly of a razor, beating the and with his long flat feet until the ow ponies hitched along the way reared back on their halters, and plunged and snorted, raising a dust for background to that most tremendous

her that Cottonwood ever had seen.
And all the time there hung by the
arber's side, under his elbow, near the
rasp of his true right hand, his .32hiller pistol in its patent leather

case.

Three razors lay on the little shelf beneath the mirror in Ollie Noggle's shep, their blades bent backward like the heads of serpents lifted to strike. Smith came up the two steps which raised from the sidewalk to the shop threshold with the back of the seer-sneker coat still grasped in his defiling hand, at the moment that Noggle, purple, pop-eyed, panting, whirled round purple, pop-eyed, panting, whirled round and faced him, a command like a cough in his dry throat.

"Don't y'u come in—don't y'u come

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In his dry throat.

"Don't y'u come in—don't y'u come in!" he panted.

But Smith was already in, and Noggle backed before him to a corner. There, with his thin back to the wall, his own floor beneath his feet, his chair on one hand, his hot water tank on the other, and no possibility of escape thru the door, his soul began to enlarge with the desperate determination to fight. Old Zeb Smith stood before him, red spines of beard on his dirty face, his red flannel shirt open on his hairy chest, crouching from the knees, his hands fixed to spring and tear.

Noggle waved the razor, the hot water of a coward's courage in his eyes, swiped with it, slashed with it, brought it round in bright, confusing whirl in front of Zeb Smith's face. Smith fell back a step, growling in his bearded neck, winking his red eyes as if a hot fron had been thrust under his nose.

"Git out! Git out!" Noggle commanded, his courage bristling on his narrow back like hairs.

"Gimme ten dollars and I'll leave you alone," said Smith.

"No, I won't—no, I won't!" Noggle

alone," said Smith.

"No. I won't—no, I won't!" Noggle answered, cheered and strengthened to heroic endeavors by the gathering crowd before his door.

"Gimme—"

"Gimme—"
Whether Zeb Smith had it in mind to raise his demand, or to lower to a compromise, no man ever heard. For his words broke in horrified, shivering exclamation as Noggle's bright razor darted and slashed and snipped the end of his nose off as if it were a green cucumber.

cucumber.

Smith clapped his hand to the end of his nose in time to catch the fragment as it fell. Terrified beyond expression, he gazed a moment, clamped the bleeding parent stem between finger and thumb and, with the severed portion tightly clasped in the other hand, ran bellowing from the shop.

It wasn't a very big piece that Noggle had cut from the end of Smith's nose, perhaps not much bigger than a silver quarter, but it must have looked the size of a wagon-wheel to Zeb as he ran with it in his hand to the doctor's office. There he presented it, holding hard to the end of his nose to check the flow of blood, with a thick request that it be immediately attached to its proper surroundings. surroundings.

# To Kansas City

The doctor was a short man with a black beard, which was red at times for half an inch next his skin, as business might press, or the coloring matter be slow about reaching him from Kansas City. He was a saw-and-calonel survival of the Civil War, a vituperative man, full of strange and disquieting oaths.

He looked on Smith, his bleeding hose, his extended fragment, and cursed him by all the gods in his uncommon vocabulary.

The point of the gods in the your dam's a pity he didn't cut your dam' head off, you old soak! No, I won't sew it on—I won't touch you, you old skunk!"

Smith implored his compassion, still offering the little piece of red nose end, fiery yet, the drained of blood. The doctor cursed him again, and turned from him from him.

Smith stood looking at the bit of flesh in his hand, breathing thru his mouth with a loud noise.

"Can't you put it back, doc? My looks'll be ruined!" he said.

With that the swearing doctor turned to him again, ordered him to sit down, examined the cut.

"Would you go if I got your ticket, Zeb?"

"I would if I could keep that piece fresh till I get there."

"I'll fix it for you—I'll get a chunk

"It wouldn't take, you old fool!" he

Smith insisted that he had heard of as a fish.' such things being done, but the doctor gave him no heed. He set about bandaging the nose, chuckling to himself from time to time.

"Yes, it might be done," he said, when he had the injured nose wrapped and stuck over with adhesive tape, "but I'm not prepared to do it, Smith. You've

"I'll fix it for you—I'll get a chunk of ice. We'll wrap it up and put it in a box on the ice, and it'll keep as fresh

Smith was on hand to take the train for Kansas City, a large dripping box in his hand, a ticket in his pocket for which the money of Ollie Noggle had paid. For the barber realized very well that this was the cheapest and well that this was the cheapest and 'em out trampin' alou against way of ridding himself of Smith. well that this was the cheapest and easiest way of ridding himself of Smith for many a day to come. It was one thing for him to go to Kansas City on a provided ticket, and another for him to come back on one bought by himself. I'm not prepared to do it, Smith. You've for many a day to come. It was one got to have human grafting-wax for a job like this, and I'm all out. If you a provided ticket, and another for him could keep that piece of nose fresh till to come back on one bought by himself, you go to Kansas City, they could do it for you there."

"Lord, doc, I ain't got the money to go there on!"

"Lord, doc, I ain't got the money to go there on!"

"Would you go if I got your ticket, should run low. And so Zeb Smith de-eb?" parted from Cottonwood. Whether he "I would if I could keep that piece ever came back is not a matter that concerns us now. Certainly he was not seen there again in the brief time that remains to the portion of this diminishing tale.

"And you're a goin' to wear your shoes," said Uncle Boley.
"Yes, sir, I'll save my boots till I get back in the saddle again. I'd only wear

'em out trampin' along over the road in 'em, sir—they're too good for that."

"If I had my way, Texas, you never would leave this country on foot. You'd go on a train or a horse, if I had my say. Oh, well, if I had my downright way, you wouldn't leave at all."
"You've been too kind to me already,

Uncle Boley, and I haven't done any-(Continued on Page 15)

# BELLE CI

# The THRESHER for Your FORDSON

Important Belle City New Racine Features Two Feeder Gover-nors for both volume and speed which positively prevents choking of the feeder and slugging of the separator.

Beater aids separa-tion, spreads the straw across the straw racks, evenly distributed.

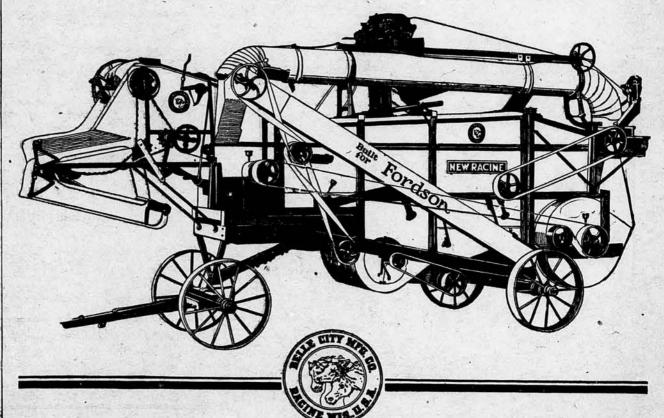
Four section straw rack gives ½ more agitation of the straw than most separators. Long grate surface separates larger per-centage of grain at the cylinder. Profits from Fordson farming can be considerably increased by threshing your own grain with a Belle City New Racine separator.

Built to operate most efficiently with the Fordson, the Belle City New Racine allows you to thresh all small grains, alfalfa, clover, beans or peanuts at just the right time to secure the greatest revenue from them.

Many owners have paid for their Belle City New Racine separators on the savings of a single season.

> Sold only through Ford dealers. Write for illustrated catalog and informa-tion on our deferred purchase plan.

Belle City Manufacturing Company Write Dept. BT-5



# How Much Beef to the Acre?

# Fort Hays Station Evidence Favors Cane Silage for Mature Cattle

BY M. N. BEELER

Fort Hays Experiment Station dur-ing the last 90 days. Cane silage, made of the entire plant, produced 605.6 pounds of gain to the acre while kafir silage trailed along with 524.58 pounds. Cane yielded, last season, 9.8 tons to the acre and kafir 9.7 tons.

This indicates the roughage to grow for the greatest beef yield to the acre. Both silages produced greater poundage of gain to the acre than either kafir or cane fodder, stover or hay. Thus for the greatest beef yield, en-siling is the best method of preparation. On the basis of the findings reported no farmer in that section of the state who is feeding cattle can afford to be without a silo. In the absence of a silo some other method of prepara-tion is acceptable, but the difference in gains in favor of silage soon would pay

for a silo.

The Hays station fed 10 lots of 3 year old or older steers, containing 10 head apiece. The experimental cattle were divided into two groups of five lots and one group received cane and the other kafir prepared in different ways: fodder—heads on; silage—heads on; silage—heads off; stover—heads off, and hay.

Results summarized by Dr. C. W. McCampbell, Kansas State Agricultural College, and L. C. Aicher, superintendent of the Fort Hays station, show "(1) That a pound of kafir or cane fodder—with the heads included —is worth from 1/3 to 1/2 more than a pound of kafir or cane silage—with heads included—for mature cattle; (2) That a pound of kafir or cane stover -without the heads—is worth from 1/3 to 1/2 more than a pound of kafir or cane silage—without the heads—for mature cattle; (3) that an acre of kafir or cane silage with the heads is worth from 2 to 21/4 times as much as an acre of kafir or cane in the form of fodder-the heads included-for mature cattle; (4) that an acre of kafir or cane silage without the heads is worth from 2 to 2½ times as much as an acre of kafir or cane in the form of stover—without the heads—for mature cattle; (5) that kafir hay is worth more pound for pound and acre for acre than kaifr fodder for mature steers but that cane fodder is worth more pound for pound and acre for acre than cane hay for the same kind of cattle; (6) that cane or roughage is worth more than kafir as roughage pound for pound and acre for acre in all forms except hay as a feed for ma-ture stock cattle; (7) that cane and kafir as roughage in any form supplemented with a small amount of cotton-seed cake are splendid basal rations

ANE silage won the beef making for winter mature stock cattle. (8)
contest over kafir silage in the The chemical analyses of the feeds
feeding tests conducted at the used in this test and the gains obtained indicate that a pound of dry matter of either cane or kafir in the form of silage is worth from 2 to 21/3 pounds of the dry matter of either cane or kafir in the forms of dry roughage for ma-ture cattle."

The work at Hays this year indicates the possibilities of lending some variety to the farming program in Western Kansas by growing sorghums and marketing them thru cattle. All the steers likely would class as fleshy feeders, in good condition to go into Corn Belt lots for 90 days or less of heavy graining and then to go back to market as killers in early summer. An extensive activity of this kind in Western Kansas might change the complexion of the beef cattle market materially. It at least would serve to stabilize receipts of finished steers in the lean

market months. Another group of cattle, steer and heifer calves, two lots of each, were fed to determine the relative value of cold pressed cottonseed cake and or-dinary cottonseed cake. Results indi-cate that "as a protein supplement for silage fed calves for the purpose of maintaining thrift and obtaining sat-isfactory growth, 100 pounds of 43 per cent cottonseed cake is worth approximately 130 pounds of 32 per cent cold pressed cottonseed cake."

A full report of the feeding tests

with detailed figures on weights and gains will be sent to anyone who will address either Dr. C. W. McCampbell, K. S. A. C., Manhattan, Kan., or L. C.

Aicher, Fort Hays Station, Hays, Kan. The Fort Hays Round-Up attracted approximately 1,500 persons according to estimates of those who served lunch to the crowd. Roads were in good condition and stockmen from the entire western section of the state and even into Oklahoma attended. The day was warm and breezy. It was the biggest and most intensely interested round-up crowd in the 14 years that meetings have been held.

Among those who addressed the meeting besides Superintendent Aicher and Doctor McCampbell were Dean L. E. Call, director of the station; Joe Mercer, livestock sanitary commissioner; W. A. Cochel, Kansas City; R. I. Throckmorton, head of the college agronomy department.

# A Long-Lived Tribe

Because of the fall of Jeddah, King Ali escaped from the besieged city and abdicated. He is the son of the former King Hussein who was forced to abdicate in 1294.-Caption in The Pathfinder.



COLT LIGHT SUNLIGHT



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# When the sun goes down . . come home to light and cheer

WHEN rain threatens and you've been doing your best to catch up with your planting or plowing—come home to the bright, cheerful

light of your Colt Plant!
A Colt Plant soon pays for itself. It lets you stay with your crops—you don't have to stop work to milk and feed up. You can do that after dark far more quickly and safely with Colt Light than you could have to do with an oil hope to do with an oil lantern. Simply turn on your Colt barn light—and your barn shines as bright as day!

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Colt Light provides gas for cooking and ironing does away with cleaning

> The sale of Colt Plants offers a great opportunity for the ambitious farm-trained man. Write our nearest office for full particulars.

and filling of oil lamps.

. It has no complicated parts to regulate or to get out of order. All you have to do is to refill the generator an average of two or three times a year with Union Carbide, at a cost of only a few dollars.

Colt Plants are priced very moderately. They may be paid for on convenient terms if you are a property owner. More than 2,000,-000 people are enjoying carbide gas light tonight.

For your family's com-fort, for your own benefit, —investigate Colt Light! Let us send you our free booklet, "Safest and Best by Test."

J. B. COLT COMPANY



# "White Gold" on Your Farm

Salt is finally coming into its own and is receiving its just honors. After years of experiments and observation of stock, Professor John M. Evvard, well-known Iowa authority, said: "Salt is 'White Gold' in the most efficient of our mineral mixtures and it is of vital importance in economic livestock production. Its absence from the . . . ration often results in a losing proposition."

# 1 Pound Saves 20 to 200 Pounds of Feed

Recent authoritative Iowa experiments prove that one lb. of salt properly fed to swine saves from 20 to 200 lbs. of feed. In cattle feeding, it has also been proved that this valuable mineral Saves Feed, Increases Gain, Reduces Cost, and Helps to Keep stock in Best Condition. Small wonder salt is named: "White Gold."

Protect Your Profits-Feed Triple "B" Salt Regularly



Triple "B" Salt comes in sack, barrel or block and is Pure, Clean and White. This product in sack or barrel (granulated) is specially recommended, because stock easily and quickly secure the salt required. Triple "B" Salt is low in cost, compared to its great value for your stock. Feed it regularly and protect your Profits.

There is a Barton Dealer near you.

THE BARTON SALT COMPANY Hutchinson, Kansas "The Salt Cellar of America"



# The Listener

(Continued from Page 18)

thing in return but show you what a fool feller I am for mussin' and muddin' things up. I'm thru here; if I was to stay on any longer I'd get my foot into it again, somehow, and I'll just bet you a purty I would!"

They were in Uncle Boley's shop, and it was late afternoon of the day following Fannie Goodnight's death. They had seen her lowered into her bed in the bare, melancholy cemetery, and Texas was now making ready for the road.

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road.

The work that time had been saving for him in Cottonwood, as he often thought, was finished. His listening and straining, hopes and heart-burnings were at an end in that place. As he came to Cottonwood, like a bird blown far from its native haunts by the storm, so he would leave.

He had gathered nothing but sorrow there, and cares which left their mark in new lines in his solemn, homely face.

there, and cares which left their mark in new lines in his solemn, homely face. Perhaps, in the great prearrangement, there had been something else set down to his labors beyond that unfriendly land. A man must go on until he found his place.

His boots were rolled in his blanket together with his brave black coat. This roll he must carry on his back, for he hadn't money enough left out of the expense of Fannie's burial to buy one

expense of Fannie's burial to buy one leg of a horse.

Hartwell's last word had thrown Uncle Boley into a silent and speculative spell. He sat on his work-bench out of old habit, altho dressed in his alpaca coat and derby hat, looking out of his dusty window with fixed stare. "Yes, that might be so, might be so," he sighed. "Change and doin's seems to be the lot of some folks, peace and easy goin' of others. I've been makin' boots for fifty years and more, and I've made many a pair that men's tromped off in to git rich, or git shot, but I've kep' right on makin' boots. It wasn't laid out for me to do anything else, I reckon; I couldn't 'a' changed it if I'd 'a' tried."

"Maybe not, sir."

"Maybe not, sir."

"Maybe not, sir."

"I was aimin' and hopin' to see you settled down here, Texas. There must be something laid out for you besides roamin' and lookin' and never findin'. I wish I could tell you what it is."

"I wish I could tell myself, Uncle Boley, sir."

# To Colby's Ranch

To Colby's Ranch

"I'm put out, and I'm put out worse than I ever was over anything in my life, over the way Sallie's acted up. It ain't like her—she must know them cow men cleared you, and she ought to be big enough to come in here like a man and tell you she's glad."

"Maybe she isn't a bit glad, sir," said Texas, sadly.

"Yes, she is, dang her little melts! She's holdin' Fannie ag'in' you, that's what's eatin' her. Well, if she knew—"
"She mustn't know, sir!" Texas interposed, hastily. "Anyhow, not till I'm gone and out of the way."

"I ain't decided she deserves to know at all, Texas. If a woman ain't got faith over the way of the way."

I ain't decided she deserves to know at all, Texas. If a woman ain't got faith enough in a man—"

You can't blame her, sir, at all. It looked bad—even you thought I wasn't straight for a little while."

But I guess it might be good for her to tell her, when you're gone, and let her grieve. Snap judgment ain't fair to a man, and it's harder on a woman, every time. I took it on you that day, but I wasn't so bull-headed I couldn't be reasoned out of it, was I Texas?"

"You've always been mighty liberal with me, Uncle Boley, even when things looked bad."

wings looked bad."

"Yes, and I wanted you to like Sallie, tooth and toe-nail, dang the luck! But I'm done with women—I'm thru. I alin't a goin' to marry no more; I'm a goin' to take my pen in hand tonight and write to that girl up in Topeky and tell her she don't need to bother about comin' down to look at m' teeth—I'll tell her I lost the last one of 'em I could chaw on this afternoon."

Texas said nothing, altho he applanded Uncle Boley's resolution in his heart. For he knew that if Gertie Moorehead ever came to Cottonwood she would marry the old man for his pension. There was the look of a home-hunter in her starved eyes, as hungry as a lost hound's.

said, very sadly.

"Surely, sir, that never can make any difference between them and you. Gratitude for what you've been to them will hold them your friends."

"You can't tell. Texas. Money makes

"You can't tell, Texas. Money makes a big difference in people sometimes. Well, sir, there's a good many people here thinks they ought to turn that money over to the bank directors till they are straighten things and the straighten the straighten

money over to the bank directors till they can straighten things up. You know, Stott never mentioned that forged note, and nobody else but me and you and Johnnie Mackey knows. Maybe Sallie—she'll be fool enough to give it up."

"She mustn't be allowed to, sir—you must tell the people of this town about the forgery, and tell Miss Sallie about it as soon as I'm gone, I expect. Give poor little Fannie the credit for it all, Uncle Boley, and keep my name out of it as much as you can. I was only the instrument—she was the force back of it."

back of it."
"I'll think it over, Texas, and I'll figger out what to tell her, somehow.

"I guess Sallie and her mother won't be needin' me no more, either, since they've got money agin," Uncle Boley said, very sadly.

"Surely, sir, that never can make any difference between them and won."

"I guess your first stop 'll be at Colby's ranch?"

"Yes, sir, I'll go there and tell Fannie's relations. Maybe they'll need a hand this fall, and I can work there any difference between them and won. a hand this fall, and I can work there long enough to buy me a horse. If I can, I'll ride back here and see you before I light out for home—for Taixas—down on the Nueces, sir, where I used to be at."

"I'd give—if I was young and could go with you, Texas—I'd give all the world owes me, or ever owed me—I'd give it all!"

# Down the Trail

It was almost sundown when Uncle Boley and Texas paused for their parting on the southern edge of Cottonwood. Uncle Boley had insisted on going with him that far, clinging pathetically to his slipping hold on this friend of his age.

"It'l be dark before you've went very fur, Texas," he said, putting off the last word in the useless way that one will do when parting is inevitable, and the bitterness of tears is rising to the

"It won't matter, Uncle Boley; I can foller my way."

Texas stood looking off into the south, his head held high, his blanket in a military roll over his shoulder.

"There's not much down there for me but recollections now, but a man loves the place that's been kind to him, and his feet ache to start back to it when his troubles come too fast."

"Maybe you won't like it when you git back there, Texas?" Uncle Boley spoke hopefully, looking up at his young friend's yearning face.

"No man can tell, sir."

"If you don't, you can come back; you can always come back, Texas."

"Sir, thank you kindly. And I'll be rackin' on."

Texas unbuckled the revolver that Uncle Boley had given him and

rackin' on."

Texas unbuckled the revolver that Uncle Boley had given him and handed it back to the old man.

"What 're you aimin' to do, Texas?"
Uncle Boley inquired in surprise.

"I've worn it, sir, to the last minute, hatin' to give it up, but this is our partin'-line, Uncle Boley, and I'm puttin' it back in your hands. You gave it to me, and I'm restorin' it thru (Continued on Page 20)



# Farmer's Combine

BECAUSE of its immense importance as a reducer of harvesting costs, the Case combine was developed slowly and carefully.

First, our men put it through a series of severe field tests and trials, making such improvements as were necessary until the machine operated successfully under all conditions.

Then a few machines were built and placed in the hands of farmers, to prove that they could handle it successfully.

No important changes had to be made. As sold yesterday and today the Case combine is a highly efficient, easily operated machine, with which any farmer can harvest grain at the lowest possible cost. No radical changes or yearly models will be necessary.

This machine has a number of very valuable Case developed features. The easily controlled, flexible header; balancing the header with the thresher; the non-clogging straw rack; the simple thresher that handles 5 or 50 bushel grain equally well; the recleaner; the substantial, durable steel construction of the machine—all these make the Case combine more efficient, more convenient, and less expensive to operate.

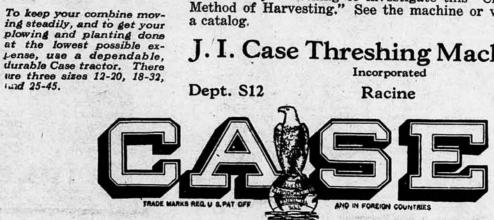
It costs you nothing to investigate this "Cheapest Known Method of Harvesting." See the machine or write today for a catalog.

# J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co. Incorporated

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Racine

Wisconsin



# This Club Believes in Diversifying

UIET excitement prevailed at the Reno County Poor Farm as the women of the Darlow Study and Social Club entered the sunshiny room in which the old folks were gathered. After greetings were exchanged, faces brightened as song books were distributed. Quavering voices joined happily in the singing of old-time songs and hymns. Cheerful readings were given, and a short program, then little packages



The Darlow Women at Camp Lingernook

containing fruit cake, nuts and fruit were passed to each one living at the farm. This annual visit by the club women is only one of their interesting

The Darlow Study and Social Club was organized in 1913. During the war the women gave their time to war work. After the war, the club assumed its former place, both inspirational and social, in community life. It was federated in 1917 with be-tween 25 and 30 members.

The officers and five members appointed by the president comprise the program committee which makes up the year book, planning the year's programs, meeting places, party dates and a list of The programs are miscellaneous, including music, readings and papers on art, history, literature, travel, government and state and com-munity interests. Each summer the club daughters plan and conduct one program. During the year the women entertain their husbands and families with one or two parties. August is usually the month for a picnic. Last year some of the women spent a day and night at Lingernook, a women's camp, and considered this relaxation and rest very much

These afternoons of study and neighborly visiting have brought to the club members a vision of a broader and better home and community life.

# An Old-Fashioned Vine

AST week our "Aid" met with a member who has just settled in her new house. The large windows that furnish light and warmth for flowers in the winter may make the house warm in the summer. Our hostess asked for suggestions as to what vines would make a quick growth over the windows. One of the best suggestions was that of the cinnamon vine. This is an old-fashioned vine-hardy but pretty and pleasing. We remember the scent of the flowers on the cinnamon vine as one of our earliest recollections. These vines are usually started from bulbs. They make a quick growth -enough to cover a window the first summer. Mrs. Dora L. Thompson.

# Canning in Our Neighbor State

W OMEN in Oklahoma used more than 38,168 dozen quart jars and the girls required more than 8,297 dozen quart jars for just last year's canning, according to the annual canning report of the Oklahoma A. and M. College. This includes 263,356 quarts of fruit and vegetables canned by women and 70,297 quarts by girls; 61,529 quarts of meat and fish canned by women and 3,139 quarts by girls; 77,230 quarts of preserves and jelly put by women and 12,915 quarts by girls: 13,025 quarts of fruit juices made by women and 2,399 quarts by girls; and 42,871 quarts of pickles prepared by women and 10,816 by girls. Besides 603. 008 pounds of meat was cured by women and 3 pounds by girls.

Only a few years ago when township fairs first became popular in Oklahoma one found most of the canned products so inferior in appearance that she could not imagine their being good to eat. The continued persistent effort of home demonstration agents have reversed this so that now the county exhibits rival those at the state fairs. To be able to show prize winning canned food at the state fair is the ambition of the farm women's clubs and also the girls 4-H clubs in each county. This task becomes more difficult each year. About 30 counties

# By Mrs. Harry E. Peirce

made the exhibit of 36 jars at each of our state fairs last fall.

In judging these exhibits by the farm women, special emphasis is placed on utility packs. Fancy packs are severely scored. Perfect sterilization as well as cleanliness and attractiveness are important points, but quality of product is of first consideration.

We are proud of the work being done by the girls in Oklahoma. In many homes the daughters excel their mothers in canning, and often do all this work for the family table. Records show that the canned products sold by club girls often help meet their schooling expenses. Two years ago Oklahoma girls exhibited the best food budget of canned products for a family of five for one week at the National 4-H Congress held at Chicago during the International Livestock Expedition. ing the International Livestock Exposition. Last year, they won second place, but considering the drouth and other adverse conditions, we did not even hope for that placing. Mrs. M. A. Watkins.

Tulsa Co., Oklahoma.

# The Latest in Finishes

# By Emma Scott

T HOSE who have furniture, woodwork or other surfaces to refinish will hail with delight a paint which is now on the market known as lacquer. It is being used by all the large furniture companies and by nearly all of the automobile manufacturers. In these factories, however, the product is sprayed on but what is sold for home use can be put on with a brush.

One reason lacquer is winning such favor is because it dries so rapidly. It is possible to lacquer a chair and in half an hour to sit on it without danger of the finish coming off. The kitchen floor may be painted after the breakfast dishes are weeked and still not interfere with the washed and still not interfere with the preparing of the noon meal. Lacquer is made with butyl al-cohol instead of linseed oil and turpentine. The alcohol evaporates quickly, causing the lacquer to

> A PARTNERSHIP with God is motherhood; What strength, what purity, what self-

> control, What love, what wisdom shall belong

> to her Who helps God fashion an immortal

dry in a short time. If the lacquer needs to be thinned, butyl alcohol must be used.

There are many other reasons why lacquer is becoming popular. It comes in many beautiful colors and these colors can be mixed so as to produce more. It is harder than most finishes and will not crack or chip off easily. Furthermore there is no danger of hot dishes marring a surface finished with it. If it becomes soiled, soap and water soon will make it look as good as new.

Like all other finishes, lacquer must be put on according to directions for applying lacquer if good results are to be obtained. If much of it is used so that there is much alcohol to evaporate there should not be fire around until the room has been

# Exercise for Double Chin By Helen Lake

A DOUBLE chin is not always a sign of laziness. Frequently, it is the sign of thoughtlessness, or, of carelessness—none of them characteristics between like to own as ours, so without further parley, let's be rid of the tell-tale bulge.

First, learn to hold the head well back with the First, learn to hold the head well back with the chin lifted nicely—not thrust out, but lifted. Then at exercise-time, drop the head forward, swing it to the left, backward, to the right and down again. Make this circle five times. Then stand before the mirror, and pat the flabby flesh very briskly and evenly. Try not to stretch the chin upward while patting. Hold it at a normal angle and use the back of the hands to facilitate matters. Finish off back of the hands to facilitate matters. Finish off the treatment by dashing cold water over the skin.

If you are over-weight, try the reducing creams and soaps for taking off such provoking little bulges and rolls. But use exercise and diet for re-ducing the entire body. I shall be very glad to help with simple suggestions for both.

# Memories in Music

I HAVE a record that brings various expressions to the faces of listeners. Some of the younger generation look blank, to those of my age, there's

an expression as if the listener had heard the time before but cannot for the instant place it. But to those of my mother's age there is an immediate smile of recognition and after a while I heard one say, "My mother sang it," or "Those old ballads—they are sentimental, but somehow it's good to hear them again." And so on.

My record is "The Gypsy's Warning." There are other records and rolls, too, in this class that you might be interested in hearing about—in knowing that it is possible for you to secure them.

"After the Ball," another old favorite, is on record now. So are "A Boy's Best Friend is His Mother," and "Many, Many Years Ago." "The Convict and the Rose," and "The Little Rosewood Casket," "In the Baggage Coach Ahead," "Ain't You Coming Out Tonight?" and "The Parlor is a Black to Sit in Sunday Night," was the Pleasant Place to Sit in Sunday Night," are others that will bring back memories to a certain gen-

If you'd like to secure any of these old time ballads for your own collection, I'll be glad to tell you where you may obtain them. Also, I'll be equally glad to help you with any other music problems. Send self-addressed, stamped envelope for reply. Address Cheryl Marquardt, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

# Short Cuts Around the House

# By Our Readers

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

# Baby's New Play Pen

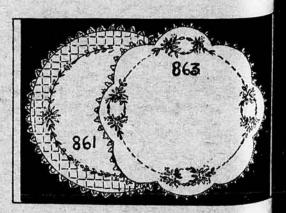
WE NEEDED a pen in which our baby could crawl and climb yet not be on the floor. Her bed with high sides was large enough but the springs were so sensitive that she could not climb and walk about safely. Using wall board, because light weight yet strong, a floor was cut to fit the bed. bed. A pad on this floor makes an ideal play pen It calls for no extra space, it can be moved easily about the house or on to the porch, and it keep baby happy and contented as well as safe. The floor or the mattress is removed easily to give place to the other. Mrs. Harry E. Peirce. Reno County.

# Scalloped Eggs

USE 2 tablespoons flour, 2 tablespoons butter, 1 cup milk, ½ teaspoon salt, 3 tablespoons grated cheese, 6 hard-cooked eggs, 2 cups cooked macaroni, and 2 cups buttered crumbs. Make a white sauce of the flour, butter and salt. When it boils well, remove from the fire and salt with the grated crumbs. well, remove from the fire and add the grated cheese. Butter a baking dish and put in a layer of crumbs, macaroni, sliced hard cooked eggs and white sauce. Repeat the layers, saving the crumbs for the top. Brown in a hot oven. Serve with

# This Week It is Doilies

FOR that odd stand, for the cabinet in the corner or perhaps for the bookcase we're always in need of a clean doily. The two pictured here will meet that need. No. 863 is stamped on tan mate rial, to be embroidered in blue, shades of pink. and with a touch of yellow and green. It will fit into the room where tan predominates. No. 861



stamped on white material embroidered in shade of pink, lavender, blue and green. The scroll work is to be done in black. A narrow lace edge is subgested to finish both dollies, but crocheting might well be used. We're glad to offer these dollies is Kansas Farmer readers, stamped for embroided with floss for completing and an interesting she with floss for completing and an instruction she at 35 cents apiece. Order from Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

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# Six Utility Styles



2544—A smart frock for street wear shown here. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.

and 46 inches bust measure.

2178—One-Piece Apron. Straps cross at the back and button or snap to position over the shoulders. One size only.

2332—One-Piece, Slip-On Dress for Girls. The dress may be made without the trimming bands. Sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

2365—Popular House Dress. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

years.

2021—Girls' Combination. The neck may be round or square, and the lower edge in bloomer style or finished with a hem. Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

The patterns described here may be ordered from the Pattern Department Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price 15 cents each. Give size and number of patterns desired. Our seasonal catalog containing authentic styles for all occasions, may be ordered from the Pattern Department for 15 cents, or 25 cents for a pattern and catalog.

# 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 asswer your questions concerning house-teeping, 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.

# White Spots on Table

How may I remove white spots on my dining room table left there by a vase of lowers that was upset?—Mrs. Young.

Wipe the spots with a cloth wrung dry from water into which a little ammonia has been placed, but be sure to finish up the operation by rubbing with your dusting cloth saturated with furniture polish. The ammonia water takes off the spot and the furniture polish renews the finish.

Sun Preserved Strawberries We are going to have a big strawberry this year, and I should like to sun preserve some of them. Will you please them he a recipe? Mrs. G. H. Rooney.

You failed to give your address, but I am glad to print the recipe for perhaps other readers do not have it. Use pounds ripe strawberries, 1 pound sugar and ½ pint water. Wash and pick the berries carefully. Boil the sugar and water together for eight minutes; drop in the strawberries and boil 2 minutes. Remove from the fire and spread the berries, one layer thick, in large platters. Cover with netting and place out in the sun for three or four days until the sirup is thick.

Bring indoors at night. Put into sterilized jars, cover with melted paraffin and seal. Strawberries preserved in this manner retain their original shape, color and flavor.

# Stamp Collections

I have quite a collection of old stamps on hand that I believe have some value. Can you give me the addresses of individuals or concerns that might be interested in buying them?—H. J. L.

measure.

2337—Child's Rompers. The front is in one piece, and the back has a drop seat. Sizes ½, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 lope, I should be glad to send you or anyone else who might like them, the addresses. I cannot print them in this may be round or square, and the low.

# Sermons in a Sentence

RESOLVE to cultivate a cheerful spirit, a smiling countenance and a soothing voice. The sweet smile, the subdued speech, the hopeful mind are earth's most potent conquerors, and he who cultivates them becomes a very master among men.—Elbert Hubbard.

"Happiness does not depend on money or leisure, or society, or even on health; it depends on our relation to those we love."

"A book is a friend; a good book is a good friend. It will talk to you when you want it to talk, and it will keep still when you want it to keep still—and there are not many friends who know enough to do that.—Lyman Abbott.

The recollection of a friend we admire is a great force to save us from evil and to prompt us to good.—Black,

Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith let us to the end dare to do our duty as we under-stand it.—Abraham Lincoln.

# At Morning

I WALKED in my garden at morning While dew lay bright on the grass. The thought that thrilled me I did not speak, Lest I startle my little lass.

But the leaves whispered it softly, The lark on the thorn tree knew, And forget-me-nots swayed on their

As they lifted their eyes of blue.

The little lass leaned to me gently While the lark sang on and on; gay south wind went laughing by. Kissed the leaves and was gone.

The little lass leaned to me gently;
Her bright head tonched my heart,
"Go softly—God is out there," she said,
"Teaching your seeds how to start,"
—Anna Deming Gray.

Are You Going to Swelter Over the Old Range ? this Summer?

Is this summer going to be another summer of cooking over the old range—spending long hours in the kitchen where summer temperatures are doubled by a raging coal fire?

That—or the cool, quick heat of the Kitchenkook—which will it be?
Kitchenkook takes all the drudgery out of summer cooking. There is cool comfort in the preparation of every meal.

Hours in the kitchen are fewer, too. Its blue, hot, direct-contact flame is concentrated right on the cooking vessel or oven, and thing cooks in minimum time.

# HE IDEAL COOK STOVE

Kitchenkook is a gas stove with greater range of hear than city gas, and all of its desirable features. Its flame is a clear life 428-tirely free from soot, odor or smoke. It burns ordinary gaseline and makes its own gas. All of these features are permanent through the long life of the stove.

Nearby dealers will demonstrate the Kitchenkook for you in your home. Ask them to perform this service. They will show you styles that will meet any requirement, at surprisingly low prices. Write us for the Kitchenkook folder telling all about them.

W. A. L. THOMPSON HARDWARE CO.

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Buy Diamond Dyes—no other kind—and tell your druggist whether the material you wish to color is wool or silk, or whether it is linen, cotton or mixed goods.

Flaced anywhere, DAISY FLY KILLER attracts and kills all flies. Nest, clean, ornamental, convenient and chesp, Lasts all season, Made of metal, son, Made of metal, will not soil or injure anything, Guaranteed. Insist upon DAISY FLY KILLER HAROLD SOMERS Brooklyn N. Y.



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Collection consists of one Teddy Rossevelt Fern, Ostrich Plume Fern, Asparagus Sprengeria Fern, Boston Fern, one Cyclamen Plant with its beautiful dark green variegated leaves and one Boston Ivy. well rooted and ready to climb up your trellis.



ORDER THEM NOW

Four Ferns, one Cyclamen and one Boston Ivy are ready to ship. Ask four of your friends to give you 25e-for their one-year subscription to Capper's Farmer, then send us \$1.00 with the four names and addresses and we will send each of them Capper's Farmer for one year and send you the collection as described above.

CAPPER'S FARMER
House Plant Dept., Topeka, Kan.

# For the Little Folks in Ruzzletown



F-is for Flycatcher, Whose name is quite fine— He may have caught some flies But never caught mine,

Altho I am told It is perfectly true That the catching of flies Is a stunt he can do.

# Try These on the Family

When is glass in any form an hour glass? When it is our glass.
If one goat ate two low-cut shoes,

what would be the telephone number? 182 Oxford (one ate two Oxford-

Why are good resolutions like ladies fainting in church? Because the sooner they are carried out the better.

What word will be made shorter if a syllable be added? Short.

What is the longest sentence known to history. Sentence for life.

Why is grass like a mouse? Because

the cat'll eat it (cattle eat it).
What is the difference between a grasshopper and a grass widow? None. Both will jump at the first chance.

Why is a gun like a jury? It goes off when discharged.

How do guns kick without legs? They kick with their breeches.

Why is a burglar using false keys like a lady curling her hair? Because he is turning locks.

When is a lady's hair like the latest news? When it's knotted.

When are handcuffs like knapsacks? When made for two wrists (tourists). Why are our fingers like cats' claws? Because they have nails on them.

What should a man about to be hung have for breakfast? A hearty-choke (artichoke) and a hoister (oyster)!

# Blaze is My Horse's Name

I am 13 years old and in the sixth grade. I go 11/2 miles to school. The name of the school I go to is Columbine. My sister and I ride horseback to school. The name of the horse we ride is Blaze. I have two sisters going sending correct answers.

to high school. I live on an 80-acre name is Marie and Charley is my edges fall flat during the forwar farm. I have four sisters and two brother's name. Clarence Honneman. Strokes (to decrease resistance) as strokes (to decrease resistance) as strokes (to give an added "thrust" to the decrease resistance of the give an added "thrust" to the give and give an added "thrust" to the give an added "thrust" to the give an added "thrust" to the give an added "thrust" thrust thrust thrust thrust thrust thrust thrust thrust thrust thr are married. For pets I have three cats and a dog. The cats' names are Tabby, Snowball and Mud. The dog's name is Laddie. Last year my sister and I raised lambs. Their names were Peggy and Betty. We sold them for Wilma Lamb. Lamar, Colo.

# Goes to Eagle Valley School

grade. There are three boys in our class. The name of our school is Eagle Valley. There are 14 pupils. Our teacher's name is Miss Taylor. I have quite a few pets-five calves, a cat and a

# by Gaylord Johnson

Long before primitive man hollowed I am 9 years old and in the fourth it with two flattened clubs, Mother Nature had invented and perfected oars for the benefit of this little swimming insect—called "the water boatman." You can see him in the shallow water at the edge of any summer pond, jerking forward half an inch or so for each a few pets—rive caives, a cat and a at the edge of any summer pond, Jerkdog. I will be glad when school is out ing forward half an inch or so for each because I like to help farm. I have stroke of his oars. If you watch closely, one sister and one brother. My sister's you will see that the bristles along the

blades. So Mother Nature knew he to "feather" the oar, from the beginning

She is always strictly economical making her inventions. boatman's oars, for instance, simply a pair of legs made over, you want to row," we can imagine



The First Oars Ever Made

saying to this insect. "Very well by you'll walk hereafter with four less is stead of six. The other two can less modeled for oars very nicely." This the way Evolution always works a creature has a new need to fill order to live, some part of its belief order to live, some part of its body modified until it is adapted to the pur pose. If man had observed Mother M ture's invention more closely, he would have made some of his own device thousands of years before he did.

# Buster and Teddy are Pet

I am 7 years old and in the second grade. I go to Coal Creek school. It teacher's name is Mrs. Courtney. have two pets. They are a dog name Buster and a spotted pony name Teddy. I have three brothers and a sister. I am the youngest in the far ily. I have brown hair and brown er I live on a farm. I live on a farm. Lebo, Kan.



15—To perform.
16—A Greek philosopher
17—One way of spelling the name Amy
18—To move forward.
19—A Jamaica liquor.
20—Modern Labor Device (initials.) Send your answers to this crossword puzzle to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 obys or girls



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# To Eradicate Diphtheria

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

Kansas had a wonderful year in 1925 so far as diphtheria is concerned. Only 71 deaths! I can remember years, only 71 deaths! I can remember years, in the days before antitoxin and other such agents, when a single town in our state had more diphtheria deaths in one winter. Yet—we said only 71, but for 71 homes the grief is as great as when the death angel paged was

but for 71 homes the grief is as great as when the death angel passed over Egypt. Remember, too, that there were 151 in 1923, 288 in 1922 and 383 deaths in 1921. Why have even 71 if the disease can be eradicated? The state of New York thinks eradi-cation of diphtheria a possibility. Its health authorities are beginning an in-tensive five-year effort to wipe out the disease. They propose to do it thru the immunization of children by means of toxin-antitoxin. Lined up

tensive five-year effort to wipe out the disease. They propose to do it thru the immunization of children by means of toxin-antitoxin. Lined up for the fight are state and local departments of health, departments of education, medical societies, tuberculosis and public health committees of the State Charities Aid Association, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and other agencies.

Toxin-antitoxin, the preventive measure against diphtheria, was first discovered accidentally in the course of experimentation about 30 years ago. In 1913 Doctors Park and Zingher of New York began the immunization of children in a large organized way thru the injection of toxin-antitoxin.

The administration of toxin-antitoxin is a simple procedure, and it can be safely performed by any physician. Three hypodermic injections of the substance are given in the arm of the subject at intervals of one week between each injection. It is but remotely related to antitoxin. Toxin-antitoxin will not cure diphtheria. It will prevent it, but the immunity may be some few weeks in developing. Once established, the immunity may be some few weeks in developing. Once established, the immunity will last for years, and probably for life. Such a definite campaign against a special disease is expensive work. I do not know where Kansas would find the money. We shall watch the efforts of New York state with tremendous interest, and I am very positive that when she has shown the possibility of this measure Kansas will find the means to follow suit. Meantime let us hope that we may be spared from any serious scourge of diphtheria.

Has Flushed Cheeks

# Has Flushed Cheeks

y daughter, aged 3½ years, is troubled has been all of her life with constipaSome of my neighbors have told me believed worms were causing her trouAre children often afflicted with mis? Our child often has flushed cheeks is white around the nose and mouth.

Mrs. G. H.

Children do have intestinal worms, asually the round worm, but nothing like as commonly as supposed. The way to find out is to give a dose of tastor oil and watch the stool. If worms exist there will be evidence in the stool. Children have flushed thecks for many reasons not even remotely connected with intestinal forms.

# Try For Good Health

Am troubled with adhesions. Have had tree operations and am not much better. by you think there is any cure without another operation? Is there anything I can take for them?

Mrs. T. K. S.

ake for them? Is there anything I can Mrs. T. K. S. You do not state the nature of the operation that produced the adhesions, to I am rather in the dark. However, my experience leads me to discourage any surgical operation to break up adhesions. There are too many chances that they wil come back again depite the operation. The best plan is to build up your general health and do your best to ignore such symptoms is the adhesions produce. Altho very innoying they seldom are dangerous.

# Some Comfort, Anyway

If the agricultural development of the United States is lagging behind the progress made in the industrial, commercial and financial branches of our national economic life, as is indicated by a study of the agricultural lituation made by the National Industrial Conference Board, it is not besues the American farmer is less efficient than the farmers of other counters, the Conference Board declares. During the five-year period just pre-

ceding the war, in the United States, 24.4 acres were being cultivated for every farm worker; in Scotland, 16.6 acres; England, 9.5; France, 8.3; Germany, 6.2; and Italy, 4.2. From 1910 to 1920, the board points out, American farm labor increased in efficiency about 22.5 per cent, for, altho the number of farm workers during that period decreased by about 9 per cent, the volume of crop production increased by about 11 per cent.

The superior productivity of the American farm worker, in the light of the Conference Board's study, is due largely to the greater use of power and machinery, just as the productivity of American industry has advanced over that of foreign countries by the greater use of power and machinery. The United States leads the world in the development of agricultural machinery, as is demonstrated by the increasing use of American agricultural machinery all over the globe. In the United States, more than 13 times as much farm machinery was in use in 1920 as in 1870, and the value of machinery used, amounting to \$36 a worker in 1920, both figures being in terms of dollars of 1913 purchasing value. The average farm worker nowadays thus is using about five times as much machinery as the average farm worker 50 years ago.

Along with the introduction and extended use of agricultural machinery,

average farm worker 50 years ago.

Along with the introduction and extended use of agricultural machinery, the use of power, animal and mechanical, has increased rapidly. It is estimated that agriculture uses a total amount of primary power exceeding that in all manufacturing and central station plants combined, and the amount of power used a farm worker has more than doubled within 70 years, 4.5 horsepower being used a farm worker in 1920 as against less than 2 horsepower in 1850. The amount of horsepower on American farms available in 1850 is estimated at less than 8 million, but it had increased to more than 47 million in 1924.

# To Keep Pigs Growing

BY L. A. WEAVER

If the spring pig crop is to make a maximum profit, the pigs must be well fed, and they must be grown in the first two or three months so they are free from thumps, scours and similar troubles. Scours usually are caused by: (1) changing the feed of the sow: (2) overfeeding; (3) dirty pens and troughs: (4) exposure of either sow or pigs to rain or cold weather in such a way that they become chilled.

Since scours usually result from in-

a way that they become chilled.

Since scours usually result from indigestion, the feeding at this time should be done with special care. Changing from sweet to sour milk often causes the trouble, as will also the feeding of too much high protein feeds such as tankage or linseed oil meal when the animal is not used to it. If the sow is overfed while the pigs are very young, her milk flow is so stimulated that the pigs will get more than they can utilize, thus causing them to scour. Pigs should always be in dry, clean quarters and be fed in clean troughs. They should not be allowed to run out in cold rain or become chilled. Sows running thru, filth and then being suckled by pigs often will have pigs which scour.

have pigs which scour.

There are a good many remedies used to correct this trouble. The first thing to do is to cut down on the sow's feed, clean up her quarters, if not already clean, and give her a physic, such as 3 or 4 ounces of Epsom salts. If this is done, good results usually will follow. A tablespoonful of sulfur in the sow's feed for two days also is helpful. Scalded milk is a good remedy, or each pig may be given a good physic, such as a teaspoonful of castor oil.

There also is a form of scours, which many breeders believe to be contagious, called white scours. The treatment indicated is to clean and disinfect the pens thoroly and give a good physic.

disinfect the pens thoroly and give a good physic.

Thumps in young pigs is the result of a lack of sunshine and exercise along with too liberal feeding. The remedy is to cut down the sow's feed and force the pigs to take exercise out in the sunshine. Thumps also may occur in large pigs after they are weaned, but in older pigs it usually is due to lung or bronchial trouble, or to intestinal or lung worms.



# There'll be no drought in Kansas this year!

HERE'S cooling news for thirsty Kansans !delicious orange juice, ready-squeezed, straight to your door from the golden groves of California. Mission Orange is the real juice of tree-ripe oranges "cold packed" in handy glass jugs—already sweetened to taste with pure cane sugar—all you have to do is mix with four parts ice water to make the most delicious orangeade you ever tasted— just as easy to serve as milk and better for you. The attractive Mission Family Package, containing four quarts (2 orange, 1 lemon, 1 grapefruit) will be sent to any reader of Kansas Farmer at the introductory price of \$4.50, postpaid. Try Mission once and you'll know why thousands of Kansans would never be without a jug of it in the home. Mail the coupon today with your check or money order, and then get set for a treat.

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# The Listener

(Continued from Page 15)

you to Miss Sallie. Give it to her, sir, and tell her the man that wore it last went away with a doubt in his heart of his worthiness. She never come to say a word!"

Uncle Boley took the pistol without protest, for there was not the strength of protest in his crushed old heart. He could see Texas in wavering outline thru his tears, and he was still looking away into the south like one watching the receding shores of country and home.

"I'm going away from you-all, Uncle Boley, sir," he said, "but I'm leavin" my heart staked out here behind me. It'll pull back on me like a rock!"

He turned to the old man in a mo-ment, his face illumined by his transforming smile.

Good-by, Uncle Boley, and good luck to you, sir, wherever you may

Uncle Beley's farewell choked in his throat. He clung to Hartwell's hand and went trailing beside him, toddling like a child, heartbroken to see him go. Texas patted his hand as if giving him assurance and benediction, gently broke his clasp, and hurried down the slope.

The old man stood looking after him until he mounted the knoll beyond, and passed over the top out of sight. Then he returned to the spot where he had dropped the revolver, and sat down, his forehead bowed upon his knees, and wept.

There came the sound of a horse slowly ridden thru the grass, its quickening pace, its sudden stopping close behind his back. Uncle Boley resented this trespass on his grief, for he was far from any traversed road, out on the unfenced, unmown prairie lands. He did not lift his head.

Somebody came running to his side; he could hear the short breath of excitement.

"Why, Uncle Boley! What's the

matter—are you hurt?" "Yes, Sallie, I'm hurt; I'm hurt bad!"

She was on her knees beside him, stroking his hand, looking into his face with fright in her sorrowful brown eyes, anxiety in her sympathetic

"Who did it?" she whispered, the sight of the revolver, which she knew too well, bringing a rush of horrible suspicion.

"You done it!" said Uncle Boley, bitterly. He disengaged her hand, pushed her away, got to his feet.

"I did it? Why, Uncle Boley, I wouldn't—"

"I was a friend to you, and I stood by you—here, take this gun and go on home, before I say something to you that don't become me!"

# "His Work's Done"

Sallie stood looking at him, her face bloodless, making no effort to take the

proffered weapon.
"The man that wore it last left it here a little while ago and walked away over that hill, and left my old age as barren as the top of a rock. I've lived nearly eighty year, and I've yet to meet the man that's equal to him in honor and kindness of heart—but he's gone. He said for me to hand this gun, back to you. Here—take it, and go on home!"

She reached out for it, but her eyes

were not with her hand. She was looking away into the south, with something of the same yearning in her face as the old man had seen in Hart-

well's but a little while before.
"Isn't he coming back any more,
Uncle Boley?" she asked, her voice very small, a tremor in it, no pride in

her quick young heart.

"What's he got to come back for?
His work's done."

Sheedropped the heavy pistol and belt at her feet, and a little flush of color came into her face.

"I suppose his world is comety now."

"I suppose his world is empty now," she said.

"Well, yours ain't," said Uncle oley, rather sharply. "You've got Boley, rather sharply. your sixty thousand dollars, but you wouldn't 'a' had sixty cents if it hadn't been for that poor girl we put away under the sod today. Yes, you can look up, and jump, and turn white! You ain't worthy to drop a clod as big as the end of your finger on her coffin,

Miss Sallie McCoy!"
"Oh, Uncle Boley, what do you mean?" she appealed.

"This has been a day of partin' and goin's away," said Uncle Boley heavily. "I'll set down, Sallie, and I'll tell you something you've got to know for the good of your soul."

She dropped to the grass beside him. shocked by the seeming brutality of his words. Uncle Boley sat a little while looking in the direction that Hartwell had gone, and by and by he took off his hat and laid it on the grass at his side.

"Well, he's gone now, I'll not be breakin' my word to him if I tell you, Sallie. I guess it's only right for you to know, no matter if it does take the hide off somewhere."

So Uncle Boley told her the story of Fannie Goodnight, and how she came into Texas Hartwell's life, and what she had been to him. And when he came to that part of it Sallie covered her face with her hands and burst out crying, sobbing and moaning as if the grave had opened at her feet and swallowed the best that the world contained for her.

"I knew he didn't care for her-I knew he was honest—and I was ashamed to go back and tell him!"

"Just a fool fit of jealousy, and look what you have done!"
"He's gone away thinking I'm un-

grateful, and a mean, proud, foolish

"Maybe not. He was too good and square to think hard of other folks, especially when he—where've you been trapesin' around to, Sallie?"

"I went down to Duncan's night before last, Uncle Boley. I'm going

"Oh, you did? Had to go down and let 'em know you was rich agin, did

She turned her head away. "I went to take him the word that Stott sent us before he ran away with the bank's money, Uncle Boley." Uncle Boley started, looking at her

keenly, a twinkle softening the false hardness of his eyes.
"Did that old dish-faced Dutch



Jumbo says:

"Horses and mules are mortgage lifters. Any good farmer can grow his own."

nary harness.

Free

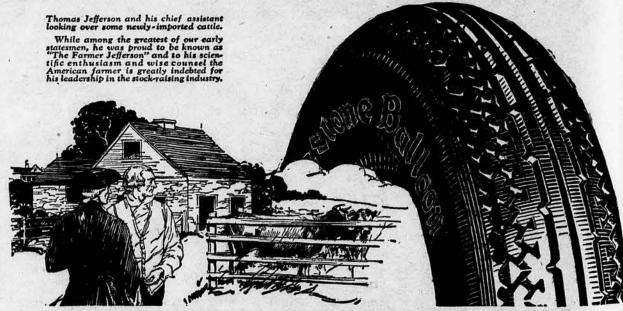
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stock, for the attributes which he knows will produce desired results—so each type of Firestone Tire is built to render a special service.

Firestone Gum-Dipped Balloons are an excellent example of this-built with special care to give the needed combination of strength with flexibility to stand the extra strain of this type. The famous Firestone

UST as the farmer chooses his breeds of the tire consistently comes through with economical, comfortable performance.

> Itdoes particularly good work over the uncertain roads of spring. The broad Firestone tread passes over the bad spots and muddy places with a safe, sure hold. It easily bridges the ruts and absorbs rough stones, protecting both the car and its occupants from shocks and vibration.

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Uncle Boley," she replied her face turned away still, the h deeper over her cheeks and neck, and you took your horse in the hi and went tearin' off to Duncan's to tell him?"

it wasn't anything compared to the she—the other one—did for ," she said, her words almost a sper, her eyes cast down.

hisper, her eyes cast down.
"No." Uncle Boley admitted with
ngenerous readiness, it seemed, "it
nsh't. But every little helps, Sallie;
rery little helps. It shows your heart
nsh't half as foolish as your tongue."

### Will He Come Back?

She put her arm around the old man's neck and suddenly hid her face n his shoulder, crying again as if here was nothing left between the eas to console her.

"I loved him so, Uncle Boley-oh, I wed him so!"

Uncle Boley stroked her hair, the ght back in his kind blue eyes, and alt her body shake with the grief that

"Well, I don't know what we can do bout it now, Sallie," he said. But a mile moved his beard as he looked outhward and saw a figure rise a little hill, and stand a moment as if iready the backward strain of his heart was making his road harder han he could hear.

than he could bear.

A little while, and Sallie sat up again. She laid her hand tenderly on the stock of the revolver that Texas left behind.

wish he had this gun, Uncle

"I reckon he does, too, Sallie. But he felt he didn't have no right to it without a word from you."

"I'd he—did he buy—a new one, Incle Boley?"

"Yo he rever Sallie. Tuck took it.

"No, he never, Sallie. Just took it if down here and handed it to me and

off down here and handed it to me and tent on his way without no more gun in him than a rabbit."

"I wish he had it," she said.

She stood on her knees, looking still, ut Texas had passed over the knoll ind out of sight. Uncle Boley smiled. There was another knoll beyond, and nother, and onward to the horizon, ike the swells of a peaceful sea.

"I wish he had it," said she again, lowly, her voice very soft and low as

wly, her voice very soft and low, as she whispered her wish after him

I she whispered her wish after him o find him on his lonely way.

"Well, if I was as young as I was ixty years ago I'd hop a horse and ake it to him. But I ain't; I ain't een on a horse no tellin' when."

Sallie was standing, looking away nto the hazy south, straining forward a little, her lips open, her breath oming fast.

oming fast.
"How long has he been gone, Uncle

"Oh, fifteen or twenty minutes."
"He can't be very far away yet."
"No, I don't reckon he's so fur a orse couldn't ketch him."
"Why, I believe—I do—I do see im!"

e enough!" said Uncle Boley, surprise. "Well, darn that slow shanks, he ain't went a mile!"

eller's slow shanks, he ain't went ore'n a mile!"

"Do you suppose he'd think—if I ent, do you suppose—'

"No tellin'," said Uncle Boley ravely, his blue eyes growing brighter, is old beard twitching as if a battle as going on about his lips.

She was straining as if she procted her soul into the south after the ne traveler who stood dark against he ext. She held her hands out as if he called him, and the cool wind of the mast was in her light-moving hair. "Would you come back, Texas, if d go to you and tell you I'm sorry and unworthy, but lonesome—oh, loncome! Would you come back home?" She seemed unconscious of Uncle oley's presence, calling her appeal fer that dark figure no bigger in the istance than a finger held against the y. The old man took the revolver at threw the belt over the pommel her saddle, and came leading the rese forward. Uncle Boley made a sture with his hand as if sweeping a away, and she leaped into the att's desire.

The old man stood looking after her the south a sou

The old man stood looking after her he south drew her on, smaller with rising of each successive swell.

min' send word to you that Texas "Her heart's a flyin' to him like a dove," said he. "Well, do you reckon he'll come back?" (The End.)

# Cut Worms Are at Work

brown moths that fluttered

The brown moths that fluttered happily on June nights last year are responsible for the millions of cutworms at large now that are becoming active. Already serious damage is being done to young alfalfa stands by these voracious feeders. The cut-worm feeds at night, cutting off the plants just at the ground, and then passing on to the next plant.

They can be dealt with successfully by scattering poisoned bran mash in the late afternoon, about the plants to be protected. This mash is prepared by mixing together: 20 pounds bran; 1 pound of paris green or white arsenic; 3 oranges or lemons ground fine, including the peeling; ½ gallon sirup, and 3½ gallons of water. This will be sufficient for about 5 acres of corn. Smaller quantities can be mixed, of course, in the same proportions for gardens.

# JOSOS DE LA CONTRACTION DEL CONTRACTION DE LA CO

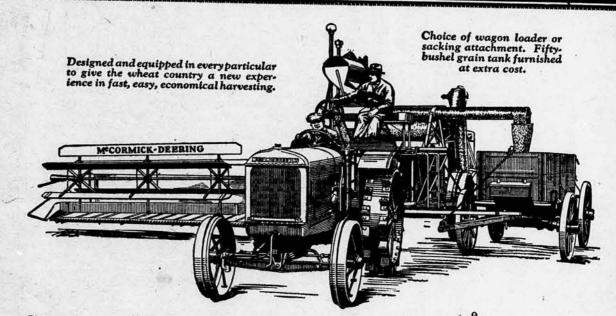
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Give the "Once-Over" to the Modern, Low-Cost Harvesting Method—the Improved Up-to-the Minute

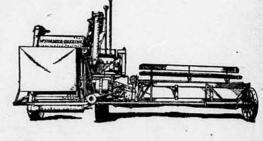
# McCormick - Deering Harvester - Thresher

Illustrations on this page give a general view of the new prairie type harvester-thresher produced by the International Harvester Company. This model retains the popular qualities that have been developed during twelve years of McCormick and Deering harvester-thresher experience and embodies in addition a number of new features.

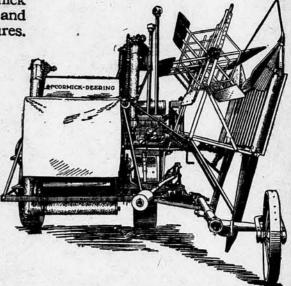
This machine follows the standard practice of stationary thresher manufacture in that 80 to 90 per cent of the separation takes place at the cylinder a unique construction in harvester-threshers. Unusual lightness of draft and easy running qualities are effected through the use of self-aligning ball bearings at many points. The folding platform is described and shown at right. A 2-man outfit of 12-foot cut.

We also have a 10-foot cut machine operated by power take-off from the tractor. Doing away with the auxiliary engine makes for light weight. Both machines are highly perfected from every point of view - the efficient harvesting method for 1926.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY 606 So. Michigan Ave. of America (Incorporated) Chicago, Ill.



THE view below shows the easy-transport feature. The platform can be folded back and drawn up close to the sides of the thresher. In this position the machine measures only 12 feet 6 inches in width, narrow enough for any ordinary bridge or the average gate. The platform wheel swivels like a caster, so that it swings into line and follows when the machine moves ahead.



McCORMICK - DEER

St Every Year with

Threshermen

And a Fordson-Threshing rigs go one way 'round one year, and the other the next

Then on the average the best you ever get is the middle of the sea

son, first one year, last the next or always in the middle.

You're first every year with the Threshermen, the Big Cylinder, the Man Behind the Gun, the

Steel Winged Beater and the Beat ing Shakers. They send the las

kernel to the wagon box and none

With your Fordson or other small

tractor and a Nichols & Shepan

22 x 36 farm size thresher you'n always first - first in the season

and first in the quality and quan

The Red River Special threshe

Each thresher is equipped with

Roller Bearings,—Alemite-Zerl Lubrication—and Tilting Feeder

The price is reasonable and the practically all steel construction

tity of the grain saved.

all grains and seeds.

to the straw pile.

don't they?

# Making the Great



for it has taken the "ache" out of "breaker." Governor 4 Point Breaker is the only ignition distributor or timer guaranteeing a "het spark" at the instant of "make" giving absolute accuracy and supplying consistently powerfully and uniformly the much needed "spark" and "pep" to sach oylinder. What's more Governor 4 Point Breaker

more Governor 4 Point Breaker

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For better firing, easier riding, quicker
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are kept sway from the body of the timer.
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Name .....

# Answers to Legal Questions

Is it against the state law to confine a person in jail night after night with no jailer or turnkey in hearing? If so, what is the penalty?

E. H. F.

THE law makes it the duty of the sheriff to have the care and custody of the jail, but except in judgment. counties of a certain size the law does not make it mandatory on the sheriff either to stay at the jail himself all night or to have a deputy in custody.

I am a bachelor and own some property.

A friend tells me that if I should die without making a will the state would get 60

ercise such care and diligence as

would reasonably insure the safety of

I am a bachelor and own some property.

A friend tells me that if I should die without making a will the state would get 60

ercent of my property and my relatives
only 40 per cent. Is there a law to that
R. ercise such care and diligence as would reasonably insure the safety of the prisoners, and he also should exercise reasonable precautions to prevent their escape. If he failed to do so that would be sufficient ground for ousting him from office. The law, however, does not provide a specific penalty for a sheriff who neglects to do his duty in this respect.

# Anyhow B Has a Note!

A and B traded stock, horses and cattle. B's stock was not as he represented. There was a difference in the estimated value of the stock, and for this difference A gave a note. A few days afterward A told B he would not pay this note. The note is more than two years old. Can B force A to pay it?

D. H.

If this note is still in B's possession, A has all the defense against the note that can be had against any note, provided he can prove it. If, for example, he can prove that B misrepresented his stock, and in that way obtained this note by false representations, it would be a perfectly good defense.

### No Interest Was Paid

1. A and B are father and son. B gave A a note due in five years, to bear 3 per cent interest per annum from the date until maturity, and 5 per cent thereafter until paid, interest payable annually. The note was given seven years ago, and no interest has been paid. Can this note be collected when the estate is settled, or is it outlawed? 2. A and B are mother and son. A gives B a note for money lent to A to build a house on A's property. If A refuses to pay the interest or sign a new note or renew the note, what means can B employ to get his money?

1. The first note has not outlawed.

1. The first note has not outlawed in any event because the statute of limitations did not begin to run until its maturity, which was two years ago.
Unless A. the father, made some arrangement about this note by will it

would be a proper offset against B's

share of the estate.

2. If A refuses to pay the interest or principal of the note, B's remedy would be to bring suit on it and get

# This Bachelor is Alarmed

### A Gets the Property

A and B enter into a contract for the purchase of eight lots and a house. B has failed to keep up his payments. The contract reads that in case of any default in any of the payments the property reverts to A. Dogs A have to take the contract into court to have it foreclosed? There has never been a deed made out and put in any bank in escrow. C. a disinterested party, comes in and says that B stole the money from him and made payments to the amount of \$390. Can C recover from A? The contract has never been put on record at the court house by either A or B. Chasbeen telling A he can recover the money B paid. Hew did C know it was stolen money, and what difference would it make if A had known it? Can A make C a deed if he goes on and pays out the contract without B signing it over?

A has the right to declare the con-

A has the right to declare the contract forfeited and take possession of the property. He would have a right also to make a similar contract with C and credit C if he sees fit to do so with the amount that has been paid by B. If C can prove that the money was stolen from him which was turned over to C he can recover it, in my opinion. If A had received this money knowing it was stolen he then would have been criminally liable as a receiver of stolen property. But if he merely took money not knowing that it was stolen he is under no criminal

## Can Close the Lane?

A and B own adjoining farms. B uses a lane thru A's farm to get to the public road, altho B has a private lane to the public road. It is a little further to town that way than thru the lane thru A's farm. Can A close the lane thru his farm or does it become a public road? B has used this lane several years. S. F.

A has a right to close the lane.

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FOR THE FORD

DETROIT HARVESTER CO., Detroit

Baling Hay From the Windrow



DICKING up hay from windrows, sending it thru the balers and hauling a wagon along to take the bales as they fall is the final operation of gathering the hay crop used by C. C. Romig, who owns and manages a 600-acre farm near Independence, 450 acres of which are in alfalfa and the rest in wheat and oats. This method of operation has three distinct advantages. It saves herse and man power; it puts the leaves of alfalfa hay in the bales rather than losing them thru being dragged over the field by a bull-rake, and it keeps the men on the baler out of the dust and dirt—an item of no small importance. Tractors make this possible, and the mechanical horsenower effects economies—but let Mr. ing a wagon along to take the bales as they fall is the final operation possible, and the mechanical horsepower effects economies-but let Mr. Romig tell his story.

"We have done all of our hot and heavy work with the tractors, such as plowing, harrowing and pulling our hay baler, as we pull and bale all summer, and bale our hay from the windrow," he says. "The tractor not only pulls the baler, but we trail our wagon part of the time, the bales being shoved on the wagon while the baler is moving.

"I have two tractors in use practically all the time, one of which I have used four years, and it is in fine condition yet. I have made very few repairs on it. We used the first tractor we purchased for disking 160 acres of alfalfa and pulling two 7-foot disks. The tractor did the job in fine

"We mow all of our hay with the tractor, and pull two 6-foot mowers with it. Our tractor does more work than six horses can do, and costs less for fuel than the horse feed would amount to. It also saves one man, "In the winter we use the tractor to run a buzz saw, and a sawmill part of the time. We also use it for many other things, such as pulling a

binder and hauling hay.

"At one time we used the tractor to catch a team of horses that ran away. The team is not the only thing that will go fast. If you think it is, throw the tractor into 'high' and see it go!

"In addition to the two tractors, we operate a ton truck and a road-ster. This mechanical horsepower we figure to be a large asset. The tractor reduced the animal horsepower required here nearly two-thirds."

**AVERYS** have more Power and less parts The New Averys are the only tractors with a two bearing crankshaft and two shaft transmission—they give you more power, have fewer working parts

and last longer. 22 improvements for 1926. Avery Threshers now have Hart Feeders and ball bearings—they run easier and save more grain.

Write for New Avery Catalog Learn all about the improvements in Avery Tractors, Threshers and Road Maintainers Address:

POWER MACHINERY CO.



MIDWEST STEEL PRODUCTS CO., Kenses City, Mo. Headquarters for Livestock engravings Engraving CO.

# No "Saturation Points?"

BY HENRY FORD

Among the imaginative exercises of human mind is the creation of he human mind is the creation of hat mysterious verbal quantity known is the "saturation point." It is much iscussed, but so far as known an etual exhibit of such a "point" has of been made. If someone would ctually produce, in history or conmorary experience, a true illustration of the "saturation point," it would a matter of great interest. a matter of great interest.

To take a matter near at hand, here is the "saturation point" in ransportation? Time was when a few avored people owned oxen. Just when he "saturation point" in oxen was ached, if ever it was, is not known. ut it was succeeded by a time when ore people owned horses than ever wned oxen. The horse had his day, et we do not remember ever having eard that the "saturation point" was ver reached with reference to him. but the horse was succeeded by the cycle, and more people owned and de bicycles than ever owned or drove orses. Looking back upon those days o memory arises of any discussion bout the "saturation point" in bicy-les, yet gradually the automobile me upon the scene, and more people we automobiles than ever rode

tycles.
The point of these facts is that the aturation point" of the service hich we call transportation has never en reached, that each new means of ansportation has had wider use than by of its predecessors, and that even ith all this only a small portion of the world's population is served by ansportation facilities.

This subject has been discussed so this clusively from the salesman's point t view that we are inclined to neg-t its larger implications. The first ing to do, obviously, would be to ther a few "saturation points" to-ther for study. But the "points" are issing. They are yet to be produced. e discover that we are talking about mething that has never existed, and at probably cannot exist except in ar or unfaith in the future.

Saturation points, it would seem, we the habit of turning into some-ing else the closer you approach em. When the pulling power of loco-otives was "saturated" with heavier ads, the result was larger locomo-ves, larger cars, larger loads. The oint" was not an end, but a begin-ng.

Where is the "saturation point" in lucation? Just as it had been reached Europe—that is, when all the gen-emen's sons had been educated meone discovered that the plain peoe were competent to receive instruc-on also, and education has never yet ught up with the large order which at involved.

There is no "saturation point" for

y service, but there probably is such "point" for some methods. In salesanship, for example, the time comes hen all the people who are natural if-starters, that is, the people who I themselves what they want, are lly supplied with your commodity. hey are limited in number and are hally filled up. That is the "satura-In point" of the lazy or resourceless lesman. He must wait for these lf-starters among the people to use what they have bought and come ain.

But another type of salesman uses is "point" as a door beckoning him to the wider field of those who must 80ld, who must be shown their need the service you have to give and resuaded of your ability to give it. nd this class grades away into vari-s "saturation points," as the more ady and less ready-minded are

ached.
People who talk about the "saturan point" in automobiles today have
mind the people who have owned
rs, or readily incline to own cars;
ey forget the tens of millions of perns in the United States alone who
ve never owned cars, yet have use
r cars, and need to be labored with
bring them abreast of their own
nes. When this is true of the United
ates, what of the world at large?
It is very clear from such considerans that "saturation points" are
larges of the mind, the reflections of
dolence or basic lack of confidence.
Until everyone has what he needs,
d a way of procuring it when he

needs it, we have no right to talk about oversupply in this world. Of course, if everything is to remain just as it is, the borders of possibility are soon reached. But everything is not what is left. On the other hand, if he sold in the second state of competitive bidding and with the lack of good grade hogs, the mission and other expenses and takes what is left. On the other hand, if he will order or a lower to he will be hear to he will be lower to he will be hear to he course, if everything is to remain just as it is, the borders of possibility are soon reached. But everything is not going to remain stationary. The man who keeps reaping is the man who keeps reaping is the man who keeps planting. And the nation that keeps selling is the nation that keeps selling is the nation that keeps for they leave the feed keeps selling havens are will one of the sell-ling price before they leave the feed lot. He has the privilege of either according havens are will one of the sell-ling price before they leave the feed lot. He has the privilege of either according havens are will one of the sell-ling price before they leave the feed lot. He has the privilege of either according to the sell-ling price before they leave the feed lot. creating buyers. There are millions of potential buyers in these United States who must be paid wages which will enable them to buy. For buyers make workers, and workers make spenders, and spenders make business, and business makes prosperity, and prosperity pays back its benefits on everyone. There is no "saturation point" in the people's reception and use of the benefits of prosperity.

# Is Direct Selling Best?

There is much discussion concerning the advisability of selling live-stock direct to the packer. The farmer's constant desire is to secure greater larger returns, undoubtedly he should sell to the packer. It is his business to produce, to buy, and to sell in the most profitable manner. Consequently, it is to his own interest to decide whether to sell his livestock

cepting or rejecting the packer's offer before his hogs are moved to market. Apparently, then, this is the long sought method for better marketing of the farmer's livestock. This method is in its infancy, but it is giving suc-

But what will result when direct marketing becomes the general method? In direct marketing the packer buys on the basis of the open market quo-. tations. In fact, he must in order to maintain a standard. Such a basis is fair and just. But what is going to maintain and regulate the market quotations? If it is possible, the packer is undoubtedly. Moreover, it is to his interest to cause a lower price level. er returns for his products. If selling The packer can and will cause a low-

to decide whether to sell his livestock direct to the packer or on the open market, irrespective of the current will result? The packer will not bid on market, irrespective of the current opinion and local sentiment.

When the farmer ships to the open market because he has all all for \$2; or one three-year subscription, \$2.—Advertisement.

market he places his livestock at the market he places his livestock at the market, the class of hogs on the market, the class of hogs idea of what the selling price will be unusually poor. Thus, with estimated at nearly 2 billion dollars.

he will endeavor to buy on a lower market price basis. But he can still truthfully plea that he is buying on the basis of the open market, and that

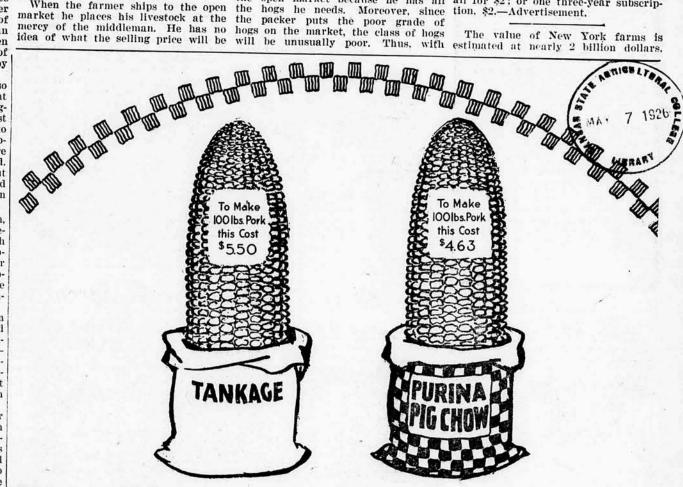
is a very effective plea.

Really then, when direct marketing becomes general, the farmer will be at the mercy of the packer. In fact, the packer, by controlling the grade of stock sold on the open market, and by lessening the competitive bidding, secures more high grade stock at less cost. But direct marketing is very efficient when only a few do it. Who are going to be the few? That is the question, and, furthermore, the producers are not organized. In reality the stockyards company and the commission, was a support the stockyards company and the commission, was some all they got from mission men earn all they get from the producer. So why alter the essen-tial principles of marketing and pave the way for a more complete packer monopoly? F. W. ImMasche.

Manhattan, Kan.

# Our Best Three Offers

One old subscriber and one new subfrom packing the best or highest grade hogs and then putting the remainder to the lot on the open market. What one year for \$1.50. A club of three will result? The packer will not bid on yearly subscriptions, if sent together, the open market because he has all all for \$2; or one three-year subscription has been been subscription.



# Pig Chow or Tankage as your supplement to corn?

Study these figures. They show in dollars and cents how much more economical is Purina Pig Chow than tankage as a supplement to corn.

# Cost of feeding a hog from 100 to 200 lbs. weight:

Here's what authorities agree is the cost of producing 100 lbs. of pork on corn and

Tankage 40 lbs. at \$65 per ton \$1.30 Corn 7 bushels at .60 per bushel 4.20 Cost of Tankage and Corn -

Here's what actual feed lot records show to produce 100 lbs. of pork on corn and Pig Chow:

Pig Chow 50 lbs. at \$65 per ton \$1.63 Corn 5 bushels at .60 per bushel 3.00 Cost of Pig Chow and Corn .

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headway. Corn planting has been getting the most attention, however, and soil conditions for the most part are good. Some sections of the state need

Clay—Wheat and oats are looking good and alfalfa is green. Some cattle have been turned on pasture. Corn listing will begin this week. A few farms are being sold at fair prices. Many colts and pigs this spring. The cattle testing for T. B. is completed. A little carry-over of rough feed until next fail. Wheat, \$1.50; corn 56c; oats, 35c; flour, 48 pounds, \$2.30; bran, \$1.50; shorts, \$1.60; hogs, \$12; butterfat, 31c; eggs, 24c; heavy hens, 23c.—P. R. Forslund.

hens, 23c.—P. R. Forslund.

Cloud—With fair weather and warm sunshine, grass and grain crops are making good growth, but there has been no corn planted yet, Livestock is coming thru winter in good condition, altho feed is not plentiful. Pastures will be used early but wheat is not making much pasture on upland. A goodly number of young chicks and turkeys are hatching. Eggs. 24c; butterfat, 32c; corn, 40c.—W. H. Plumly.

Cowley—Plenty of moisture now and

corn, 40c.—W. H. Plumly.

Cowley — Plenty of moisture now and wheat, oats and pastures are growing nicely. Stock is going on pasture in good condition. Corn, cane and kafir planting is in full blast. Corn planted before the snow and freeze is not injured. Wheat, \$1.56; oats, 45c; corn, 70c; eggs, 22c. Not many pigs this spring.—E. A. Millard.

Douglas—Wheat looks fine and farmers are cutting stalks and getting ready to plant corn. There has been considerable wind, accompanied by dust, with very changeable weather. Practically all the district schools have closed, the "last day" including a program and basket dinner. Fruit trees and strawberries are in bloom.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Glenn.

Edwards — Quite a freeze recently that holds back oats and barley, and they soon will need rain. Wheat looking fine; corn planting has begun, pastures greening up and cattle soon will be able to live and thrive. Recent farm sales show good prices paid for all kinds of stock and implements. Some farm teams sold at \$225; mules a little higher. Market wheat, \$1.45; corn, 65c; oats, 55c; barley, 75c; butterfat, 33c; eggs, 23c; hens, 18 to 23c; springs, 27c.—W. E. Fravel.

23c; hens, 18 to 23c; springs, 27c.—W. E. Fravel.

Elk—Spring season very backward, Texas cattle arriving at Flint Hill stations 10 days later than usual. Corn planting in full headway. Wheat looking very well; oats making slow growth; gardens small and progressing slowly; cherries and apples seem to be uninjured. Young chickens only a fair average owing to cold, backward spring. Some county road work being done.—D. W. Lockhart.

Finney—The weather is warm with plenty of moisture. Wheat is growing fine. Corn planting is in progress. The cherry, pear and plum trees are in full bloom. Grass is growing rapidly, and cattle and horses can get some grass to eat already. Some sod is being broke. Road work is in progress. There have been buyers around after young cattle. Eggs, 20c; butter, 30c; corn, 60c.—Dan A. Ohmes.

Greenwood—Corn planting is well ad-

Greenwood — Corn planting is well advanced. More listing than top planting. Cattle are all out on pastures. Texas cattle are coming in by the train load. Oats are looking very good. A nice shower would be very beneficial. Eggs, 24c; corn, 65c; kafir, 69c.—A. H. Brothers.

Jefferson—Oats look fine. Soil is in good condition. Pastures very late. Seed corn poor. Hay scarce and high. Everyone raising chickens. Small farmer very short on hogs. Eggs, 24c; cream, 32c.—W. H. Smurr.

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CONCRETE PRODUCTS COMPANY
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We are having some high winds which are damaging a considerable amount of land. Corn planting is the order of the day. There will be a large acreage in the north half of these two counties. The soil is in excellent condition. Wheat, \$1.42; corn, 62c; eggs, 24c; hens, 18 to 22c.—Col. Art McAnarney.

soil conditions for the most part are good. Some sections of the state need good. Some sections of the state need some of the soil moisture, but well. The recent high winds sapped some of the soil moisture, but well-rooted plants prevented serious soil drifting. The Northwest is more in need of rain than other sections.

Alfalfa and grass are greening up nicely, but have been held back by good weather. Gardens and potatoes also have been a little slow in getting a start, due to low temperature.

Despite the late freezes the majority of our crop reporters say that fruit trees have been damaged rather less than some folks might think. Apples than some folks might think. Apples and cherries suffered less than other trees; these other kinds have been thinned to varying degrees.

Livestock is going on pasture in good condition. Hay is scarce and high priced. Few farm sales are taking place, and the prices at these are high. Very few farms are being sold, but those that are bring good money. The reports from various counties follow:

Barber—With a week of dry weather corn planting has been rushed. Roads are in good condition. Wheat and oats are making rapid growth. Stock is out in pasture. Grass is short from cold weather. Ample moisture for present needs.—J. W. Bibb.

Clay—Wheat and oats are looking good and alfalfa is green. Some cattle have been turned on pasture. Corn listing will begin list week. A few farms are being sold at little cartest of this week. A few farms are being sold at little cartest of the cartest of the late of t

Osage—A few planted corn last week. Had cold winds fore part of this week which halted some kinds of work. It seems that oats were little injured by the snow. The few pieces of wheat could scarcely look better. Hay scarce and high in price. Cattle generally out on pasture. Hatcherles seem to find ready market for their goods.—H. L. Ferris.

Ferris.

Phillips—Dry and windy and we need rain to save the wheat crop. Quite a bit of damage already has been done on loose soil. The fruit crop has not been damaged as much as we had thought; the trees all are in full bloom. Gardens are not doing well. Farmers are getting ready to plant corn. Cattle are selling at good prices. Very few public sales. Roads are good and lots of work is being done on them. Very little building will be done here this spring. It is bad for painting our houses on account of the dust. Eggs, 24c; butterfat, 35c; hogs, \$10 to \$11.—J. B. Hicks.

\$10 to \$11.—J. B. Hicks.

Reno—Farmers have started their listers, and the ground is in excellent condition. Oats and wheat are looking well. Ground has been cold for the early garden; potatoes are slow in coming up. So much damp, cold weather has been hard on chickens. Many poor hatches reported. Cream, 30c; eggs, 23c.—Mrs. Ralph Naughten.

Rice—Wheat is in fine condition and so tall that most farmers have quit pasturing it. Very little fruit hurt by recent freeze, and indications are for a big fruit harvest. Farmers are getting ready to plant corn; some already have begun. Wheat, \$1.42; eggs, 24c; butterfat, 33c; hens, 22c.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

eggs, 24c; bi E. J. Killion.

Rooks—Quite a variety of weather has prevailed the last week, but no moisture. Some wheat fields are needing rain. Some farmers have started to plant corn, but generally speaking the ground is too cold. Wheat, \$1.43; corn, 65c; oats, 55c; seed corn, \$1.50; butterfat, 30c; eggs, 20c.—C. O. Thomas.

Rush—Wheat is in fine condition and doing well. It is just beginning to joint. Oats and barley also are getting a fine start. Ground is being prepared for spring crops. Numerous public sales are being held with merchandise bringing fair prices. Farm Bureau is conducting sorghum smut treating demonstrations over the county. Wheat, (Continued on Page 31)

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and CASH PRIZES f you're interested in gree ry profits and thorough ry stock, here is your cha get a pedigreed animal(y close of breeds), or a



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RELI BILL

# You'll Live Longer!

BY HENRY R. ZELLEY

The doughboys and devil dogs didn't wear tin derbies and gas masks to scare Heinie. No, they wore these encumbrances for the same reason that a farmer wears a large straw hat when working out in the fields during when working out in the fields during the heat of the summer. And the reason was self-protection, or safety first, sherman gave a first-class definition of war, but the leaders in the last titanic struggle took every possible precaution to protect their men, for these precautions meant higher efficiency in the business of fighting. And today industry recognizes that Safety First means more efficient production. About the first thing you see on entering any large plant is a large safety bulletin board. Just as Safety First is of vital importance in industry, so it is on the farm.

The hazard we find most on the farm comes under what is classed as poor housekeeping in industrial plants. Old boards and scraps of lumber consistent with the same consistent with the

old boards and scraps of lumber containing nails are frequently left lying around, and usually the nails are turned up Now, a rusty nail puncture very often means blood poisoning, so piling up this old lumber not only makes the farm look better, but it also is a hig factor in preventing accidents. is a big factor in preventing accidents to men and stock. If rushed with work so you haven't time to pile up the so you haven't time to pile up the boards, you can at least turn down the

The next hazard to consider is lad-The next hazard to consider is ladders. Too often ladders are left where last used, exposed to the elements, until needed elsewhere. Now, a ladder may look perfectly sound, and yet the rounds may be decayed where they pass thru the sides. The surest protection against this is to keep the ladders well painted and to hang them up, either in the barn or under a shed, when not in use.

Another hazardous practice is nail-

Another hazardous practice is nailing strips across the ladder to replace broken rounds. There are attachments on the market which permit the safe repair of ladders, and by using these, broken rounds can easily and safely be replaced. be replaced.

he replaced.

Are your ladders fitted with non-skid shoes or spikes? If not, then you are certainly tempting fate. All ladders for outdoor use, or for work in the barns, should have spike feet. These spike feet can be made easily by any blacksmith, or even by the farmer himself. They are made from s by 2-inch flat iron, bent to go on both sides of the foot of the ladder, and a spike point welded on the end. For use indoors, or on roofs, there is a cork ladder foot which is first-class and insures safety.

A good pair of goggles should be on every farm, and worn while grinding scythes, sickles, mowing machine knives, and the plow disks. Goggles will prevent any chips of steel which might be thrown off from entering your eyes, and thereby causing severe pain, or even blindness.

Any engines, belts, circular saws, and other machinery on the farm should be guarded, and gears or drive chains on mowing, reaping or planting

should be guarded, and gears or drive chains on mowing, reaping or planting machines should be protected by a guard. Now these guards do not have to be elaborate, and they can be built by any farmer. The real purpose of guarding machinery isn't to make it fool-proof, but to prevent the worker being hurt, should he slip, or for a few seconds forget to wetch out

being hurt, should he slip, or for a few being hurt, should he slip, or for a few seconds forget to watch out.

There are a few general principles worth noting: loose boards should be nailed down, broken floors repaired, broken window panes reglazed, and doors with broken or loose hinges put into first-class working order. Traps doors with broken or loose hinges put into first-class working order. Traps leading into the hay mow should have a railing around them. If you don't want to burn your barn down, make it a rule that only electric torches or lanterns can be taken into it. And be sure that inflammable, material, such as gasoline and oils, are kept in a building some distance from the other out-buildings.

Safety First on the farm isn't foolishness, but is downright good common sense, for it means not only free-

ishness, but is downright good com-mon sense, for it means not only freedom from many accidents, but also more efficiency on the farm. Because you have never had an accident from any of the causes listed here does not mean that you never will.

# Hogs Get Extra Corn

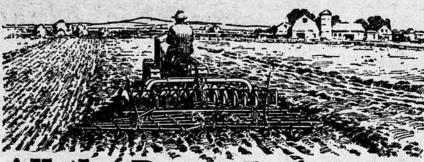
Commercial uses of corn absorb about 225 million bushels of the American crop annually, but this is a relatively unimportant fraction of the total production. Corn growers have been wondering whether more surplus corn might not be disposed of in commercial characters. cial channels.

Various obstacles stand in the way of this, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Cornmeal consumption is difficult to push when wheat flour is available. The same is true of corn sugar production when cane sugar is cheap. Corn oil comes into competition with cottonseed oil and lard.

A corn surplus usually is handled by raising more hogs. That usually means lower hog prices for a time and higher corn prices. If farmers could reduce their corn production and hold hog production where it now is, both corn and hog prices, says the U. S. Department of Agriculture, would tend to become adjusted. corn surplus usually is handled by



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was that he was protected with a Woodman Accident policy. We paid him \$135.

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# The External Parasites

BY R. L. HAUSEN

External parasites of poultry include the lice and mites. Lice stay on the birds all the time, while with some exceptions mites hide in cracks and crevices of the building during day, and crawl on the birds at night, sucking their blood. Farmers often do not know this. I have heard well meaning people say: "Well, the hen house was so lousy that I don't see how the hens stood it. I've just cleaned it out and given it a good whitewashing. Put carbolic acid in the mixture, too. I guess that will end

the lice for a while,"

The truth is that such methods while they will control the red mite, only do half the job. All the spraying and whitewashing in the world will not rid the hens of body lice, because they stay on the birds all the time. Treatment of each individual is the only method of control. The use of old-fashioned lice powders, which depend on smothering the parasite, has been superseded by sodium fluoride, which is a stomach poison. This material not only kills the adult lice, but also clings to the feathers and poisons the young lice as they emerge from

Sodium fluoride, in the form of a fine white powder, costs from 25 cents to 50 cents a pound, depending on which drug store you buy it from. A pound will dust about 100 birds.

The bird is held by the feet, and a small pinch of the material applied to the following places: around the vent, between the legs, under the wings, and around the neck. The powder should be rubbed into the feathers with the fingers. One person can dust a lot of birds in a short time by this method, which is a clean-up so far as lice are concerned.

Sodium fluoride, being a poison cannot be used on hens with baby chicks. Tobacco dust or some other mild treatment will have to do. I always dust the pullets as they are housed, and treat the old stock at the same

Whenever stock is to be handled, it is a good idea to dust as the birds are caught up, as an added precau-tion. Any new stock that is added to the flock should always be dusted before it is introduced.

One great advantage of artificial incubation and brooding is that if the quarters are kept as clean as they should be, and the young stock is kept away from the older birds, they need never know lice. It is said that every dog ought to have a few fleas to keep him from worrying about his troubles, but that principle doesn't hold true with chickens and lice.

The second major external parasite is the red mite, which is responsible for the so-called "lousy" hen house. This minute pest lives in cracks and crevices about the nests, roosts and dropping boards, and crawls on the hens at night to suck their blood.

The torture that hens must suffer on hot summer nights in the old fashioned, filthy, infested hen house is beyoud imagination. Fortunately the red mite, which takes its name from its appearance when filled with blood, is easy to control. To begin with, all lumber used in the hen house should be smooth and tight fitting, especially roosts. The standard roost is a 2x3. planed, rounded slightly on the top, and removable. Next the interior of the house should be kept whitewashed, not only for appearance and sanita-tion, but also to fill up crevices in which the mites could hide. Here is a recipe for the famous Government Lighthouse Whitewash.

Mix a thin paste of 50 pounds of hydrated lime in boiling water, or slake lary white diarrhea, before the par½ bushel of quicklime in 7½ gallons ent stock is condemned as carriers of 
water, keeping the vessel well covered and stirring occasionally. Add 1
Disinfection of incubators, mainto a thin paste and stir in, while hot, ½ pound of Spanish whiting and 1 pound of clear glue thoroly dissolved in boiling water. Mix well in the order given and let stand for several days before using. Apply as hot as possible with a brush or spray.

Third, paint the roosts with some

oily compound. There is nothing bet-

well into all joints and cracks about

the roosts,
Other mites of minor importance are the depluming mite, which causes the feathers to drop from the head and neck of infested birds; and the scaly leg mite, which is responsible for the roughened scaly appearance of the feet and legs.

The depluming mite can be con-trolled by greasing the affected parts with carbolated vaseline. The scaly leg mite is killed by soaking the feet and legs of infested birds in warm, soapy water, removing loosened scales, and annointing with carbolated vase-line for several days,

# White Diarrhea Troubles

BY A. J. HANNAH

Bacillary white diarrhea is a much used term, and is considerably mis-used. Bacillary white diarrhea is an infectious and serious disease of baby chicks. It is not necessarily a bowel trouble. True bacillary white diarrhea may be inherited from the parent stock thru the egg.

In the baby chicks it shows up usually between the time of batching and the 14th day of the chick's life. Chicks that are affected appear droopy, trail their wings, spend the greater part of their time under the hover, and apparently gasp for breath and have difficulty in breathing, dying within a short time. Sometimes these symptoms are accompanied with a bowel discharge that is white and pasty, but in numbers of cases no bowel trouble is evident.

Upon examination, it usually is noted that there is a small amount of food in the crop, but the chick appears light in weight and wasted in appearance, the shanks usually being wrinkled and withered, and the abdomen seems to be inflated or bloated, feeling puffy to the touch. Upon opening the chick the liver will be found to be very light colored, yellow instead of red, and the egg yolk will be found to be still present, oftentimes partly decomposed.

In a healthy, normal chick the egg yolk should be completely absorbed at the end of 100 hours. In diseased chicks, yolks may be found during the second and third weeks of the chick's life. This disease is very readily trans-mitted from chick to chick by contamination of the food and water with the droppings of diseased chicks.

is no cure for the disease. and chicks affected had best be killed and buried deeply or burned, and the house thoroly disinfected, preferably with a chlorinated lime solution after the house has been thoroly cleaned. Chlorinated lime for disinfectant pur-poses should be used at the rate of 1 pound of dry chlorinated lime powder to 8 gallons of water. The danger in this disease lies not only in the heavy mortality of the chicks, but also in the fact that the birds once affected rarely, if ever, recover.

The disease affects the ovaries of the adult bird, and the disease organisms pass with the egg yolk into the before it is laid, accounting for the disease in newly hatched baby chicks.

There is a test for this disease known as the aglutination test, that can be given a flock by drawing blood samples from every bird individually, sending these samples to a laboratory and removing the reactors.

There are many other forms of bowel trouble in baby chicks caused by chilling, overheating or improper feeding that are not contagious, nor are they caused by any disease organisms, and great care should be taken to distinguish between the bowel trou-ble caused by chilling and overheating and the bowel trouble caused by bacil-

peck of common salt dissolved in hot taining proper heat for the brooders, water, 3 pounds of rice flour boiled proper feeding, and good care will to a thin paste and stir in, while hot, prevent many cases of so-called white diarrhea that are caused by other things than bacterial infection. The feeding of sour milk early in the chick's life tends to prevent bowel trouble not bacillary in nature.

# Height of Frankness

WANTED-Position as housebreakter than the spent oil from the crank er in widower's home 249 Belle Vista-case of the poultryman's automobile, Ave., R. No. 8. 1-6-3.—Ad in the Ne-thinned with kerosene, and brushed wark (O.) American Tribune.

# White Diarrhea

Splendid Success of Mrs. Ethel Rhoades in Preventing White Diarrhea

Mrs. Rhoades' letter will no doubt be of utmost interest to poultry raisers who have had serious losses from White Diarrhea, We will let Mrs.

Rhoades tell it in her own words:
"Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks with White Diarrhea, so thought I would tell my experience. My first incubator chicks when but a few days old, began to die by the dozens with White Diarrhea. I tried different remedies and was about discouraged with the chicken business, Finally, I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 42, Waterloo, Ia., for a \$1.00 box of their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. It's just the only thing for this terrible disease. We raised 700 thrifty, healthy chicks and never lost a single chick after the first dose."— Mrs. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Iowa,

Cause of White Diarrhea

White Diarrhea (Coccidiosis) is caused by a protozoal organism of microscopic size which multiplies with great rapidity in the intestines of diseased birds and enormous numbers are discharged with the droppings. Readers are warned to beware of White Diarrhea. Don't wait until it kills half your chicks. Take the "stitch in time that saves nine." Remember, there is scarcely a hatch without some infected chicks. Don't let these few infect your entire flock. Prevent it. Give Walko in all drinking water for the first two weeks and you won't lose one chick where you lost hundreds before. These letters prove it:

Never Lost a Single Chick Mrs. L. L. Tam, Burnetts Creek, Ind., writes: "I have lost my share of

chicks from White Diarrhea. Finally I sent for two packages of Walko. I raised over 500 chicks and I never lost a single chick from White Diarrhea, Walko not only prevents White Diarrhea, but it gives the chicks strength and vigor; they develop quicker and feather earlier."

Never Lost One After First Dose Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw writes: "I used to lose a great many chicks from White

Diarrhea, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 42, Waterloo, Iowa, for their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. I used two 50c packages, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after giving the medicine and my chickens are larger and healthier than ever before. I have found this company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail."—Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield. Iowa. Dept. 42, Waterloo, Iowa, for their

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You Run No Risk

We will send Walko White Diarrhea Remedy entirely at our riskpostage prepaid—so you can see for yourself what a wonder-working remedy it is for White Diarrhea in baby chicks. So you can prove—as thousands have proven—that it will stop your losses and double, treble, even your losses and double, treble, even quadruple your profits. Send 50c for package of Walko (or \$1.00 for extra large box)—give it in all drinking water and watch results. You'll find you won' loss one chick where you lost dozens before. It's a positive fact. You run no risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you don't find it the greatest little chick saver you ever used. The Leavitt & Johnson National Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of our guarantee. guarantee. Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 42, Waterloo, Iowa





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

RATES 8 cents a word each insertion if ordered for four or more consecutive issues: 10 cents a play type headings, \$1.50 extra each insertion. Illustrations not permitted. Minimum charge is for 10 words. White space, 50 cents an agate line each insertion. Count abbreviations, initials as words and your name and address as part of advertisement. Copy must reach us by Saturday preceding publication.

REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER.

# TABLE OF RATES

	One	Four		One	Four
Words	time	times	Words		times
10	\$1.00	\$3.20	26		\$ 8.32
11	1.10	3.52	27		8.64
12	1.20	3.84	28		8.96
13	1.30	4.16	29		9.28
14	1.40	4.48	30		9.60
15		4.80	. 31		9.92
16	1.60	5.12	32		10.24
17	1.70	5.44	33		10.56
18	1.80	5.76	84	8.40	10.88
19	1.90	6.08	85		11.20
20	2.00	6.40	86	3.60	11.52
21	2.10	6.72	87	3.70	11.84
22	2.20	7.04	88	8.80	12.16
23	2,30	7.86	89		12.48
24	2.40	7.68	40		12.80
25	2.50	8.00	41		18.12

DISPLAY Headings

Display headings are set only in the size and style of type above. If set entirely in capital letters, count 15 letters as a line. With capitals and small letters, count 25 letters as a line. The rate is \$1.50 each insertion for the display heading. One line headings only, Figure the remainder of your advertisement on regular word basis and add the cost of the heading.

### RELIABLE ADVERTISING

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

# AGENTS

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

Ottawa, Kan.

THERMICK-CARRYALL-CONTAINER ENables campers take all food and liquids
from ice-box to camp, ice cold. Immense demand, one free to agents, Iceless Container,
St. Paul. Minn.

m ice-box to the sagents, Iceless and the sagents, Iceless Paul, Minn.

JENTS: OUR NEW HOUSEFOLD detailing device washes and dries windows, eeps, cleans walls, scrubs, mops. Costs less an brooms. Over half profit. Write Harp-Brush Works, 170 3rd Street, Fairfield, wa.

WONDERFUL NEW BATTERY CHARGing Super-electrolyte, When simply
poured into discharged batteries, they become charged without aid of line. All
farages prospective cutomers. Gallon free
to agents. Mickman Co., St. Paul, Minn.
AGENTS-WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLES.
Sell Madison "Better-Made" Shirts for
large manufacturer direct to wearer. No
tapital or experience required. Many earn
tapital or experience required.

# CORN HARVESTER

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

# RUG WEAVING

RUGS WOVEN FROM YOUR OLD CAR-pets. Write for ci cular. Kansas City Rug (c) 1518 Virginia, Kansas City, Mo.

# MACHINERY-FOR SALE OR TRADE

MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE

FOR SALE 28x44 RUMELY SEPARATOR.
B. J. Stratman, Lorraine, Kan.

RUMELY 20-40 TRACTOR AND 32x54 SEParator, Harry Dyck, Ness City, Kan.

FOR SALE: 26x46 CASE SEPARATOR,
John Gustafson Garage, McPherson, Kan.

INTERNATIONAL COMBINE TRACTOR
and plow, M. E. Conn, Mahaska, Kan.

WANTED: USED DEERING HARVESTER
threshers, Lenora Hdwe, Co., Lenora, Ks.

WANTED: GEARLESS WIND STACKER
for 58 inch Case separator. Fred Mull,
Ashland, Kan.

SALE OR TRADE: 16 H. P. RUSSELL
Steam engine, good condition, Leonard
Buehler, Mayetta, Kan.

FOR SALE: TWIN CITY SEPARATOR
21x36; used one season, Fordson size,
E. W. Whiting, Mt. Hope, Kan.

WRITE FOR LIST OF REBUILT TRACtors, steam engines and separators, All
sizes, Abilene Tractor & Thresher Co., Abilene, Kan.

FOR SALE: 28 INCH NICHOLS AND
Shepard roller bearing steel separator in
dandy shape, cheap, Ernest Cooper, Freeport, Kan.

McCORMICK COMBINED HARVESTER, 12
foot, first class shape, Four drive tractor.

dandy shape, cheap. Ernest Cooper, Freeport. Kan.

McCORMICK COMBINED HARVESTER, 12
foot, first class shape. Four drive tractor,
three bottom Oliver plow. W. M. Kilmer,
Kirwin. Kan.

FOR SALE: ONE THIRTY-SIXTY RUMely separator, twenty-five horsepower
Nichols & Shepard engine. Zed Sprout,
Copeland, Kan.

FOR SALE: NICHOLS SHEPARD 20
lorse double cylinder, 34x56 Rumley separator, complete, bargain \$650. Elmo Frazier,
Montesuma. Kan.

TWO COMPLETE CASE OUTFITS: TWO
28x50 separators; one 45 steam; one 22-40
tractor with plow. A. 1 condition. For partidulars write Victor Johnson, White City,
Kan.

ticulars write Victor Johnson, White City, Kan.

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

THREE 30-60 OIL PULL TRACTORS IN the very best of condition; would accept small tractor or steam engine as part pryment. One 20-40 Oil Pull, extra good. One 20 H. P. Advance Rumely steam engine. One \$x18 Case Tractor and one \$x16 Avery, both in first class shape; would take good truck on either. Campbell & Lachenmaier, Miltonvale, Kan.

# BUILDING MATERIAL

LUMBER AND SHINGLES DIRECT FROM mill. Save \$100 on your lumber bill. Rob-ert Emerson Co., Tacoma, Washington, Box 1166-V.

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

LUMBER AT WHOLESALE, LARGE SAVing in buying lumber and mill work from
manufacturer. Send ist of material for
freight paid prices to your station. Quick
delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. Tacoma
Sash & Door Co., Lept. 16, Tacoma, Wash.,
"Lümber Capital of America."

# PAINT

"SAVEALL" HOUSE PAINT, ANY COLOR, \$1.75 gallor. Red barn paint \$1.35 gallon. Cash with order or C. O. D. Freight paid on orders for 6 gallons or more. A good 4 inch brush for \$1.00. H. T. Wilkie & Co., 104 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kan.

### HONEY

CHOICE EXTRACTED HONEY 2-60 POUND cans - \$12.00. Bert W. Hopper, Rocky

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

### FOR THE TABLE

SPLIT PINTO BEANS COOK IN ONE hour; 100 pounds \$3.25, freight paid. J. A. Jackson, Woodward, Okla.

## DOGS

COLLIES, NATURAL HEELERS; MALES \$3.00. Marvin Bruce, LeRoy, Kan.

SHEPHERDS AND COLLIES, FEW trained dogs. Chas. Teeter, Fairfield, Neb.

GERMAN POLICE PUPPIES, REGISTERED \$25. Jesse Knopp, 633 S. Santa Fe, Salina, Kan.

REDALES. BEST FARM DOGS. SAT-faction guaranteed. Amos Turner, Wil-Nebr. AIREDALES.

AIREDALES. BEST FARM DOGS. SATisfaction guaranteed. Amos Turner, Wilber, Nebr.

PEDIGREED W HITE COLLIES, GUARanteed. Prices low. Western Kennels, LaVeta, Colo.

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPPIES; BLACK
and Brown. Guaranteed heelers, H. W.
Chestnut, Chanute, Kan.

WHITE AND SABLE COLLIE PUPPIES;
males \$4.00, females \$2.00. E, H. W.
Hartman, Valley Center, Kan.

## PATENT ATTORNEYS

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

# TOBACCO

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

HOMESPUN TOBACCO GUARANTEED. Chewing, five pounds \$1.50: 10-\$2.50. Smoking, 10-\$1.50. Pipe free, pay when received. United Farmers. Bardwell, Ky.

HOMESPUN CHEWING OR SMOKING TO-bacco: 5 lbs. \$1.25: ten \$2.00: twenty \$3.50: Satisfaction guaranteed. United Farmers of Kentucky, Paducah, Ky.

# KODAK SUPPLIES AND FINISHING

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

# AUTO SUPPLIES

AUTO PARTS. SAVE 85%. MID-WEST Auto Parts Co., 1318-30 Broadway Coun-cil Bluffs, Iowa.

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSFEY STOCK

SUDAN SEED \$4.00 CWT. J. A. LINKE, Geneseo, Kan.

Geneseo, Kan.

SUDAN \$1.60 PER BUSHEL W. L. TIPton, McPherson, Kan.

SUMAC CANE, PURE, \$8.60 CWT. JOE Love, Arkansas City, Fan.

GERMAN MILLET SEED, ANY QUANTIty, Claud Ewings, Elmont, Kan.

CERTIFIED SUMAC CANE SEED FOR sale. H. A. Dyck, Ness City, Kan.

KAFIR, BLACK HULL 95% GERMINA-tion, \$1.50 bushel Guy Tredway, LaHarpe, Kan.

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

CERTIFIED BLACK HULL KAFIR, PURE, 43.00 cwt. C. Bainer, Pomoña, Kan.

SUDAN \$3.75 PER HUNDRED; REcleaned. Harve Mock, Jetmore, Kan.

CABBAGE PLANTS 50c-100; \$3.00-1000,
postpald, H. T. Jackson, North Topeka, Ks.

SUDAN SEED, RECLEANED \$4.00 PER
100-1bs. John P. Mueller, Cleveland, Kan.

SEED CORN, PURE, OFFICIAL GERMInation 98. Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence,
Kan.

FANCY RECLEANED SUDAN SEED, PURity 97%, \$2.00 per bushel. Fred Schwab,
Keats, Kan.

SUDAN SEED, FANCY, RECLEANED, \$5.00
per hundred. George Briggs & Son, Protection, Kan.

SWEET POTATO SEED AND PLANTS, 19
varieties, Write for prices, Johnson Bros.,
Wamego, Kan.

CERTIFIED SUDAN SEED, \$4.00 PER
hundred. Germination 93. Ed Lohmeyer,
Greenleaf, Kan.

KLECKLY SWEET WATERMELON SEED,
50 cents per pound delivered. Rolla Seed
Co., Rolla, Kan.

RECLEANED ALFALFA SEED \$7.50 PER
bushel; purity 96%. Bags free. Salina
Seed Co., Salina, Kao

FEIGLEYS PURE GOLD MINE SEED
corn, \$2.00 bushel, Samples free. J. F.
Feigley, Enterprise, Kan.

CERTIFIED KANSAS ORANGE CANE
and watermelon seed, Write for samples.

CERTIFIED KANSAS ORANGE CANE and watermelon seed. Write for samples. Stants Bros., Abilene, Kan.

CERTIFIED KANSAS ORANGE CANE and watermelon seed. Write for samples. Stants Bros., Abilene, Kan.

CERTIFIED PRIDE OF SALINE SEED corn, germination 98.5%: small lots \$3.60. Lester Duncan, Lyndon, Kan.

CLEARANCE SALE SWEET CLOVER. Sow when you would sow alfalfa. 24 hour, service. Jobn Lewis, Virgil. Kan.

MILLIONS, CABBAGE, TO MATO AND Onlon Plants, \$1.00-1000. Catalogue free. Clark Plant Co., Thomasville, Ga.

FANCY YELLOW JERSEY SWEET POtato plants, 500-\$2.60: 1.000-\$3.50, postpaid. P. P. Simon. North Topeka, Kan.

CENTRAL KANSAS GROWN ALFALFA seed, 14c to 17c per pound. Write for samples. Lockstrom & Hederstedt, Salina, Kan.

Kan.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS. SENATOR DUNlap, state inspected. 250-\$1.00; 500-\$1.75;
1,000-\$3.00. 10,000-\$25.00, postpaid. Thale's
Nursery, Quincy, Ill.

PLANTS: TOMATO; EARLIANA TREE,
Bonnybest. Sweet Potatoes; Yellow Jersey, Red Bermuda. 50c-100; \$4.00-1000. Prepaid. Ernest Darland. Codell. Kan.

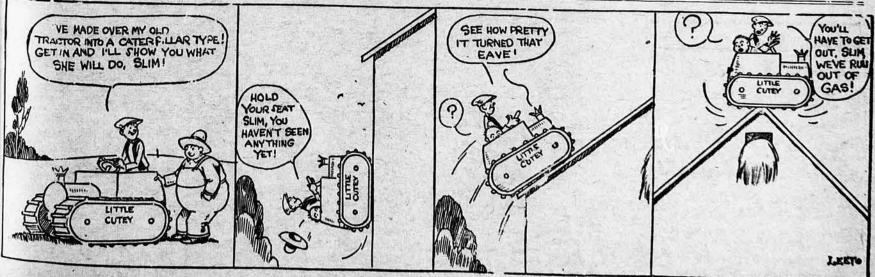
paid. Ernest Darland, Codell. Kan.

PURE, CERTIFIED, TESTED PINK
Kafir, Dawn Kafir, Early Sumac seed.
Write for samples and quotations. Fort
Hays Experiment Station, Hays, Kan.

PRIDE OF SALINE AND MIDLAND YELlow corn, germination 99. Wilson's Soy
Beans. Feterita germination 90, not certified. All \$2.25 bushel. G. Fink, Redfield, Ks.
GLADIOLI: BEAUTIFUL ASSORTED COLors. Choice varieties, 60 blooming size
bulbs. \$1.00 prepaid. Full directions for ors. Choice varieties. 66 blooming size bulbs. \$1.00 prepaid. Full directions for planting. Geo. H. Rock, Dept. 34, Coronado, Calif.

PRIDE OF SALINE SEED CORN, AGRI-cultural College stock, field selected, tested, tipped, shelled, graded; 4 bushel or more \$2.50, less amounts \$3.00, parcel post first two zones \$3.75. Edward J. Abell, Riley, Kan.

ALFALFA. \$6.75; SCARIFIED WHITE Sweet Clover, \$4.80; Red Clover, \$12; Al-sike, Clover, \$11; Sudan grass, \$2; Soybeans, \$3; Millet, \$2; Cane seed, \$1.60; Cow peas, \$4.50; Seed corn, \$2.75; all per bushel. Sacks free, Samples and price list free. Standard Seed Co., 119 East Fifth Street, Kansas City, Mo.



CERTIFIED BLACK HULL KAFIR SEED, purity test 99.75%, germination 88.5%, \$2.00 per bushel; recleaned, graded, sacked, F. O. B. Osage City, H. H. Kirchner, Osage

City. Kan.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS: NANCY HALL.

Red Bermuda, Yellow Jersey, sixty cents
hundred; larger quantity cheaper. Tomato.
Cabbage, Pepper plants. A. W. Hornbeck.
Great Bend. Kan.

WHITE WONDER OR SIBERIAN MILlet \$1.25; Fancy recleaned Sudan \$1.50;
Pride of Saline hand picked and nubbed
seed corn \$2.00 per bushel. Voss Grain &
Seed Co., Downs. Kan.

Seed Co., Downs, Kan.

WHITE WONDER MILLET, GRADED, \$1.25
bushel; Sunrise Kafir, Feterita, Cane,
graded, \$1.00 bushel; Sudan 4c. Small Rumely threshing rig, trade for Fordson, B. F.

Hinkhouse, Paleo, Kan.

Hinkhouse, Palco, Kan.

TOMATOES, FROSTPROOF CABBAGE,
Bermuda Onlons, Good hardy plants from
grower: 200-50c; 500-\$1.00; 1.000-\$1.75; 5.000\$7.50. Peppers: 100-50c, Prepaid. Southern
Plant Co., Ponta, Texas.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS — CERTIFIED.
Klondike and Senator Dunlap, 150-\$1.00;
500-\$2.50; 1.000-\$4.50. Progressive Everbearing, \$7.00 per 100. All postpaid. Ideal
Pruit Farm, Stilwell, Okla.

Fruit Farm, Stilwell, Okla.

ALFALFA SEED, \$6.75 BUSHEL; SCARIfied Sweet Clover \$4.50; Sudan \$2.20; Canes \$1.75; Millets \$2.00; Kafir \$1.75; Corn \$3.00; Bags free, Order samples, Solomon Seed Co., Solomon, Kan.

CERTIFIED SEED IS TESTED SEED.

Field inspected. Kansas Alfalfa, Kafir, Cane, Corn, Sudan grass; all standard varieties. Write for list of growers to Kansas Crop Improvement Association, Manhattan, Kan.

Kan.

PORTO RICO POTATO PLANTS, GOVERNment inspected; 500-\$1.75; 1000-\$2.95, postpaid. Tomato plants, Greater Baltimore, Red
Rock, Stone; 500-90c; 1000-\$1.40, postpaid.
Express 5000-\$4.50, Sunnydale Farm, Quit-

man, Ga.

TOMATO PLANTTS. LARGE, STALKY, all varieties, 300-51-50; 500-51-00; 1000-51-75.

Porto Rico, Nancy Hall potato plants, 500-51-75; 1000-53-00.

Pepper plants, 100-50c; 500-51-00; 1000-50c; 500-51-50. Postpaid. Culver Plant Co., Mt. Ploasant, Texas.

PAWNEE ROCK EVERGREEN NURseries, Full line of nursery steck. Cedar seedlings \$2.00 per hundred, Everbearing strawberry plants, \$7.00 per thousand. Bargarias in apple, pear and peaches. Write for catalog. Pawnee Rock, Kan.

NANCY HALL-PORTO RICO POTATO

gains in apple, pear and peaches. Write for catalog. Pawnee Rock, Kan.

NANCY HALL-PORTO RICO POTATO plants: 500-\$1.78: 1000-\$2.98, postpaid. Tomato plants. Leading varieties: 500-80c: 1000-\$1.45: 5000-\$6.50, postpaid. Cabbage, leading varieties: 500-80c. postpaid. Kentucky Plant Co., Hawesville, Ky.

BEST PLANTS THAT GROW. SWEET Potato, Tomato, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Peppers, Eggplant, Celery, Tobacco. Varieties too numerous to mention here. Plants from best seeds and true to name. Write for wholesale and retail price list. Satisfied customers everywhere. C. R. Goerke, Sterling, Kan.

Kan.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS, HARDY ASSORTED

10-\$1; Centaureas 10-\$1; Blue Ageratum

10-\$1; Moss Phlox 10-\$1; Galliardias 10-\$1;
Asters, 10-\$1. Above six assortments of
hardy live-over-winter perennial flowers

(enough to plant a 20x4 foot bed) with
planting plan, \$6. Weaver Gardens, Wichita,
Kan.

reneugh to plant a 20x4 foot bed) with planting plan, \$6. Weaver Gardens, Wichita, Kan.

FANCY SEED CORN, HIGH GERMINAtion; Reid's Yellow Dent, Imperial White (red cob), Boone County White, Hiawatha Yellow dent \$1.75 per bushel. Sacks free. This corn hand picked, tipped, butted and gradded. Order while you can get it. Sixteen years in seed business here. Wamego Seed & Elevator Co., Wamego, Kan.

FIELD SEEDS: FANCY HOME GROWN recleaned scarified White Sweet Clover 19c, Alfalfa 14-17-18½-20c, Kansas Orange, Honey Drip, Ribbon and Red Top Cane, 3½c, copper carbonate treated to prevent smut; untreated, ½c less, Sudan 4c per pound, Jute bags 20c. seamless bags 45c each, The L. C. Adam Merc. Co., Cedar Vale, Kan.

TOMATO AND PEPPER PLANTS. MILHons good stalky plants, Varieties labeled and moss packed, Tomato: Earliana, Livingston's Beauty, John Baer, Early Jewel, Greater Baltimore, Dwarf Champion, 300-75c; 500-\$1.06; 1000-\$1.75; 5000-\$7.00, postpaid. Pepper, sweet and hot, 50c hundred, \$2.06 per thousand, postpaid, Satisfaction guaranteed, Standard Plant Farm, Mt. Pleasant, Texas.

NANCY HALL, RED BERMUDA, SOUTH-

Rufariced, Standard Park Bermuda, South-ant, Texas.

NANCY HALL, RED BERMUDA, SOUTH-ern Queen silps; Early Jersey and Charles-ton Wakefield, Flat Dutch, Frost Proof cab-bage plants; Bonny Best, Greater Baltimore, Norton (Wilt Resistant) tomato plants; 100-40e; 560-51.46; 1,600-\$2.50. Cauliflower, Chinese Glant, Ruby King, Sweet Mountain pepper, Egg plants; 100-75c. All plants pre-paid. Kunhulwee Plant Ranch, Wagoner, Okla.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS. WE NOW have ready for shipment the best potato plants grown. Nancy Hall. Porto Rican. 100-75c: 300-\$1.25; 500-\$1.75; 1.000-\$3.00; 5.000-\$14.50; 10,000, \$28.00. Two new kinds, the best grown, Bunch Porto Rican and Big Steam Jersey. 100-\$1.35; 300-\$2.00; 500-\$2.50; 1.000-\$4.50; 5.000-\$20.00, All postpaid. Price list tells the whole story. Plants ready now up to July 1st. J. A. Bauer, Lock Box 38, Judsonia. Arkansas.

PLANTS: IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT, POST-paid. Porto Rico sweet potatoes and all varieties of tomatoes, 100-45c; 200-80c; 500-\$1.50; 1000-\$2.50. Sweet and hot pepper plants, 100-50c; 200-90c; 500-\$2.00; 1000-\$2.57. Frostproof cabbage, 100-40c; 300-90c; 1000-\$2.50. Bermuda onion plants, 300-50c; 600-95c; 1000-\$1.75; 5000-\$7.50. Seed corn, Oklahoma grown, hand picked; Long Tom, Bloody Butcher, Dwarf June corn, Strawberry, \$2.50 per bushel. Sudan \$5.00 per hundred pounds, F. O. B. Chickasha. Write for price list seed and nursery stock. Bitsche Seed & Nursery, Chickasha, Okla. PLANTS: IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT, POST for price list seed and nursery stoc Seed & Nursery, Chickasha, Okla

# White Bermuda Onions

Postpaid, 500-90 cents; 1000-\$1.50; 3000-\$4.00; 6000-\$7.50; 12000-\$13.40. 400 onlon and 100 cabbage plants for \$1.00. Our early frost proof cabbage plants make 8 to 10 lb. heads; 300-\$1.00; 500-\$1.50; 1000-\$2.75; 3000-\$7.50; 6000-\$1.50. Tomatoes, sweet potatoes, leading varieties, 100-50c; 500-\$2.25; 1,000-\$4.00. Cash with order. Duphorne Bros., Harper, Kan.

# INCUBATORS

INCUBATOR BARGAIN; NO. 5 BUCKEYE (600 capacity). Big bargain for cash. Box 25, Capper Publications, Topeka, Kan.

### MISCELLANEOUS

BABY BOY FOR ADOPTION. STRONG. healthy, 2011S East 11th St., Kansas City,

Mo.

OLD MONEY WANTED: DO YOU KNOW that Coin Collectors pay up to \$100.00 for certain U. S. Cents? And high premiums for all rare coins? We buy all kinds. Send to large coin folder. May mean much profit to you. Numismatic Co., Dept. M., Ft. Worth, Tex. Profit to you. Ft. Worth, Tex.

# POULTRY

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

### ANDALUSIANS

BLUE ANDALUSIAN EGGS \$7.00-100. Mrs. Roy Trueman, Holton, Kan.

### ANCONAS

SINGLE COMB ANCONAS. EGGS, CHICKS, 3-4 weeks chicks; 8-12 weeks cockerels. Prepaid, satisfaction guaranteed. Summer prices. Write. Baker's Ancona Farm, Downs, Kan.

### BANTAMS

BLACKTAILED JAPANESE BANTAM eggs, \$1.50 postpaid. Marvin Wischmeier, Mayetta, Kan.

BANTAMS-GOLDEN SEABRIGHTS, PER pair \$3.00; Eggs 17 by express \$1.25. Paul Peffley, Eldorado, Kan.

### BABY CHICKS

FOR QUALITY CHICKS WRITE PRATT Chick Hatchery, Pratt, Kan. MAY 11TH PURE BRED BUFF ORPING-ton Chix, 11c each, Mrs. Rinker, Eskridge,

ton Chik, 11c each, Mrs. Rinker, Eskridge, Kan.

JAMESWAY HATCHED CHICKS FROM eight breeds, Circular, Seimears Hatchery, Howard, Kan.

CHICKS: Sc UP, TWELVE VARIETIES, Postpaid, Free catalog, Missouri Chickeries, Box 625, Clinton, Mo.

SHINN CHICKS ARE BETTER, LEADing breeds, \$8.40-100 up, Free book. Shinn Farms, Box 128, Greentop, Mo.

BLOOD TESTED PARENTS IS BABY chick insurance, Catalog, Mid-Western Poultry Farms & Hatchery, Burlingame, Ks.

S. C. BUFF AND WHITE LEGHORNS, 12c; white Wyandottes, 14c, postpaid, live delivery, Clay Center, Kan.

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Come to Baca County and start as your father did in Eastern Kansas. Land that grows corn and other Kansas crops sells cheap as it always does when the country is new. The renter's chance to own his own farm. Lands that can be bought very low will soon double in price. For information address Paris Lay, Springfield, Colo.

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FARMERS WANTED IN FLORIDA ON Palm City Fruit Farms, Martin County, 40 ml. from Palm Beach. Ideal soil for winter vegetables. Climate favors fruit, poultry and cattle raising. Write W. T. Mathers, Inc., 340 Clematis Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

### MISSOURI

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

# OKLAHOMA

CATTLE RANCH AND ALFALFA FARM 2840 acres Woods Co., Okla., Improved 150 A. tilled, at least 500 A. tillede, 4 ml. of R. R. Station. Price \$10.00 per acre, \$10,400 cash, balance on ranch at 7%.

THORNTON & ARNOLD,

Coldwater, Kansas

# TEXAS

WE LIVE in Bee County, Texas, between San Antonio and Corpus Christi, Mr. Farmer. Where do you live?

Can you drive all the way through your county on a paved road, and on good graded lateral roads to your farm? We can.

Can you raise almost all the staple crops, cotton, corn, broom corn, grain sorghums, melons, truck, etc.? We can and in addition can raise fruits, oranges, grape fruit, etc.

tion can raise fruits, oranges, grape fruit, etc.

Raw land on which the above can be produced can be bought in Bee County at from \$20 per acre up to \$60, and improved land can be bought at from \$40 per acre up to \$100.

An inquiry will bring you more informa-toin. Chamber of Commerce, Beeville, Texas.

# VIRGINIA

VIRGINIA FARMS, Piedmont Section. Good land, priced reasonable, every size, truck to dairy. Geo. Bedell & Co., Blackstone, Va.

# SALE OR EXCHANGE

WILL trade 3560 A. imp. Nebraska cattle ranch. Particulars, 1759 Stout, Denver, Colo. TRADES EVERYWHERE—What have you?
Big list free. Bersie Agency, Eldorado, Ks.

BARGAINS—East Kan., West Mo. Farms—Sale or exchg. Sewell Land Co., Garnett, Ks. 320 A. and 640 A. fine cult. but no bidgs. Take clear city property as first payment bak crop payments. Ely, Garden City, Kan.

160 ACRE OHIO FARM adjoining good town, splendid improvements; Owner wants Kansas farm. Mansfield Co., 1205 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. 320 ACRE Eastern Colorado farm for sale or trade by owner for Central Kans. wheat farm, 4½ miles good town. 175 acres in crops, living water. Fenced, Lock Box 81, Flagler, Colorado.

FOR SALE or Exchange by owner twelve well improved farms, near Sloux Falls, S. D. Choice land under cultivation. Some completely equipped for dairying, other for stock feeding. Liberal terms. Address E. W. Munson, 829 S. Prairie Ave., Sloux Falls, S. D.

4000 ACRES good grass and wheat land.

4000 ACRES good grass and wheat land.

Webster Co.. Nebr., \$11 per acre; also.

1280 acres at \$10 per acre; 4,000 acres Kit
Carson Co.. Colo., fine wheat land, \$12.50
per acre. We have lots of wheat and ranch
lands for sale and exchange in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Texas, New Mexico and
Oklahoma. Write The Monark Investment
Co., 610 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kansas.

# REAL ESTATE WANTED

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

LIV

Capp

# The Kansas Guernsey Breeders

Two of the prizes awarded by the state Guernsey organization in the cream can contest were won by Kissinger & Sons, Ottawa. A sterling silver cream can is awarded every year to the cow in each of the three classes which makes the best record above advanced registry requirements. The cup in the single letter division went to Bettie's Pride of Springdale with 10,442 pounds milk and 496 pounds of fat. Dairy Maid of Springdale won in the double letter class with 9,210 pounds milk and 450 pounds fat. the double letter class with 9,210 pounds milk and 450 pounds fat. The cups were offered by Roxton Farms, Chanute, and Ransom Farms, Homewood, respectively.—M. N. Beeler, Livestock Editor.

# GUERNSEYS Write me your wants in quality breeding stock. Old Homestead Guernsey Farm, LaCygne, Kansas.

# The Quality-Quantity Breed

Profitable dairying means a combination of progressive methods and good grade or pure bred Guernseys. The pure bred Guernsey bull will help you to develop a profitable dairy herd.

For particulars write to

The American Guernsey Cattle Club Peterboro, N. H.

**Grade Guernsey Cows** Booking orders for bull calves. E. M. LEACH.

DAUNTLESS OF EDGMOOR
Now has 9 A. R. daughters whose records average
408 lbs. of fat as two-year olds. One of his sons
will improve your herd.
Ransom Farm, (Franklin Ce.), Homewood, Kansas

Brainard's Guernseys Small herd of high quality animals. Best of lines. Buil calves for sale.

J. R. Brainard, Carlyle, Kansas.

**Springdale Guernseys** Registered bulls, calves to 10 months of age. Prize winning A. R. breeding. Accredited herd. Special bargain prices. C. R. Kissinger & Sens, Ottawa, Ka.

**Mature Guernsey Bull** ers. Reasonable price. Also young bulls. O. H. HURST, INDEPENDENCE, KAN.

**Cherub Bred Guernseys** More. Stock for sale. Ask us about them.
H. J. REYNOLDS, HUTCHINSON, KANSAS.

MAY ROSE GUERNSEYS
Federal Accredited herd, Young males at reasonable prices. Visitors always welcome.
W. C. ENGLAND, Manager Overland Guernsey Farm.
Overland Park, Kan.

UPLAND GUERNSEY FARM
Our herd is Federal accredited and a working herd,
50 head. Two choice young buils for sale. Write
for description and breeding.
Garlow & Edwards, Rt. 5, Concordia, Kan.

**WOODLAND PARK GUERNSEYS** 

For sale—Registered Guernsey Cattle. Also a few high grade cows and helfers worth the moncy. DR. E. G. L. HARBOUR, Lawrence, Kan.

BULL CALF FOR SALE

Born Sept. 27, 1925, Stre—Lone Plue Adjutant 72801
(7 nearest dams average 761 bs. fat). Dam; Elm

Lodge Caroline 137424.

Guy E. Wolcott, Linwood, Kan.

O & I. GUERNSEY FARM
for sale my herd bull, No. 51767, whose sire has 17
A. R. daughters and whose dam has official record
of 709 butterfat. Also young bulls.
C. D. Gibson, Morehead (Neosho Co.) Kan.

**Herd Bull For Sale** best of breeding and good individual. Assorbed calves. holfers only reason for selling. Also buil calves. W. E. WELTY, CHERRYVALE, KANSAS.

**AXTELL'S GUERNSEYS** marked, white and fawn. \$35.00 if taken at once. DR. J. T. AXTELL, NEWTON, KANSAS.

# Neosho Breeze Guernseys

JOHN PERRENOUD, HUMBOLDT, KAN.

When writing any of our Livestock advertisers, please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.

JERSEY CATTLE

# E. W. Mock's Jersey Cattle Sale

Cows, Heifers, Calves and Bulls

# Coffeyville, Kan. Wednesday, May 26

Sale includes the great cow, La Veta's Financial Countess, winner of three State Championships, and a Gold and three Silver Medals. Highest record, 16,258 lbs. milk, 759 lbs. butter fat in one year.

Several bull calves from high record dams; also a few choice bred and unbred heifers.

This is one of the greatest herds in Kansas and is worthy the patronage of the most discriminating buyer.

Free catalog if this paper is mentioned.

B. C. SETTLES, Sales Manager, 404 Hall Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

# Jersey Bulls

One 2 years, one 10 months. Sire's dam 1065 pounds butter at 11 years old. World's record. Sire's paternal granddam 995 pounds butter, world's butter record, all ages were made. Dams of these buils equally well bred with splendid official tests. A few 3-year-old cows for sale, hred to a buil whose two nearest dams average 1030 pounds butter. Get your Jerseys where you are assured of large production, at moderate prices. Write

J. E. JONES, LIBERTY, MISSOURI,

JERSEY BULL FOR SALE Reg. two-yr.-old Jersey bull. His sire (a son of Spermfield Owls Progress 163331) has seven nearest dams in Reg. of Merit, with an average of over 700 lbs. of butter in one year. First check for \$100 gets him. J. E. Barnes, Elmwood Jersey Farm, Mound City, Ks.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Scotch Herd Bull For Sale A. L. Cumberland 3rd roan, wt. 2100. Also Red Cruickshank Lavendar, Dec. yearling by Imp. Lochdhn Warrior, wt. 1200. L. C. Waits & Sen, Casseday, Kan.

DUBOC HOGS

# **Boars** Ready for Service Also weanling pigs, shipped on approval. Write for prices. Stants Bros., Abilene, Kan.

**Tried Sows and Spring Gilts** bred for spring farrow. Five fall boars for sale. Mike Stensans & Sons, Concordia, Kan. DUROC HOGS

Bred Gilts and Fall Boars April pigs at weaning time. Write us your wants J. E. WELLER, HOLTON, KAN.

# FALL DUROC BOARS

dam. Good ones priced reasonable. LEO BREEDEN, GREAT BEND, KANSAS

DUROC FALL BOARS AND GILTS

fops of 80 head, first of Sept. pigs. They are big. A

ot of them would make good show stuff. Sired by

leasation Climax and Pete's Col. Priced right.

M. R. Peterson, Troy, Kansas

LONG'S BOARS AND GILTS
Sired by Golden Rainbow and out of big sows. September and October farrow. Bred Right, Fed Right
and Priced Right, Immune and ready to ship,
Long Duroe Farm, Ellsworth, Kan.

BOARS! BOARS! BOARS!

Ten extra good, big, husky Sept, and Oct. boars, sired by Kan. Champion, sire Unique's Top Col. and Stilts Major. These are the herd improving kind, Write now. G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS.

DUROC FALL BOARS
The best sired by Waltemeyer's Giant and Major Stills. This breeding has won more prizes at Big Fairs and made farmer most money last 17 years. Satisfaction or money back. W. R. Husten, Americus, Ks.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

Chester White Boars
Fall farrow, 150 to 200 lbs.
immuned, heavy bone, from
large litters. Fall gilts, bred
sows, shipped C.O.D. on approval. Write for circular,
Alpha Wiemers, Diller, Nebr.



# Big Junior Round-Up

Forty-eight junior teams took part in the annual judging contest held at Fort Hays Experiment Station April 30. The Jewell Rural High School team, Jewell City, with Thomas W. Bruner as coach, won the grain judg-ing contest. The team members were Ralph Burk, Ralph Cordell and Harold

The Garden City High School team, J. D. Adams, coach, composed of Ivan Nelsen, Earl Cook and Harry Winters stood second in this division. The Norton county 4-H team, Kenny Ford, coach, composed of Kenneth Taylor, Ray Ellis and Lawrence Sanderson was third. Ivan Nelsen was high individual, Gilbert Dickinson, Coldwater High School, second; and Kenneth Taylor, third. Twenty-two teams and 78 individuals competed.

Ford also coached the winning team in the high school division of the live-

stock judging contest. His team was Lee Albin, Gross Page, Jr., and Wayne Moody. Lebanon High School team, composed of Harvey McCauley, Her-bert Fryback and Fred Nussbaumer, coached by E. R. Button, was second. The third team was from Spearville High School, Arthur Schultz, Tom Gleason, Earl Regnier, coached by Ed Hedstrom. Lee Albin made the high-est individual score; Les Brown, Brewster, was second, and Arthur Schultz was third.

Twenty-six teams comprising 149 youngsters took part in the livestock judging contests. Of these 11 teams represented 4-H clubs. W. S. Speer, Penalosa 4-H club, coached the winger in this last division. The team ners in this last division. The team was composed of Lloyd O'Neil, Vernie Caine, Joe Knappenberger. Second place was won by Walter Wilson, Allen McGinnis, Lewis Bacon, coached by Fred Allison and representing Lincoln County 4-H club. The Haven club, Harry Schlickau, Carl Williams, Phillip Williams, coached by R. W. McCall, won third. Walter Wilson was high individual not only of the division but of the entire contest. Carl Williams and Lloyd O'Neil were second and

# Dyed for the Women

A program for farm women visitors was a new feature of the annual Round-Up at the Fort Hays Experi-ment Station last week. Miss Amy Kelly, state home demonstration agent leader, was in charge of the women's section. She urged the women to undertake greater activity in community life and recreation.
"If you haven't time for recreation,

play and community work, it's time to call for help," said Miss Kelly. "The woman is too busy for something outside home duties needs to study home management so her work can be arranged to give time for that. It is useless to build a permanent agriculture if we do not build a permanent home and community life to go along with it."

Miss Kelly asked the group of women, probably 150, to help her in making plans for other meetings dur-

ing the annual station round-up.

The champion home economics 4-H club team which won over competitors from 11 states at Sioux City last fall, gave a demonstration on dyeing. The team is from Mitchell county and is composed of Mary Tilton and Agnes Vickers. At the close of the demon-stration the girls were subjected to several mniutes of questioning from the audience. After the meeting was over a group of women crowded around to examine the dyed material and to obtain more information on the work. Dyeing is one of the most fascinating things that women do in connection with their household and clothing problems but it is one of the most difficult in which to obtain satisfac-tory results, yet these girls, in their early 'teens, have mastered its mysteries.

# Four Clubs Held Meetings

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN

Several Capper pep clubs had met before the end of the third week of April. These are in Jewell, Dickinson, Lyon and Washington counties. The meetings were held to make it possible for the new members to get acquainted with experienced members, and nearly everyone turned out. Perhaps you wonder which of these clubs held the first meeting. Your

club manager cannot say positively, but Merle Crispin, leader of Jewell county, sent his pep report first. Rosa Miller, leader of the Hope-Dickinson County Pep Club, kindly dated her report and the day of the meeting. Folks in the community near Hope, Kan, got together on April 17. Other clubs reported in the order they were named.

Entry blanks are coming in now for baby chick club entries. You see, they are due before May 15. George Smith, Clay county, sent a letter with his entry blank. Here it is: "My 20 little chicks are all right. An entry blank for them is with this letter. I shall do all I can to win some prizes." Mina Floris Woodson and her broth-

per Pig and Poultry Clubs that appear in Kansas Farmer. We like to hear from the other boys and girls in club work, and we wish to help the Dickinson County Pep Club."

"Gladly, I will accept the appointment as leader of the Cloud-Republic Pep Club," is Loren Law's reply to a letter sent recently to candidates for leadership. Loren goes on to tell how

leadership. Loren goes on to tell how he is going to make use of his opportunity: "I shall write soon to my teammates to arrange for a meeting. I have been a member of Capper clubs I have been a member of capper consin two other years, but was alone in Cloud county membership. I am much pleased to have clubmates in 1926."

Before the little pigs are weaned, teach them to eat from a trough. United the pigs are certain to

less you do, the pigs are certain to feel badly when they are taken away from their mother. They can learn that corn chop, shorts and milk, and alfalfa are pig feeds, even before they are weaned, and by eating some of these feeds the sucking pigs are made to grow rapidly. Build creeps for your litters.

A movable house for every broad of young chickens properly used will help control a disease known as coccidiosis. The broad of chicks should have new ground upon which to scratch and pick feed for best results. You cannot now sail to them easily but you move new soil to them easily, but you cannot move new soil to them easily, but you can move the chicks to new soil. With movable houses this is not difficult. Obtain Farmers' Bulletin No. 1107 Brood Coops and Appliances, from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., or from your local farm bureau. farm bureau.

# Held Baby Chick Show

Two hundred dozen eggs and 1,800 baby chicks were entered in the first annual baby chick and egg show held recently at the Kansas State Agricultural College. Competitors from 20 Kansas towns sent entries, and there were two entries from other states.
This show was somewhat of an experiment, but it turned out well. Baby chick exhibits have not been developed to any extent previously for fear of high mortality among chicks entered No difficulty was experienced, how-ever, and this department is expected to expand rapidly in the future.

# Sees Light Apple Crop

A. L. Brooks of Grantville, former state senator from the Douglas-Jefferson district and mentioned last year as a candidate for secretary of the state board of horticulture, takes a pessimistic view of the apple crop prospects for Kansas this year. He pre-dicts a 25 per cent crop of apples. This is due to be an off year, he explained, and while the apples apparently have not been hurt by the late freezes, he looks for all the trees to bear light this year. this year.

# Prosperity to Stay

Recently the establishment of United States Steel common stock on a regular \$7 annual dividend basis was approved by the directors at the suggestion of J. P. Morgan. This action is interpreted as an indication of the confidence this corporation has in continued prosperity.

LIVE

Hy 463 Wes

E. M. ita, repo males. milk dail

J. P. T eral dem Todd has Hond Fa twenty he wheat the

P. F. M pigs. mos Daddy Le turity litt from the Yearlings

One of Warren H commission of Section of Strass pass herd of a and alway Mr. Hunt

# Report on Muscle Shoals

The joint congressional committee appointed to negotiate for operation of the Government's property by private interests has recommended that Muscle Shoals be leased for 50 years to the Alabama and 12 associated Souther Alabama. Southern power companies.

# American Royal Elects

John R. Thomson, of Kansas City as president of the American Royal Livestock Show Association. Dr. C. McCampbell, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, was elected to the board of Albartan, was elected was elected to succeed F. F. S. to the board of directors.

# Men and Insects to Fight

Mina Floris Woodson and her brother Edgar, also are in the baby chick club. They live near Chapman, Kan. Here is Mina's, letter: "We read all the letters and the stories about Cap-

# LIVESTOCK NEWS

girls the

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



mbination Shorthorn sale held at El-Neb., was well attended and an of \$146.95 was had for the bulls.

bulletin that contains illustrations and so and the discussion and planning of y barns and other structures on dairy is has just been issued by the dairy of the Agricultural college. You secure one free by addressing that dement, Manhattan, Kan.

y Gould's second spring sale of Chester e gilts at Rexford April 15 was another sale. The 35 bred and open gilts and mars averaged \$40.00. Most of the gilts fall gilts and Mr. Gould considered it old sale. Julius and Jesse Petsack, in, bought 11 head.

2. McKelvie's annual spring combina-ale of Shorthorns and Polled Short-at Omaha March 31 and April 1 made gral average of \$137 on 132 head. 4 form bulls averaged \$141.50; 53 Short-females averaged \$100.75; 23 Polled orn bulls averaged \$205 and 10 Polled orn females averaged \$140.

B., a registered Shorthorn cow, the y of Marquard Bros., Milton Juncies, completed her 365 day record in ck County Shorthorn cow testing as-m April 27 and up to April 20 had ed 21,351.2 pounds of milk and 944,9 of butterfat. This places her at the fall cows in the milking Shorthorn of Merit published annually by the an Shorthorn breeders association.

C. Frantz, Rocky Ford, Colo., breeder torns on a big scale has it sized up y. 1,000 pullets on an acre laid 450 of eggs. 450 bushels of eggs at price would bring over \$12.00 per or a total of \$5.400.00. The 1,000 ate 40 tons of feed costing nearly er ton, or \$1.800 for feed. The 1,000 on one acre returned above feed cost and one man can care for five acres,

R. Thomson, Dover, was elected of the American Royal Livestock a recent meeting held at Kansas r. C. W. McCampbell, head of the nusbandry department at Manhatprofessors from the animal hustepartment of the Oklahoma, Misbraska and Iowa Agricultural colrected as members of the board ors. The show will be held this week commencing Nov. 13.

Sesqui-Centennial international expo-Philadelphia, opens June 1 and a livestock show of national propor-be held at the Exposition grounds, 2 to 19 promises to be a real show, was most of the big state fairs that rr by that time and exhibits will go to the Philadelphia show. B. H. head of the International will also this show. The prize money for estock exhibits will be about \$75,000.

is Cliff Aubel's program for the try Shorthorn picnic at Eureka Lake ve miles west of Manhattan on the Belt highway May 12; Business at 11:90 A. M.: lunch at 12 noon miy to eat. From one to two, two my short talks by W. A. Cochel and wift. From two, judging contests conducted and the judging of the All Shorthorn breeders and their are invited to attend. Prominent breeders are expected and it will Kansas Shorthorn breeders' event.

Risass Shorthorn breeders' event. Bloomer & Son. Lebanon, are breedshorthorns and the Bloomer herd is shorthorns and the Bloomer herd is ely one of the best bred if not the dif not the best, in north central It numbers around 60 head and ew exceptions all are choice Scotch is and represent good families. I "Al" Bloomer the same week I visard Bross, back in 1901. He was Poland Chinas then and old Posina breeders will remember Guy's he boar that W. T. Hammond of you sweepstakes honors at Lincoln eka in 1902. "Al" had a choice sow bred to Hammond's Guy's Hadley the service Hammond was to get the older of the litter and took the pig is the sweepstakes winner at Lincoln peka the next year.

# LIVESTOCK NEWS

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



M. Leach, Guernsey breeder of Wich-reports big demand for bulls and fe-ss. Mr. Leach is selling 120 gallons of daily.

G. M. Shepherd, Duroc breeder of Lyons, the recent sale of a boar to the shody Creamery Company, also a bred w to Wm. Oberle, Bushton.

W. J. Halloran, Casselton, has bred reg-istered Shorthorns for fifteen years, most of the Dresent herd are descended from boran has recently bought the Abildgaard

P. Todd, Casselton, reports a big gendemand for registered Jerseys. Mr. dhas used three herd bulls bred at Farm. He is now milking about head of cows. He has 200 acres of at that looks fine.

F. McAtee of Arlington has 65 spring most of them sired by his big boar, dy Longlegs, sire of the first prize Full litter, sansas State Fair 1924. Gilts the same litter showing as Junior lings won first, second and fifth at the fair last year.

me of the busist men in his county is Hunter of Geneseo. Mr. Hunter is slice of his county, looks after a salasture land, and three quarters of all of about seventy registered Shorthorns always has itme to entertain visitors.

Hunter's father and uncle before him

were breeders of Shorthorns and it is his wish to make stockmen out of his boys. Special attention is given to Shorthorns that are heavy milkers, and many good Bates families are represented in the herd. The present herd bull is a grandson of Villager.

R. B. Gosney, Holestin breeder of Mulvane, had the high cow in the Butler-Greenwood county cow testing association for last month. There were 486 cows tested during the month. The Gosney cow gave 1.887 pounds of 3.95 per cent milk equivalent to 78.5 pounds fat.

A. M. Carlton & Son on their farm near Geneseo are making a success of breeding registered Durocs, the herd is not large but much care is given to breeding a type of hog that meets the farmers' and small breeders' demand. The herd boar, Giant Constructor has developed into a great sire.

Asnendorf Bros., Garden Plain, own and operate two farms, do general farming and maintain good herds of registered Shorthorns, because of the location the farms are known as Cannon Ball Farms. They have about twenty-five breeding cows headed by the splendid bull British Villager, a son of Imp. British Emblem. The cows represent some of the best Scotch families.

If every breeder of Ayrshire cattle possessed the energy and pep of Roy Banks of Larned it would not be many years until Ayrshire cattle would be seen in every part of the state. Mr. Banks belongs to the Pawnee County Cow Testing association and all of his mature cows have records up to 239.7 for junior two year olds. The great A. R. sire, Henderson's Dairy King, heads this herd.

Leo Breeden of Great Bend, out in the Wheat Belt, has learned not to depend entirely on one crop. He has a big acreage of wheat that looks fine but the twenty-five acres of alfalfa and the herd of registered Durocs is mighty good insurance against a wheat failure, says Mr. Breeden. A young herd boar has just been ordered direct from a leading Ohio breeder. He is a son of Bob T., the boar that sired the first prize gilt at the National Swine show last year.

A. F. Kiser of Geneseo is giving most of his attention to the livestock business. Mr. Kiser is an Agricultural College boy and is making a success of farming under the conditions that prevail in his part of the state. He has a good herd of registered Durocs and each year raises a crop of pigs which are culled closely and only the best put out for breeding purposes. He is just now developing a very promising fall boar, a grandson of Rainbow Orion.

# Public Sales of Livestock

Jersey Cattle

May 15—C. T. Horton, Blue Mound, Kan.
May 26—E. W. Mock, Coffeyville, Kan.
August 19—Chas, Long, Stockton, Kan.
Shorthorn Cattle

June 2—F. C. Baker, Hickman Mills, Mo.
June 24—W. A. Forsythe & Son, Greenwood, Mo.

# Wheat Makes Good Growth

(Continued from Page 24)

\$1.40; eggs, 24c; butterfat, 30c.-Wm. Crotinger,

\$1.40; eggs, 24c; butterfat, 30c.—Wm. Crotinger.

Russell—Wheat is making a rank growth and is needing rain. Corn growers have their land ready for listing. Eating potatoes are selling at \$4 a bushel, with a few stores asking \$6. A good many potatoes planted at \$3 a bushel. Roads are being worked. Considerable feed and forage crops will be planted. A good many lost cattle on the wheat and also on corn stalks. A good many farmers have left this part of the state for Western Kansas where land can be had cheaper and a plenty to rent. Hogs are a good price but scarce. Chicks didn't do so very well during the cold weather. Oats and barley doing fine. Cattle have been put on grass but pastures are coming on nicely. Most of the cattle in good condition and there is a good demand for butchering stuff. Gardens are coming up well. Heavy hens, 22c; eggs, 23c; corn, 80c; kafir, \$1, and a big demand for it.—Mrs. M. Bushell.

kafir, \$1, and a big demand for it.—Mrs. M. Bushell.

Sedgwick—Wheat and oats are in fine condition, Alfalfa is making a slow growth and in need of moisture. Farmers are busy planting corn and warmer weather would be appreciated for this crop. Pastures also are making slow growth. Roads are in excellent condition. Potatoes are coming up. Wheat, \$1.46: corn, 70c; butterfat, 33c; hens, 25c; oats, 50c; eggs, 25c.—W. J. Roof.

Sherman—Wheat is looking very good but we are getting to the place where some moisture would be appreciated. There are some wheat fields that seem to have winter killed, and we have not had very good stooling weather this spring so there is considerable thin wheat. Some have started to plant corn. Barley is looking good. Few sales, prices good. Seed corn around \$2 a bushel. Good milk cows in good demand, but few for sale.—Col. Harry Andrews.

Sumner — Weather is fine for rapid growth of all crops. Wheat is looking fine. Oats are doing well considering so much cold weather. Gardens are coming on again. Corn planting began this week. Pastures are looking good. A few sales are being held. Wheat \$1.53; oats, 47c; corn, 78c; butter 35c; eggs 24c; hens 22c.—E. L. Stocking.

Trego—Wheat, oats and barley are mak-

butter 35c; eggs 24c; hens 22c.—E. L. Stocking.

Trego—Wheat, oats and barley are making a good growth, but we need a good general rain. Some fields are blowing badly. Pastures are greening up. Cattle and horses are in poor condition. There will be very little corn planted this year. Eggs, 23c; cream, 30c; hens, 23c.—C. N. Duncan.

Washington—Rain is needed for the pastures and small grains. Hay is very scarce. Oats are looking good and some fields of wheat are good. The hard winds of the last week have done some damage. Some corn has been planted and some alfalfa has been sown. Wheat, \$1.45; corn, 56c; oats, 50c; cream, 37c; eggs, 24c.—Ralph B. Cole.

# Kansas Holstein Breeders

Thirteen Kansans have been nominated as delegates to the national Holstein convention, Des Moines, Ia., June 2. They are Al Howard, B. R. Gosney, G. B. Appleman and Mark Abildgaard, Mulvane; F. P. Bradfield, Linn; T. M. Ewing, Independence; A. M. Davis, Hutchinson; W. H. Mott, Herington; Ira Romig, Topeka; F. E. Peek, Wellington; H. N. Holdeman, Meade; C. A. Branch, Marion, and H. E. Hostetler, Harper. The seventh annual co-operative sale of the association will be held the day after the convention.—M. N. Beeler, Livestock Editor.

# KING SEGIS PONTIAC

come direct from A. R. O. stock, Heifers for sale. Federal accredited. A. M. Davis, Hutchinson, Kan.

Holsteins That Make Good Herd federal accredited. Inspection invited.

Harrold A. Pennington, Hutchinson, Kan.

**Clover Leaf Holsteins** Rest of blood lines, A. R. O. breeding. Homestead and Ormsbys. Bull calves for sale.

J. M. Leendertse, Oaiville, (Sedgwick Co.,) Kan.

**Young Holstein Bulls** stead bull of great merit. We keep only good one W. G. Linley & Son, Eldorado, Kans

YOUNG BULLS FOR SALE Sir Ormsby Skylark Segis Beets Sired by Sir Ormsby Skylark Segis Beets. Owned by Oklahoma State College. His dam was a 30 lb. cow. As a 4 yr. old, his sister was a world's record cow. 1506 lbs. one year. E. A. BROWN, Pratt. Kan.

CANNAVALE FARM HOLSTEINS ng for sale, but visitors always welcome C. C. KAGARICE, DARLOW, KANSAS.

A BARGAIN FOR QUICK SALE
"Clear Creek Purity Prince" 475102 ready for breeder a lot of real good for the price \$55.00.

Dr. C. A. Branch, Marion, Kansas.

EIGHT MONTHS BULL iv. two year old. 368.6 and of a state record B. two year old. 368.6 lbs. milk and 1763 butter in 7 days. A state record when nade. Nearly white. Site equal to dam, Price right.

J. C. Dulaney, Udall, Kansas.

SNOOK'S HOLSTEINS calves, 4 and 5 months old. Write for particulars. HARRY A. SNOOK, R. 2, WINFIELD, KS.

REGIER HOLSTEIN FARMS
releable young bulls for sale, A. R. O. record
ms, one with over 21 lbs, butter as Jr. 2 yr. old.
old dam 25 lbs, butter in seven days.
G. Regier & Son, Whitewater, Wis.

# MULVANE HOMESTEADS ritory, have herds strong in Homest blood. Every herd federal accredited.

FEW SPRINGERS

B. R. GOSNEY, MULVANE, KAN. FOR SALE BULL CALVES
Canary Paul Anna Homestead, first and
hamplon Kansas and Oklahoma state fairs
, Out of high producing days junior champion Kansas and Oklahoma state last year. Out of high producing dams, George Bradfield, Derby, Kan.

**Bulls Ready For Service** Out of high record dams, sired by King Korndyke Homestead. Also females all ages. HIGH BROS., DERBY, KANSAS.

HOMESTEAD HOLSTEINS and high production.
MARK ABILDGAARD, MULVANE, KAN.

Goodin Holstein Farm

GOODIN BROS., DERBY, KANSAS. Young Bulls for Sale

heavy production dams. Also fresh cows. Visit our herd. YUNGMEYER BROS, Rt. 6, Wichita, Kan. HOMESTEAD HOLSTEINS

A. R. O. breeding, glad to show that have any time. C. L. Somers, Wichita, Kansas, R. F. D. 6.

**King Segis Bred Cows** resh cows and bull calves for sale. As the Mulvane boys where our farm is.
A. C. CLINE, ROSE HILL, KANSAS.

# HIGH PRODUCING HOLSTEINS

PONTIACS. Farm adjoins town. Inspection invited R. C. GREEN, ELDORADO, KANSAS

STATE RECORD HOLSTEINS
Have bred reg. Holsteins longer than any man in
Have some high record young cows for sas. Have some high record young, no better breeding to be found H. N. Holdeman, Meade, Kan

REG. HOLSTEIN BULL CALF
4 mo. old, % white, very straight and well grown
Dam 23 lb, 3 yr. old, sire four nearest dams average 30 lbs. Price 80
Reynolds & Son, Box 52, Lawrence, Kan.

**Eight Nice Bull Calves** ill and out of our good producing cows. Very rea-nable prices. ROY H. JOHNSTON, Oskalossa, Ks

A 1030 POUND BULL
On dam's side has 2 yr. old sister with 756.60 lbs.
365 days. On sire's side has 2 yr. old sister with
23.50 lbs. 7 days. 90 lbs. 30 days.
Meyer Dairy Farm Co., Baschor, Kansas.

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE sire produced 1008 pounds of butter in one year. J. M. BARNETT, DENISON, KAN

COMING YEAR OLD BULL,
red by Canary Paul Fobes Homestead 6th, and out
a better than 20 pound dam. Also few helfers
miblining Homestead Pontine and Ormsby blood.
D. L. Button & Son, Elmont, Kansas

Vansdale Farm Holsteins We offer a two year old tried buil, from a state record dam, and sired by the sire of a dozen state record cows. Williamson Bros., Owners, Topeka, Ks.

COMING YEAR OLD BULL By a 900 pound sire and out of an almost 25 pound dam. Good Individual, infecty marked, well grown. Other bulls. Prices reasonable. Crestlyne. Holstein Farm, Dr. C. VanHorn, Pat Chestnut, Topeka, Kan.

MEIERKORD HOLSTEIN FARM also bull and helfer calves. Priced reasons
H. J. MEIERKORD, Owner.
F. P. Bradfield, Herdsman, Linn, Kansas.

WM. C. MUELLER, HANOVER, KAN. We offer young bulls and heifers sired by a good bull and out of A. R. O. dams. Ad-dress as above.

PURE BRED MOLSTEIN DAIRY we have some splendid joung bulls for sale sonable out of cows with Washington county testing association records.

Henry Halesohl, Greenleaf, Kansas.

FIRST CHECK FOR \$100
buys large, handsome, straight yearling bull. Grandson of Colantia Johanna Lad, Dam milking 80
pounds of milk per day now, Write today to
W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan.

AN ACCREDITED HERD Advanced Registry Producers. Forty head, Seven years experience breeding Holstein Dairy cat-Correspondence and Inspection invited, Elmer G. Engle, Abilene, Kansas-

Quality Holsteins. Let us quote you prices on bull calves and some old enough for service out of A. R. O. dams and sired by an outstanding bull. Colling Farm Co., Sabetha, Kansas

# **COWLES HOLSTEINS**

A few choice bull calves for sale H. B. COWLES, TOPEKA, KAN.

MARSHALLHOLM HOLSTEIN FARM lacked 9-10 lbs. fat per cow of tying for high for state December. Average 51.1 lbs. fat per Buy some of these good cows cheap, also choice bulls. W. A. MARSHALL, COLONY, KAN.

CHICASKIA HOLSTEIN FARM
Kalmuck Homestead 453372 in service. He is
other to the state champ. Wina-A-Home Lady
stead. Herd federal accredited.
F. Oliver, Danville, Kansas.

**Bull Calves for Sale** 

the Reno County Cow Testing Association, Best blood, H. E. HOSTETLER, HARPER, KAN.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

# A. R. O. Holsteins

Bulls sired by Sir Bess Inka Ormsby whose two nearest dams average 1000 lbs, butter and 25,000 lbs. milk in one year; out of A. R. O. is. Priced right. H. A. DRESSLER, LEBO, KANSAS

GUERNSEY CATTLE

Guernseys For Sale

Registered helfer, May Rose breeding, 26 months old Giving milk. Good conformation and well grown-\$150. Registered Bull Calf. Cherub-May-Rose. Man noted animals of the breed in his pedigree. A husk calf that is sure to please—\$40.

Both animals free from tuberculosis,
GEORGE H. COOK, CONCORDIA, KAN.

**REG. GUERNSEY BULLS** 

POLLED SHORTHORN

A Valuable Calf

Polled Shorthorns horn your herd with a Polled orthorn bull \$75 to \$200.

J. C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Kansa



**3 Polied Shorthorn Bulls** one white, six to fifteen months old. A. I. MEIER, ABILENE, KANSAS

HORSES AND JACKS



30 Big Mammoth Jacks Sons and grandsons of the World's charped Kansas Chief. We have won 90% of premains at Kansas State fair 6 yrs on Jacks, Jenne and mules. Written guarantee with every jac Hineman's Jack Farm, Dighton (Lane Co.), K



# Select Oil As You Select Cattle

When you buy cattle you select new members for your herd with the utmost care. You appreciate the importance of a pedigree. You realize the value of pure-bred stock. You know that it pays to buy the best.

Select the lubricating oil for your farm machinery with the same care. It pays to buy the best. An inferior oil or one not adapted to your tractor fails to protect the engine, parts are worn away by heat and friction, and your expensive machinery goes to the scrap heap long before its time.\*

You cannot afford anything but the best in lubricating oil.



is the best. It is the perfect oil for automobiles, trucks and tractors, the result of years of experiments, laboratory and field tests by the lubricating experts of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana).

The question of ancestry is as important in selecting lubricating oil as in selecting cattle. The lubricating effectiveness of an oil depends to a large extent upon the crudes from which it is made. Polarine is made from special crudes, selected for their lubricating properties.

Polarine is one of the major products of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana). You know that you can depend on the guarantee of that name as surely as you can depend on the pedigree of thoroughbred cattle. Select oil as you select cattle and your tractor troubles will be minimized. Use Polarine—it pays. Consult chart for correct grade.

# Tractor Chart of Recommendations

# Tractors

4/4	C1018
_ Motor	Motor
Trade Name Oil	Trade Name Oil
Advance-Rumely	Keck Gonnerman. S. H.
Oil Pull E.H.	LaCrosseE.H.
Allis Chalmers 15-	LausonS.H.
25, 20-35 S. H.	Little Giant S. H.
Allwork S. H.	LombardS.H.
Appleton S. H.	McCormick-
Aro	Deering H.
Bates, Steel Mule	Mead MorrisonS.H.
and others S. H.	Minneapolis E.H.
- Capital E H	MolineS.H.
Case, 12-20, 15-27,	Monarch C II
18-32 H	Monarch S. H. Nichols & Shepard . E.H.
Case, 22-40, 40-72	Nilson C II
18-32 H. Case, 22-40, 40-72, 25-45 S.H.	Nilson S. H. Pioneer E.H.
Caterpillar, 2 ton . H.	Rock Island Heider S.H.
Caterpillar, others. E.H.	Russell.
CentaurH.	(except Giant)S.H.
Cletrac S. H.	Shawnee H.
Cultor F.	TiogaH.
Eagle E.H.	Topp-StewartS. H.
E. B S. H.	ToroH.
Fitch Four Drive. S. H.	Townsend E.H.
Flour City E.H.	Traylor H.
FordsonS.H.	Twin City,
Frick S. H.	(except 40-65)S.H.
Gray S. H.	WallisS.H.
Hart Parr E.H.	Waterloo Boy S. H.
HuberS.H.	Wetmore S. H.
J. TS. H.	Wisconsin S. H.
John Deere S. H.	Yuba Ball Tread . S. H.
	- www artis alcad S. II.

# Garden Tractors

	Motor	Motor
Trade Name	Oil	_ Trade Name Oil
Acme	H.	Red EH.
Aro	H.	Shaw H.
Beeman	H.	Spray-Mor S. H.
Bolens	. H.	Spry Wheel H.
Bready	H	StandardH.
Centaur	H	Utilitor H.
Clip Mor	SH	Othitor
Do-It-All	SH	KEY
Federal		
Cilcon		H.—Polarine Heavy
Gilson		S.H.—Polarine Special
Gro-Mor	H.	Heavy
Gro-Mor Jr	S. H.	
Gravely	H.	E.H.—Polarine Extra
Kin Kade	H.	Heavy
N. B	H.	F.—Polarine F

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

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

Standard Oil Company,

(Indiana

910 South Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.