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# KANSAS FARMER

AND

## MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 63

May 16, 1925

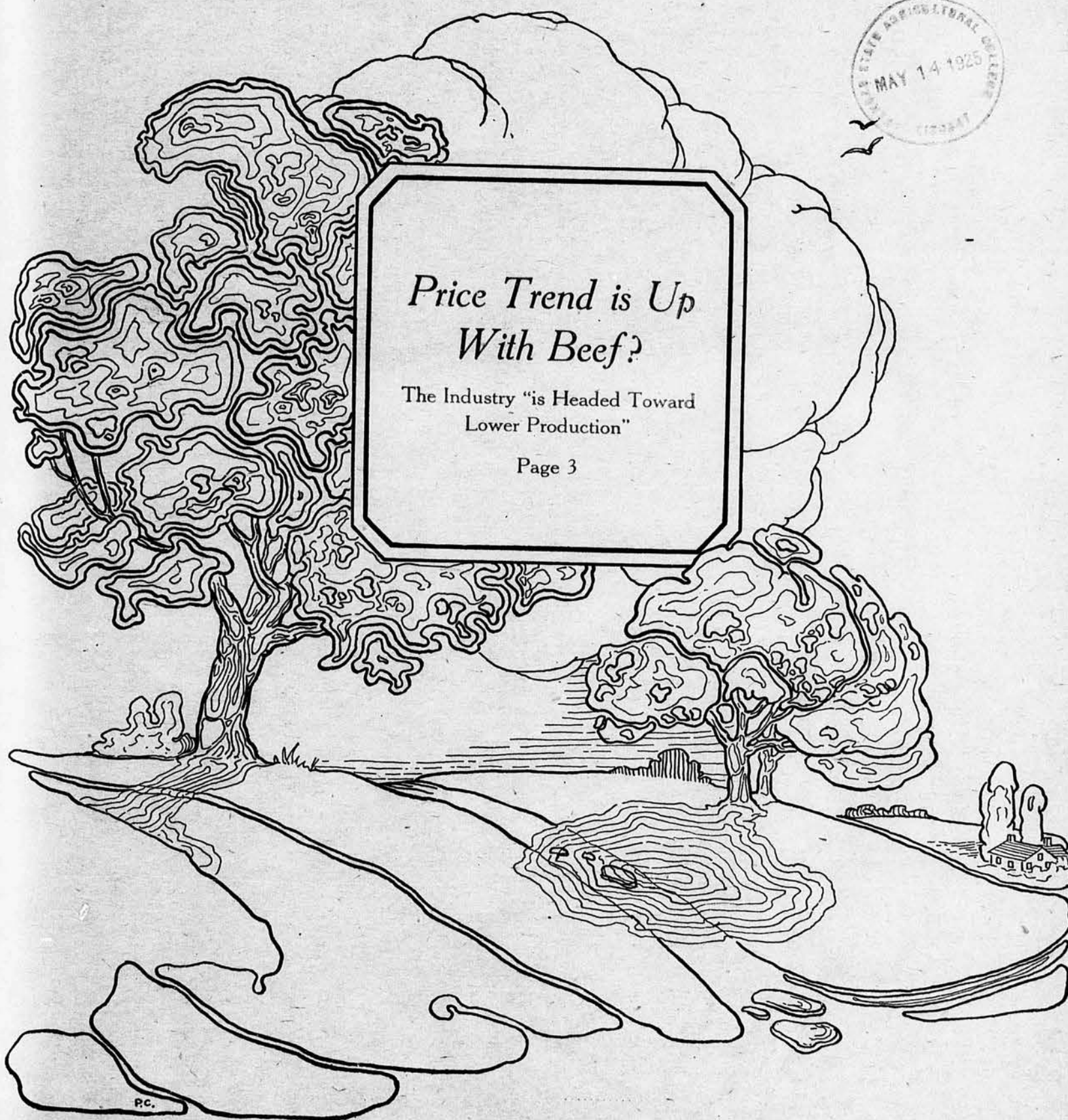
Number 20



### *Price Trend is Up With Beef?*

The Industry "is Headed Toward  
Lower Production"

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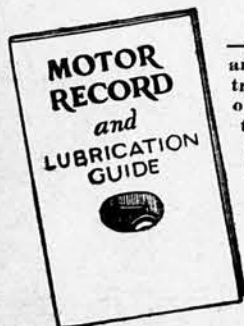
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## "Yes, We Have no Bananas!"

American "Art" Can be Found These Days Even in Faraway Dutch Java

BY HARLEY HATCH

A FRIEND of mine, who has been stationed in the Philippines for the last two years, is coming home by way of the islands of the Indian Ocean, Australia and New Zealand. He has rather fallen in love with New Zealand with its moist, pleasant climate, strange vegetation and its purely British population. He writes that the English keep the shops, which with us would mean stores, the Irish keep the public houses and the Scotch keep the money. On his way to New Zealand he stopped for a few days on the island of Java, a Dutch possession where a few Dutchmen have hornsogged some 30 million natives into thinking they—the Dutch—are little tin gods. He wandered out into the country one day to a spot which he said seemed farther from America than any other spot he had ever seen. Stopping to rest beside the road for a time there came into view a little Chinese boy who was singing. As he passed, our friend could make out that he was trying, in an outlandish dialect, to sing "Yes, we have no bananas today." Our friend then concluded that there was no spot on the world so isolated as to be free from American influences.

county remains to plant; much of the ground has not yet been worked and on all too large an acreage last year's stalks are still standing. I suppose this means that most of this unplanted ground will be listed, as there is no longer time for plowing. It seems to me more plowing should have been done; March was favorable for farm work; there was not a day in which the soil could not have been worked. As it is, instead of this being an early season there remains more corn to plant after this first week in May than at any similar time in several years. Listed corn often does well here, but when it is listed well after May 1 it is bound to make a late start. Early corn makes the best grain here four years in five.

## Work for Rainy Days

A farm which has two tractors, a truck and a motor car never lacks for a rainy day job, especially if the tractors are kept pretty steadily at work. One of the jobs on this farm during the rainy week was to give one of the little tractors a complete overhauling. Valves were ground, connecting rods tightened, one new piston put in and all the pistons fitted with new rings. This tractor was bought second hand three years ago, and it has given good service. The other tractor was bought new six years ago, and it has been used ever since, doing in that time a multitude of jobs from plowing, pulling a threshing machine, corn sheller, feed grinder, buzz saw, stretching woven and common wire fence, pulling a 4-section harrow, and tandem disk 9 feet wide and in addition doing some road dragging. This tractor has been kept up to the mark by continued attention. Like the motor car of the same make, I believe it could be kept in service almost indefinitely if one would only give it proper attention and keep wornout parts renewed. The good thing about the repair parts for these little tractors is that they are so reasonable in price.

## Down to 34 Degrees

Our moist, warm weather of the last of April made a sudden change, and we had two nights when we watched the thermometer hanging out on the porch pretty closely. One night at bedtime it showed 43 degrees; the next night 42 degrees. During the first night it went down to 34 degrees and there was some frost, but no damage seemed to be done. Just two or three more degrees of cold and the corn which was up would have been cut to the ground; as it is the cold has made it look yellow, but this will soon be outgrown with a few days of warm sun. Small grain and pastures could scarcely look better; the bluegrass was running up to seed on the last days of April. Cattle are not eating much bluegrass; they have too much tender prairie grass to look at anything else. Farmers who have good native pastures should look after them carefully, for there is no grass in the world better than our native bluestem and, once gone, it is gone for good. Kansas may grow the best wheat in the world, but this part of the state also grows the best pasture grass in the world from May to October.

## But They Must Eat

A paragraph in this column a short time ago about the value of the garden on this farm and speaking of the lack of real gardens on so many of our farms brought a very interesting letter from Shawnee county from which I am going to take a few extracts. The writer says, "You speak of the lack of farm gardens; it may interest you to know that they are few and far between here, also. I believe that the boy and girl of today are not taught to love growing things. They are being educated away from the farm every year. Our high schools teach them to become lawyers, doctors, machinists, carpenters, masons and business men. It is true they teach agriculture, but it is taught in such a way that they go out as teachers instead of actual farmers. They prefer to tell someone else how to do it instead of doing it themselves." And will, probably, so long as they can get by with it and draw a good salary for doing a "white collar" job. But we as farmers need not worry about this; it seems we have more farmers now than we need; at any rate, we seem to be producing more than our market will readily take. When the time comes for consumption to take eagerly all the farm produces then that "back to the farm" movement will begin.

## Now the Colors "Stay"

It is not hard to remember back five years, and only that short time ago merchants were advising patrons that they could not guarantee colors in fabrics. German dyes were gone and American dyes were bum. Now, at the convention of chemists recently in Baltimore, it was definitely stated that American dyes are precisely as good as German dyes, of practically every shade, ever were, and what is more, the cost in this country is less than in Germany.

## "Save the Surface!"

The number of questions I have received of late regarding the refuse motor oil paint I mentioned some weeks ago seems to call for another paragraph on the matter. This cheap paint, which is made by mixing 6 pounds of Venetian Red with 1 gallon of used motor or tractor oil, is not intended for use on new buildings or on buildings which have been kept well painted. It is to be used on old wood which has been badly weathered and which would drink up more high priced paint than most farmers could afford. The Venetian Red is dry and adds nothing to the paint but color; it is the oil that preserves the wood. This cheap paint looks well, and the oil, even if it is mineral oil, will, without doubt, help greatly in preserving the wood. The only cost to most farmers will be the Venetian Red, which most stores sell for 6 to 7 cents a pound as compared with a pre-war price of 3 cents. For painting new wood on farm buildings it is best to use paint made by adding 6 pounds of the Venetian Red to 1 gallon of linseed oil.

## Early Corn is Best?

We tried to get the corn all in the ground in April, but the continued showers of the last 10 days of the month prevented. The last of the 92 acres was planted May 2 during weather much colder than any we had during the last 20 days of April. The larger part of the corn acreage in this



# These Little Pigs Are Sent to Market in Oiled Paper Boxes

By M. N. Beeler



This is Knox S. Shaw, Who Makes His Pigs Into Sausage, Hams and Lard. The Demand for His Products is so Big He Can't Supply It

**H**AM with a flavor, the kind that is cured in the country and from which rich brown gravy is made, held a palate intriguing attraction for Knox S. Shaw. It was his favorite meat. He became a country ham sculptor and developed a cure that suited his taste exactly. He prepared more hams than he could consume at home.

He knew folks in Holton and sold his surplus to them. Those hams brought back memories of childhood on the farm. The demand grew and grew until he was hard put to supply it. Because the number of hams that could be supplied from one hog was limited by nature it became necessary to find a means of disposing of the other parts of the carcass.

Shaw reasoned that if folks were so eager to get country hams, they likely would want backbones, spare ribs, lard and sausage. He tried them out and was swamped with orders. They were especially fond of sausage. Tons of that concoction are manufactured every year in the packing houses and meat shops. Grocery stores which have meat counters maintain a grinder for making sausage, but their customers are wary from sad experience with it. Did you ever notice how it sputters in the frying pan? How it shrinks to a third its original size? That's watered stock. Also you may remember that it doesn't taste like sausage. It isn't sausage. The pure pork product won't shrink and it won't sputter if no water is added to it.

Shaw supplied sausage to a local grocery in Holton. Traveling men bought it to take home. Presently orders began to come from Kansas City, Leavenworth, Topeka, and other towns. Three years ago Shaw began to pack the sausage in greased paper cartons the size of a butter wrapper. He shipped it to dealers in Kansas City and Leavenworth. A huckster in Topeka discovered the product. Housewives snapped it up in a hurry and told their neighbors about it. Shaw was unable to supply the demand.

Caterers in Kansas City tested it in their kitchens, and one or two restaurants tried it on their tables. They found it good, but insisted they

couldn't afford to serve it because of the price. Shaw refused to adulterate his product and consequently couldn't meet the price of so-called sausage makers who supplied restaurants. A hotel in Topeka served his sausage a while, but when the dining room changed hands the new manager decided to save money on sausage and Shaw lost the trade.

Shaw lives on Route 2, 8 miles southeast of Holton. He has been curing country pork products about 15 years, but only during the last three years has he been specializing. He has a building where the meat is prepared. It is equipped with modern machinery for handling the carcasses. A power driven grinder will make 100 pounds of meat into sausage in 10 minutes. The sausage trade has grown even faster than the ham trade. Everything that is good goes into that sausage—loin, most of the hams, the best of the bacon. Hams that are not used for sausage are cured. Backbones and ribs are sold easily. The fat is made into lard. Some folks in Holton send Shaw their jars and have him fill them with lard. Otherwise he packs it in 50-pound tins.

Shaw weighs the ingredients of his sausage carefully. That insures constant quality. He seasons it to suit the average taste. The finished product is wrapped in oiled paper and packed in 1-pound boxes. Shipments are made in 10 and 20-pound lots. He has sent sausage to Massachusetts and California experimentally. It arrived in good shape.

"I supply pork products from November 1 to March 1," said Shaw. "This year I slaughtered 75 hogs. It usually takes one or two hogs every other day to supply the demand."

"The best sausage is made from young hogs. I like them to weigh 150 to 200 pounds and be not older than 6 months. It is more expensive to kill them young. A big hog has a higher dressing percentage but he doesn't make such good sausage."

"I feed a great deal of shorts. That with corn, tankage, clover and alfalfa pasture makes up my ration. I give alfalfa hay in winter."

Shaw has a gravity water system with a tank on a hill 50 feet above the farm buildings. This system supplies water to his meat plant.

ONE POUND NET WHEN PACKED  
**SHAW'S**  
**Country Sausage**  
MADE AT  
**BRIGHTSIDE FARM**  
Route 2, Holton, Kansas

## Price Trend is Upward With Beef?

**A**FTER suffering longer than any other major farm enterprise from the effects of the general agricultural depression of 1920-21, and from continued overproduction, the beef cattle industry seems at last to be definitely moving toward prosperity. Evidence of the trend is supplied not only by the fact that prices of beef cattle this year have been above those of the corresponding period of 1924, but also by signs that the business has been liquidated to a point where the potential supply of beef is much reduced.

And the price of beef cattle has advanced despite increased slaughtering. This reflects a greater demand for beef. Another favorable influence affecting the market for beef cattle is reduced hog marketing, which means a broader market for beef. Credit conditions are much improved in the range country, and on Corn Belt farms. Operating expenses on ranches have of necessity been scaled down under the hard conditions of the last few years. Observers also note increased efficiency in the handling of herds.

### Typical Cycle is 14 Years

There are distinct cycles of high and low prices for beef cattle. The typical cycle has a period of about 14 years. Economists believe 1924 saw the low point of a downward swing that began about 1915. Although it is too soon to be sure the industry is now in the first phase of a long upward trend, the facts point to that conclusion. In 1922, 1923 and 1924 the beef cattle industry was subjected to the same forces that produced heavy liquidation in other farm enterprises. Liquidation in the case of cattle, however, was retarded by the fact that exceptionally heavy marketing in that period would have been ruinous not only to the cattlemen but also to their creditors. In consequence, the beef cattle supply remained large, while surpluses of other agricultural products were rapidly being reduced. But toward the end of 1924 it began to be apparent that the cattle supply was steadily being brought into better relation with demand.

The estimated number of all cattle on farms and ranges January 1, 1925, was 64,928,000, or nearly 1% million head less than the number on farms a year previously. This was the estimated net decrease in the supply. Beef cattle declined from 41,720,000 to 39,609,000, or more than 2 million head. An increase in milk cows reduced the total

net decrease of cattle. But milk cattle contribute less to the beef supply in proportion to their numbers than other cattle. Clearly, therefore, the potential beef supply January 1 had decreased in the preceding year considerably more than is indicated by the net decrease in the numbers of all cattle.

Another light on the decrease in our potential beef supply is given by statistics showing the estimated number of beef cattle in 12 range states. Ranges are one of the chief breeding grounds of cattle. Unless they are being restocked, a shortage of beef cattle is only a matter of time. So far they are not being restocked but are being depleted of cattle. The estimated number of beef cattle in the 12 range states January 1 was 13,819,000, compared with 14,489,000 a year before. Various reports indicate, moreover, that many cattlemen have gone out of business in the last few years, and that a greater number still have reduced the scale of their operations. There also has been a shift from cattle to sheep.

Although the number of beef cattle on farms and ranges declined materially last year, the production of beef and veal increased. Federally inspected production of beef in 1924 was 4,829,473,635 pounds, compared with 4,685,704,275 pounds in 1923. Production of veal was 498,585,806 pounds, against 443,182,004 pounds in the preceding year. Heavy production continued during the first part of the present year. In January beef production was 440,829,036 pounds, compared with 413,254,024 pounds in January of 1924. In February the production of beef was slightly below that of February, 1924, but veal production again increased.

This increased flow from a reduced source of supply is striking proof that the beef cattle industry is moving into a stronger position, especially in view of the fact that the enlarged production of beef has been accompanied in the last six months by higher prices. The average price of beef cattle at Chicago was higher in the first quarter of 1925 than in the same quarter of last year.

Equally encouraging conditions are found on the demand side of the beef cattle problem. A year or so ago the beef industry was handicapped by competition from hog producers, who were marketing immense quantities of pork at low prices. This is now changed. Hog marketing for the remainder of this year is likely to be as small as in any year since 1915, and hog prices are moving in harmony with the reduced supplies of pork. The average

monthly price of hogs at Chicago rose from \$7.68 a hundred last July to \$13.55 in March. As a result the consumption of pork is declining. Consumption of beef and veal is increasing.

Consumption of federally inspected beef and veal was 482 million pounds in January, compared with only 440 million pounds in January of 1924. In February it amounted to 388 million pounds against 379 million pounds in the corresponding month of last year. Lessened competition from pork producers is bound to be an important favorable influence on the cattle industry for a year or two, because the present high hog prices cannot result in an increased flow of hogs to market for some time in view of the extent to which the number of hogs on farms has been reduced in the last year.

All signs indicate, in short, that the beef cattle industry is headed toward lower production and rising prices. If the present cycle runs true to form, the general trend of cattle prices should be upward for six or eight years. Cattle production in this country was at its previous low point around 1913. Its last high point was touched about 1919.

### "A New Constructive Period"

Seasonal variations and special conditions often hide the main trend in the cattle industry, so it is hard to tell just what phase of the cycle it may be in. At the present moment, however, the principal facts are clear. There is a depleted supply of beef cattle on the ranges and a heavy movement to market. A long period of falling prices apparently has been definitely succeeded by an upward movement, occurring just when it should come on the assumption that the cattle cycle will behave normally. If the present trend is not the start of a new constructive period for the industry, all present signs are deceptive.

Improvement in credit conditions has accompanied the improvement in the general situation affecting the cattle industry. Many of the loans extended in war time at high interest rates, and afterward renewed because low prices for cattle made their payment difficult or impossible, have now been paid off. This is shown by a recent report of the War Finance Corporation, which says that on November 30 last 58 livestock loan companies that had borrowed nearly 20 million dollars had completely repaid their indebtedness. Fifty-six other companies had repaid \$47,814,000.



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Entered as second-class matter February 16, 1906,  
at the postoffice at Topeka, Kansas, under act of  
Congress of March 3, 1879.

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# KANSAS FARMER

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

ARTHUR CAPPER, Publisher  
F. B. NICHOLS, Managing Editor T. A. McNEAL, Editor  
M. N. BEELER, Associate Editor  
CHARLES E. SWEET, Advertising Manager

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: One dollar a year in Kansas and Colorado.  
All other states \$2 a year

Please address all letters in reference to subscription matters direct to  
Circulation Department, Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breese, Topeka, Kan.

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ONE of the most interesting businesses in the world is the United States Post Office. There are 52,000 post offices in the United States; the number of miles covered by postal routes is 1/2 million. If these routes were together they would reach around the world 20 times. The Postoffice Department gathers 533 million dollars a year in revenue but it pays out 557 million dollars. It always is in the red, but the accommodation to the people is well worth the cost. We pay our postmasters a little more than 44 million dollars a year. No doubt if politics was eliminated these salaries could be reduced.

During the year the Government sells more than 15 billion stamps of various denominations. It also issues more than 1 1/4 billion postal cards. More than 19 million letters, because of the carelessness of the folks who address them, find their way to the dead letter office. In a single year the Post Office Department found in these letters, \$150,000.

In one year 211 million letters were sent out of this country to foreign countries, and more than 283 million letters were received from foreign countries. Mails were carried in the United States in a single year by rail 574,621,534 miles, at a cost of \$93,267,117.

It is unlawful to send by mail game killed out of season, poisons, explosives or inflammable articles, bad smelling articles, all spirituous and malt liquors, all liquor advertisements, indecent matter written or otherwise, dunning postals, endless chain letters and fraud matter.

## Marriage is "Less Permanent?"

THE question, "Is marriage a success?" will, I suppose, never be answered definitely, but there is one thing certain, it is growing less permanent. During 1923—I do not have the figures for 1924—there were 1,223,825 marriages in the United States and 165,129 divorces, which was about 17,000 more than the divorces of the year before that.

Texas leads in the number of divorces, the total during 1923 being 14,641. In the same year 69,243 couples were married in Texas. It seems that marriage is peculiarly unsatisfactory in the Lone Star state as more than one couple in every five mated decided to break apart.

The one state in which there are no divorces is South Carolina, the reason being that the law there does not permit divorces. It must not be supposed, however, that there is perfect marital bliss in the Palmetto state. I apprehend that family life is no happier there on the average than anywhere else.

Kansas has a fairly high divorce record; 20,876 couples were married in 1923 and 3,720 were divorced; this is considerably more than one divorce to six marriages.

Nevada, as might be expected, leads in the proportion of divorces to marriages. It is the only state in which there were more divorces than marriages. During 1923 there were 1,012 marriages and 1,029 divorces; however, comparatively speaking the record was worse in 1922. That year there were 935 marriages and 1,026 divorces. According to the figures it is a mere matter of mathematics to determine how many years it will be until there will be no married people left in Nevada.

Washington is another state where apparently there is much murmuring among the tied. During 1923 there were 17,004 marriages and 3,519 divorces, or more than one in five.

## No Comfort in Averages?

I NEVER have been able to get much satisfaction out of averages. If one man has an annual income of 10 million dollars and another has no income the average for the two is 5 million dollars a year, but the one who has no income and does not know perhaps where his next meal is coming from, cannot glean much satisfaction from the undoubted accuracy of the figures on average.

However, just to satisfy a possible curiosity, I might say that the town in the United States which boasts the highest average annual income to the family is Bisbee, Ariz., where it is \$2,407.

Next comes Wilmington, Del., where the average is \$1,760. Among the cities in which average family incomes have been figured out the lowest is Cincinnati, where it is \$1,198.

The largest single employer of labor is Henry Ford, who employs 162,792 persons. Now that Henry is engaging in the airplane business the number will be largely increased.

The greatest business in the world is life insur-

# Passing Comment

—By T. A. McNeal

ance. At the end of 1923 there were outstanding in the United States \$3,974,542 life insurance policies, aggregating \$54,334,598,740. Only two nations actually exceed this sum in national wealth. It is more than 1 1/4 times the estimated wealth of Italy, and 2 1/4 times the estimated wealth of Japan.

## Fewer Failures Occurred

THERE were nearly 5,000 fewer business failures in 1923 than in 1922, the total number reported in 1922 being 23,676, as against 18,718 in 1923. The liabilities also were nearly 84 million dollars less in 1923 than in 1922, while the assets of the failed concerns in 1923 were only 25 millions less than in 1922.

The percentage of assets to liabilities of the concerns that failed in 1922 was 56.2, while in 1923 it was 57.4.

There has been a general impression that a large percentage of the concerns that engage in business fail. The record, however, does not bear out this impression. Considerably less than 1 per cent of the companies doing business in the United States failed during 1923. I have no doubt that

## Sin's Antidote

BY R. B. BECKETT

Others, to keep themselves from sin,  
Will various means employ:  
Some worship God without, and some within;  
And both are led  
To tantalize themselves instead,  
And to enjoy  
Above all present aches and self-won pains  
Their hope of future gains:

For some again, more worldly-wise,  
Ambition will their conduct frame;  
They know that outward strictness wins the prize,  
And so postpone  
Pleasure; but most by fear alone  
Of public fame  
Are herded into usual ways that tend  
To homely virtue in the end.

Had I no other means of grace,  
Such bits desire would spurn,  
And as a horse that falls behind the race,  
His rider lost,  
One foot entangled in the reins all crossed,  
I'd stop and turn  
From the straight course to nibble at the grass,  
Heedless of how the others pass.

Alas! My melting conscience drips  
Before temptation's subtle heat:  
Tempt me not with two ready, laughing lips  
That seem to say  
"We wait for you." Is virtue sweet?  
Sweeter are they:  
A pair of love-lit eyes are more to me  
Than all the precepts of the Pharisee.

And yet no dread have I,  
No fear of being wrecked;  
My errant sails are lifted by a sigh;  
And by a frown  
My boat is led thru rapids safely down.  
By naught else checked,  
One thing, and one alone, can keep me true—  
The single fear of losing you.

the figures for 1924 will show about the same result. In 1922 the largest per cent of failures occurred for 13 years; apparently the next most disastrous year in this period was 1915.

The people of the United States are fertile in inventions. During 1920 some 41,401 patents were granted by our National Patent Office, and in 1923 there were 40,782. Of course, only a small percentage of these inventions are of any consider-

able importance, and quite probably in 75 per cent of the cases the inventors did not get out of their patents what it cost to obtain them. The Patent Office is a considerable source of income to the Government. In 1923 it collected nearly 3 million dollars in fees.

In 1814 the British troops burned our capital and with it the Congressional Library. After the war of 1812 Congress started a new library by purchasing the private library of Ex-President Thomas Jefferson, 6,760 volumes for \$23,950. Since then the library has been increased until it is the largest in the Western Hemisphere and third largest in the world, having a collection of considerably more than 3 million books and pamphlets, and is housed in the most beautiful of all Government public buildings, erected at a cost of 6 million dollars.

## In the Open Places

FOR the benefit of readers who may be figuring on taking vacations and do not know just where to go, I might say that there are 19 National Parks. The first of these was set aside in 1832 at Hot Springs, Arkansas. That is a small park containing 1 1/4 acres. The next established was the Yellowstone Park in Wyoming, the largest and perhaps the most interesting, in 1872; it cost us 3,342 acres. The next was the Sequoia in California, where the big trees are. It contains 252 acres. That park and also the Yosemite was established in 1890. Yosemite Park contains 1,125 acres and also is one of the most interesting in the world.

Mount Rainier Park in Washington contains Mt. Rainier, which is 200 feet higher than Pike's Peak. This park was created in 1899 and contains 324 acres. Crater Lake Park, in Southwestern Oregon, contains 249 acres, and is one of the scenic wonders of the world. Glacier Park, established in 1910, contains 1,534 acres.

Grand Canyon Park, established in 1919, contains the marvelous Grand Canyon. It is reached by the Santa Fe railroad. Possibly Kansas people can get there easier and get more thrills for their money than anywhere else they can go.

Lassen Park, in Northern California, contains 124 acres. It was established in 1916 and contains the only active volcano in the United States.

## 'Tis a Rapid Age

JUST by way of calling attention to the short time our present economic civilization has been in existence, I may say that it has been only 111 years since Stevenson invented the locomotive. It has been only 106 years since the first steamboat crossed the Atlantic. It has been only 97 years since the first passenger railroad, the Baltimore and Ohio, was begun. It has been only 90 years since Morse invented the telegraph and only 82 years since the first telegraph line was established between Baltimore and Washington. It has been only 79 years since Howe invented the sewing machine and McCormick tried out his first reaper. It has been only 68 years since the first Atlantic cable was started and 67 years since the first message was sent across the Atlantic.

It has been only 49 years since the telephone was invented, and a good many years after that before it came into anything like general use. It has been only 40 years since the first electric railroad was put into operation in Baltimore. It has been only 47 years since Edison invented the incandescent electric light.

It has been only 31 years since the first gasoline vehicle was put into operation. It was after that Detroit enacted an ordinance forbidding the traveling of any vehicles on the streets unless propelled either by animal or man power.

It has been only 30 years since the Roentgen ray was discovered. It has been only 24 years since Marconi began to make the world believe that wireless telegraphy was possible. It has been only 22 years since the first successful airplane flight was made by the Wright Brothers. It has been only 42 years since aluminum began to be produced in anything like commercial quantities. It had been discovered prior to that time but the process of extraction was so expensive that its manufacture was prohibited by the cost. The fact is that our modern civilization has developed within the life time of many men now living.

It has been only 78 years since chloroform was first used in surgery; ether was used by one surgeon the year before, so that it may be said that modern surgery had its beginning less than 80 years ago. The first practical friction match was made in 1827, only 98 years ago.



If the next century makes as rapid advance as the last, this should be a bully old world to live in 100 years from now—or it may be the worst place imaginable; for it must be said that the inventions that tend to make life uncertain and miserable have made as much progress as the constructive forces of the world.

Within 50 years it may be possible for a comparatively small group of people to destroy civilization and depopulate the world. It may be possible within an hour to blot out the entire population of New York and leave only a city of the dead. The future is just as full of awful possibilities as it is full of delightful possibilities. The contest between the forces of construction and destruction will go on with accelerated speed and with increased knowledge. Being an optimist I am betting that the forces of construction and good will win.

### "No Sale" This Time

A and B are husband and wife. A mortgages the homestead. In case of foreclosure can B hold any part of the homestead? She never signed the mortgage. G. F. S.

Under the laws of Colorado, every householder being the head of a family is entitled to a homestead of the value of \$2,000 exempt from execution and attachment while such homestead is occupied by the owner or his or her family. Entry of homestead is made by writing the word "homestead" on the margin of the recorded title thereof. If such homestead is so designated, then no deed or mortgage for it is binding on the wife unless she voluntarily signs the same, and such acknowledgment must be made separate and apart from her husband. The officers taking the acknowledgment must notify the wife of her rights at the time of signing.

In this case, this law not having been complied with, the wife is not bound, and the man who lent the money cannot sell this homestead, or at any rate he cannot deprive the wife of her share in it.

### Was the Wording Clear?

1—If a tenant contracts his landlord's wheat to a grain buyer where the tenant is instructed to store or contract with the landlord's consent, and later these contracts were presented to the grain buyer by the tenant for payment and the grain buyer was unable to pay for this wheat, who should be held by the landlord for payment of this wheat, the grain buyer or tenant? 2—If the grain buyer happened to write in the tenant's name before the landlord's as owner of this wheat would this make the tenant responsible to the landlord for payment instead of the grain buyer? 3—If the landlord gets a settlement from the grain buyer, the latter giving his note, or if he brings suit for judgment against the grain buyer, is the tenant then released? S. A. C.

1—The liability of the tenant would depend largely on the wording of his contract. If he merely followed the instructions of the landlord to sell his wheat, that is, the landlord's share of the wheat, along with his own, and the landlord assented to such sale, the buyer of the wheat would be responsible to the tenant and to the landlord, and the tenant would not be held responsible. If, however, the tenant should on his own motion make a contract without consulting the landlord,

and should sell the wheat without the landlord's consent, he then would become responsible to the landlord.

2—The mere fact that the landlord's name happened to be second on the contract would not in any way alter the liability of the grain buyer, nor would it increase the liability of the tenant.

3—If the landlord makes a settlement with the grain buyer and takes the grain buyer's note for



his share of the wheat, that would release the tenant from any further liability. If the landlord holds that under the contract both the grain buyer and the tenant are liable, he might bring suit, making both of them defendants, and in such case if he could prove his contention he would get judgment against both.

### Where Compound Interest Counts

1—What should be done to make a consolidated rural school of a rural high school? 2—Would the high school tax go to this school then in place of the county high school? 3—What number of teachers would be required to make it accredited? 4—A and B are mother and son. B owes A \$2,000. On account of poor crops he has been unable to pay interest on the notes, so it has been added to the principal each time, thus making the note larger every year. He is paying 7 per cent interest. Is it right according to law to pay compound interest like that? What should B do? B has a wife and children to support. A is well fixed.

1—The legal electors residing in a territory containing not less than 16 square miles and comprising one or more townships or parts thereof shall have authority to form a rural high school district if the boundaries have been approved by the county superintendent of public instruction of each county

in which any part of such proposed district shall be situated, or the state superintendent of public instruction in case the county superintendents of two or more counties shall fail to agree on the approval of boundaries of the proposed district. A petition signed by two-fifths of the legal electors residing in the territory of the proposed rural high school district shall be presented to the board of county commissioners of the county in which lies the greatest portion of the territory composing such district, reciting the boundaries of the proposed said district and the approval thereof either by the county superintendent, superintendents or state superintendent, and requesting the board of county commissioners to call a special election to vote on establishing and locating the rural high school, and if deemed necessary to vote bonds for the purchase of a site and for the construction of the high school building.

2—The legislature in '23 amended the county high school law, abolishing the county high schools and creating community high schools whose territory includes all the territory of the county high schools not included in the territory of other accredited high schools. Under this act therefore when your rural high school is established its territory would not be included in that of the community high school, and therefore would not have to pay tax to support the community high school.

3—An accredited high school is one accredited by the state board of education as having fulfilled the necessary requirements so that graduation from that school would admit the holder of the diploma to one of the higher educational institutions of the state, such as the university and agricultural college.

4—There is nothing in our usury law which forbids compound interest under such a contract as this, or such an arrangement.

### It's Called a "King's Bench"

1—Does England have a department of government corresponding to our Supreme Court? 2—For the support of what church did Parliament recently levy a tax? 3—What important nations have no departments of government corresponding to our Supreme Court? 4—Do any of these governments say what the religion of their citizens shall be, or infringe on any of the provisions in our bill of rights? Where can I secure a detailed answer to the preceding questions? D. H. B.

1—The government of England has a King's Bench, which corresponds pretty closely to our Supreme Court, but as Great Britain has no written constitution it can hardly be said to correspond to it exactly.

2—The government supports the established church, which is the Church of England.

3—No other important nation has a court exactly corresponding to our Supreme Court, but both France and Italy have courts which in some respects do correspond. I might say that the high court of England would not have a right to declare an act of Parliament unconstitutional.

4—I do not know of any important nation that undertakes to dictate to its citizens as to what their religious beliefs shall be. You could get considerable detailed information in any good encyclopedia.

## A Tremendous Force for Good

From a letter to Mr. Leo Nusbaum, Vice President of the Dolan Mercantile Company, Atchison, Kansas.

DEAR MR. NUSBAUM—I have read with great interest your letter, in which you take a stand against co-operative marketing. You must admit, I think, that the growth of the co-operative movement in the United States has become a powerful force in our economic development. Three billion dollars' worth of produce was handled this way last year, and there is every indication the movement will continue to grow.

It seems to me we must consider this a part of the great economic change in American life since the World War.

Professor Carver of Harvard, one of the keenest students of business and economics in the United States, has said that the increase in prosperity and living standards among the masses in America is the only revolution of any importance which has occurred in our time.

We find plenty of evidence of this in savings bank deposits. When the war broke out they were about \$1 1/2 billion dollars. Last year they were 21 billion dollars. Savings per capita increased from \$80 in 1912 to \$186 last year.

This country now is generating new capital at the rate of about 6 billion dollars a year, a great deal of it from the workers. Much of this money is going into small blocks of stock in our great industrial enterprises.

We find these widespread changes taking place in city and industrial life, in which the workers are getting high rewards, and a new deal all around.

I have been much interested in the study of a table of wages, collected by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, from American industrial concerns which have foreign branches. This shows that the average day wages in Europe range from 95 cents in Italy to \$2.28 in England. The average in the United States is \$5.00.

That is a tremendous showing for the United States; a fine demonstration of what efficiency and the American system of real rewards for workers can do.

While all this progress has been taking place in the city, it is not strange we should find profound changes on the farms. For one thing, there has been a vast increase in production for each worker. Today production per man in the Middle West is the highest in the world—about four times the production of the farmers of Europe. But while our producers have been increasing their efficiency in growing food, it has become increasingly evident that marketing is not being handled in the most economical way.

At a recent meeting in Washington, called by Secretary Hoover and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Hoover said a further increase of 30 per cent could be made in the standards of living for all if we would eliminate the nation's waste. A considerable part of this waste is in the inefficient methods of handling food and farm products.

Co-operation in handling farm products is not new. It has proved amazingly successful in other countries, especially Denmark, and even in conservative England. The National Farmers' Union of England has 100,000 members, and does a huge co-operative business.

In America agricultural co-operation traces back to the Civil War. There has been substantial progress in the last quarter of a century. It has been especially rapid since the World War, reaching 3 billion dollars in 1924. I know it has encountered troubles, all great economic changes do. There have been some failures. But where is there a business in which this is not true? Leaders in no industry I know anything about have been right 100 per cent of the time.

But we find that as a whole agricultural co-operation is marching right ahead. It is a permanent part of American life. Such a great business leader as Secretary Hoover is for it. So is President

Coolidge, one of the most conservative men in America. So is Secretary Jardine. And so, apparently, are most farmers, despite the occasional failure here and there. Many of the great industrial leaders are much in sympathy with co-operation; I was impressed with this recently in Cleveland, where I talked before the Chamber of Commerce.

A movement which can command such support and encounter so much success must be based on sound economic principles. And it simply recognizes the right of the producer to put himself in a position where he can have something to say about the price of his products. Every other business and every other industry in the country is now on that basis. The unorganized condition of the farmer and his inability to apply modern business methods to the selling of his products is largely responsible for his troubles. He will not be able to compete successfully with organized labor and organized industry until he himself is similarly organized.

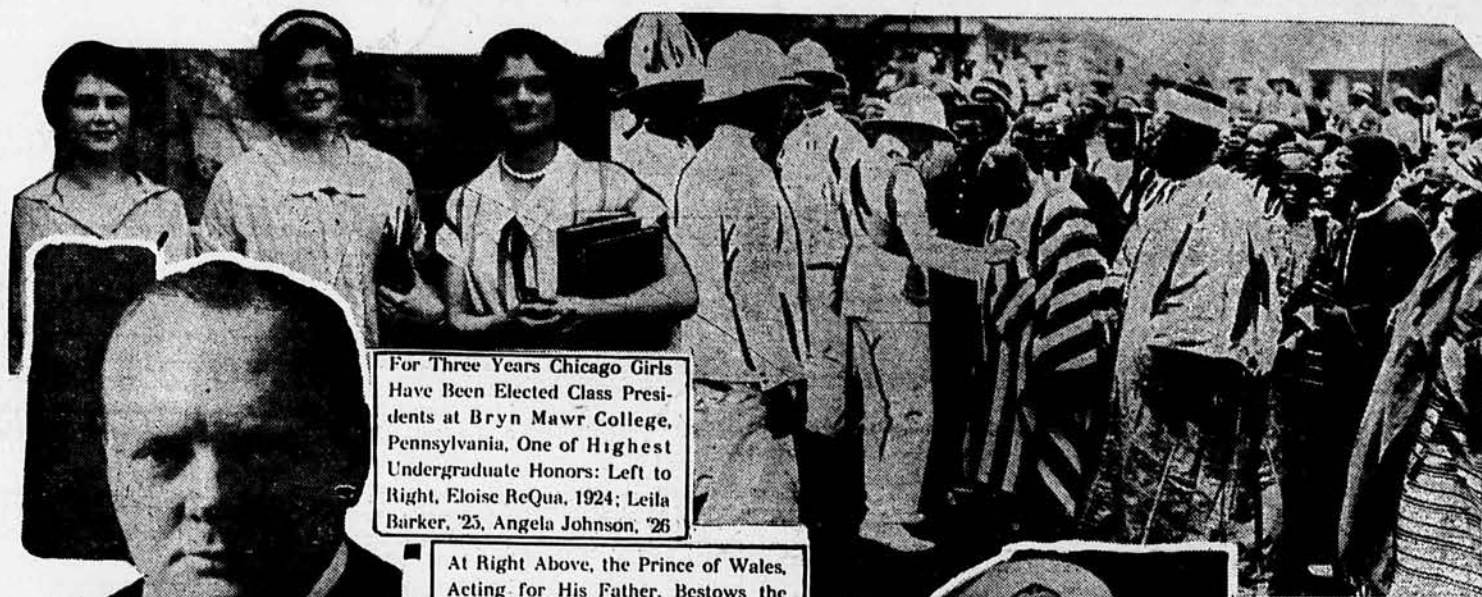
All that is attempted in the proposed co-operative marketing legislation now before Congress is to put the Government actively behind the co-operative marketing movement to the extent that the producer will receive the counsel and advice of experienced men. This would reduce the percentage of failures, just as the same sort of help in Secretary Hoover's department has aided city business men.

I believe that we shall find that in the coming years agricultural co-operation will become a tremendous force for building up a happy and prosperous agriculture and nation.

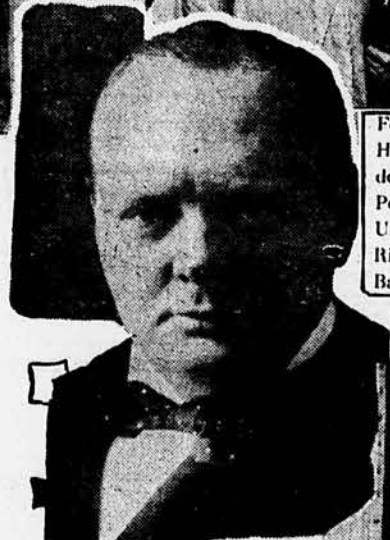
Very respectfully,

Arthur Capper





For Three Years Chicago Girls Have Been Elected Class Presidents at Bryn Mawr College, Pennsylvania. One of Highest Undergraduate Honors: Left to Right, Eloise ReQua, 1924; Leila Barker, '25, Angela Johnson, '26



Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, Chancellor of Exchequer, Who Presented His Budget Before Parliament Which Provides for Immediate Return of the Gold Standard to Great Britain

At Right Above, the Prince of Wales, Acting for His Father, Bestows the King's Medal Upon One of the Paramount Chiefs of Sierra Leone, at Freetown, Africa



"Miss Sunshine," Otherwise, Edna Francis, of Houston, Tex., at Right, Will Compete in Bathing Girl Revue and Beauty Pageant, Galveston

Lt. Commander George E. Brandt, U. S. N., at Left, Who Will Explore Sea Bottom in Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Soon, to Ascertain its Possibilities as Future Food Source



Designers of Short Wave Radio Transmitting and Receiving Apparatus Which Will be Used on MacMillan Arctic Expedition. Left to Right, H. C. Forbes, Lieut. John Reinartz, Dr. Karl E. Hassel

Not After Publicity, These Two of 33 Persons Convicted of Violating "Dry" Laws, Leaving Cincinnati in Special Car, on Way to Federal Penitentiary, Atlanta



Betty Compson, Famous Paramount Movie Star, in Oval, Had to Get Out in Open Like Other "Farmers" When Garden Time Came Around



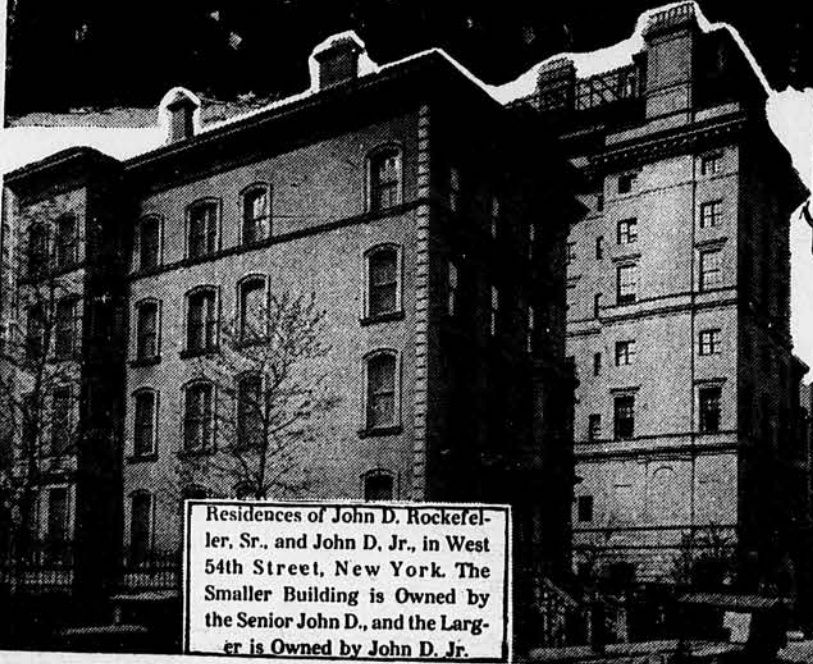
Below, W. J. Kilbeck, 21, on Trial for Murder, Cleveland, O., and Eva Jaffa, His Lawyer. Right, Evelyn Cohen, Directing State's Case. This is First Time Two Women Have Faced Each Other in Important Case



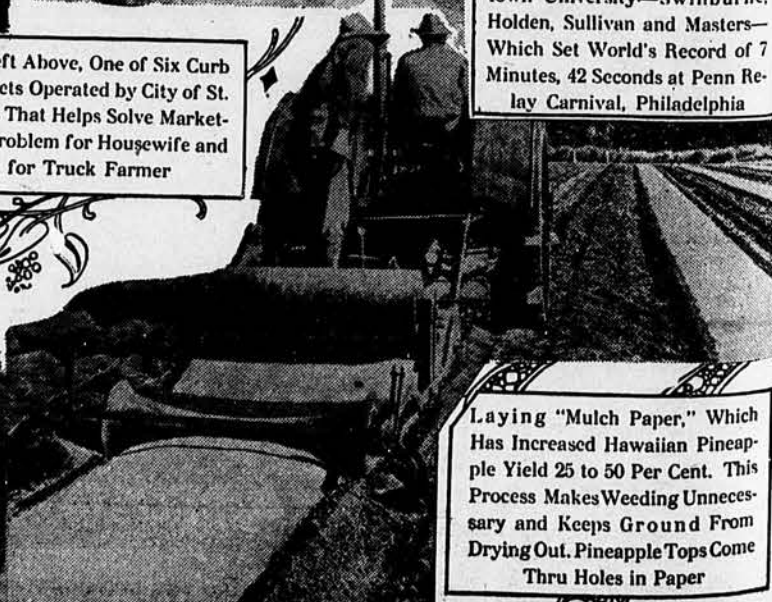
Two-Mile Relay Team, Georgetown University—Swinburne, Holden, Sullivan and Masters—Which Set World's Record of 7 Minutes, 42 Seconds at Penn Relay Carnival, Philadelphia



At Left Above, One of Six Curb Markets Operated by City of St. Louis That Helps Solve Marketing Problem for Housewife and for Truck Farmer



Residences of John D. Rockefeller, Sr., and John D. Jr., in West 54th Street, New York. The Smaller Building is Owned by the Senior John D., and the Larger is Owned by John D. Jr.



Laying "Mulch Paper," Which Has Increased Hawaiian Pineapple Yield 25 to 50 Per Cent. This Process Makes Weeding Unnecessary and Keeps Ground From Drying Out. Pineapple Tops Come Thru Holes in Paper



# Sheep Provide a Better Grass Market Than Steers

**M**AYBE the case-hardened cattlemen of the Flint Hills district have been overlooking some extra returns from their pastures. Sheep will give better account for the grass they consume than steers will. That's the opinion of Benninghoven Brothers, north of Strong City. They've grazed both steers and lambs at the same time and have had an opportunity to make comparisons. Last year their lambs brought \$10 a head at the close of the grass season, and their ewes sold for about \$8. They believe the wool pays for the keep of the ewes and they have the lambs to pay for the pasturage. Steers are being sent to their neighborhood for about \$2 an acre of grass during the pasture season. They have found that the pasture for one steer, about 5 acres, will support five ewes.

Rental on 5 acres of pasture at \$2 would be \$10, the income from a grassed steer. If the wool may be considered to have wiped out the birth charge against the lambs, then the income from 5 acres of grass, on the basis of last year's prices, is \$50. That leaves plenty of margin for the extra labor required for lambs over steers, and feed used to supplement the grass. This comparison is hardly fair in that total income from the sheep is set against the income from pasture rent, but even on the basis of market price for gains made on steers during the summer, which would be fairly comparable, the lambs have a good lead.

Last fall Benninghoven Brothers bought 400 old Utah ewes at \$5 a hundredweight. They were bred to Shropshire and Hampshire rams. They and their lambs will be marketed off grass next fall.

## To Operate 121 Bus Routes

**E**IGHTY-NINE bus companies have applied to the Kansas Public Service Commission for permission to operate. Under the law passed by the 1925 legislature it is up to the bus companies to show the "necessity" for their operation before a certificate is granted by the commission. It will begin hearing applications May 18.

These 89 bus companies operate 121 routes, according to the applications. Among the larger bus companies is listed the Arkansas Valley, controlled by the Arkansas Valley Interurban Company of Wichita. Seven routes are operated out of Wichita. The Southern Kansas Bus Company also of Wichita, operates seven lines. Every application to the commission shows the schedules and routes of the companies and the number of cars operated. A considerable number of the applications are for permission to transport both freight and passengers.

## Kansas Rhubarb to Chicago

**S**OUTHEASTERN KANSAS directly invaded the Chicago truck market recently when the Neosho County Rhubarb Growers' Association in a single day assembled a carload of pie plant for shipment to the lake city. It was the first marketing venture of the association, which was organized this spring. G. T. Wheatley is president, and W. E. York, secretary.

The shipment consisted of 10 tons—200 barrels—each containing 100 pounds. The stalks were from 2 to 2½ feet long.

The season has been so favorable that the rhubarb is as far advanced as it usually is the first of June, there having been no killing frost since the latter part of March. Local truck producers thus have been able not only to supply their ordinary market, but also found themselves with a surplus. The association's shipment, while the first to invade a primary truck market, is not the first carload of rhubarb from Chanute. Last year Walter H. Chappell, the "rhubarb king" of Kansas, shipped seven carloads, but this was later in the season and it was consigned to a cannery.

This venture, also, was as important to the local producers as their present step of invading the

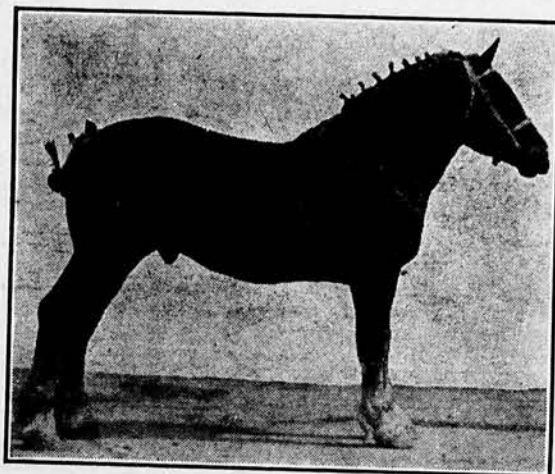
Chicago market, as Mr. Chappell had to "talk" the canners into putting up rhubarb. The experiment proved quite successful, and promises to furnish a market for the product late in the season.

Members of the association, who supplied rhubarb to fill the car were Mr. Chappell, W. E. York, S. G. Hunt, John Yount, F. M. Booe, T. R. Adams, Rolla Rush, Lon Braden, Henry Trammell, L. L. Crater, Philip Reinhardt, Arthur Wright, J. F. Erney, A. W. Donham, W. E. Hamilton, Ray Russell, Earl Trammell, Ira Noyes, G. T. Wheatley and J. W. Rogers.

## Colgodine Got a Good Start

**C**OLGODINE got a good start in this world. His arrival, March 20, 1923, caused quite a stir in Belgian circles at the Kansas State Agricultural College. In the first place his mother, Bernadine, delivered him 368 days after the service, which Prof. David L. Mackintosh believes is nearly if not a record. Then when the colt came he weighed 204 pounds, which is likely another record.

Colgodine grew like a weed. He weighed 1,420 pounds as a yearling. On his second birthday he



weighed 1,850 pounds and wasn't fat either. He was shown at the Kansas Free Fair last fall and stood second in his class. At the State Fair the next week he was first in his class over the colt that had beaten him at Topeka.

Because he was so big, Colgodine had plenty of company from the Belgian colony of exhibitors at the two fairs. Some folks expressed a desire to own him, and one breeder offered \$1,500. But the colt will be retained in the college Belgian stud as a herd sire.

Colgodine's mother weighs 2,300 pounds. She was grand champion at the two Kansas fairs in 1919. His sire, Colgo, was bred and developed by the college. He was grand champion at both Kansas fairs in 1921. Thus Colgodine got into the winning class thru the championship blood on both sides of his family.

## Kansas Feeders to Meet

**G**OT any doubts as to the methods of feeding you pursued last winter? Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, tried several combinations, and the results of feeding tests that will be reported there, May 23, may offer a solution to your own problems.

Reports of the feeding tests will be made by specialists in charge of investigations. Milas Lasater, president of the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of Wichita, will discuss what the credit banks can and cannot do for livestock producers. R. C. Pollock, secretary-manager of the National Livestock and Meat Board, will report on what has been done by his organization in stimulating an in-

crease in domestic consumption of meat. Cattle feeders will be interested in the beef production tests which have given definite information upon the relative fat producing properties of cotton seed cake and corn; the dependence that may be placed in silage as a roughage ration for calves that are being fattened for baby beef; the advisability of half-feeding or roughing yearlings thru the winter; the relative profit from feeding on grass or in dry lot during summer; the advisability of feeding on bluestem grass all summer or only after August 1; the quality of silage and methods of making good silage.

The college proposes to show how fall pigs may be made to gain more than 1½ pounds a day from weaning to market time at a cost of \$8 a hundred under present prices for feed. Other hog feeding tests compared the profits from crowding spring pigs to market on old corn or carrying them thru summer to finish them on new corn; the relative value of Sweet clover and alfalfa as hog pastures; and the addition of linseed oil meal to a corn and tankage ration with the usual corn and tankage combination.

The extent to which a feeder may depend on silage for the roughage portion of lamb fattening rations and the effect that alfalfa has on the lamb appetite are indicated by the sheep tests.

## Anyhow Folks Like It

**W**ALL STREET has dropped from the heights to the dumps and now declares "business disappointing" this spring, tho Secretary Mellon, Secretary Hoover, Judge Gary and Charles M. Schwab declare to the contrary that business is good, as well as sound.

Meantime it is good enough to make all fiscal prophecies archaic in the course of a month. Senator Curtis said a few weeks ago that Congress will reduce taxes 300 millions next year, on the basis of an expected surplus of 68 millions at the close of this fiscal year and of 300 millions the year following. Now the Treasury reports income tax receipts in the nine months of the present fiscal year, up to April 1, at 1,300 million dollars in round figures, or only 108 millions less than last year, notwithstanding the 25 per cent tax rebate, making the indicated surplus next June 100 millions and a year hence more than 400 millions, in place of 300. Treasury surpluses for three years have confounded the prophets and regularly run far in excess of estimates. They are still doing so.

Such a volume of income tax receipts despite substantial reduction of rates all along the line is a better index of business than the figures of stock markets. Business cannot but be better when net incomes are steadily larger, and that from all parts of the country. Conditions keep pace with President Coolidge's immensely popular economy and tax-reduction crusade. Business improvement brings in larger revenues to the Treasury, and on its part promotes lower taxes, as economy in departments and bureaus does on its part. The Treasury statement for the first quarter of this calendar year bears out the business diagnosis of Mellon, Hoover, Gary and Schwab rather than that of speculative prices of Wall Street securities.

## LeBlancs Had 24 Children

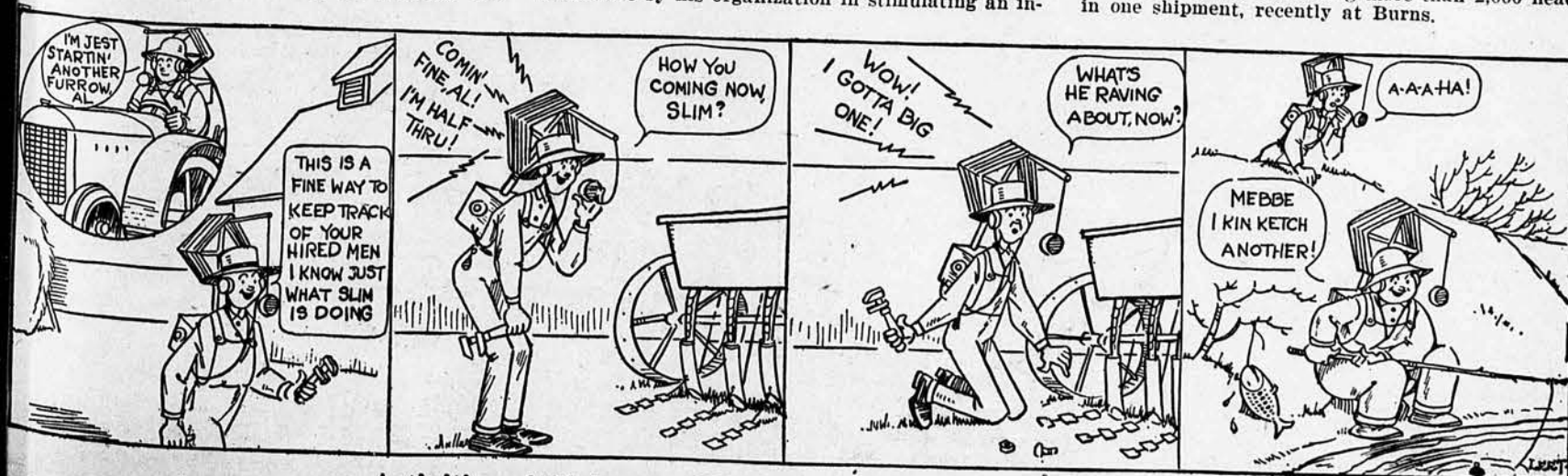
**A**DIVORCE was allowed recently in the district court at Concordia in the suit of Mrs. Josephine LeBlanc against Henry LeBlanc, and it has again divided a family of 24 children, believed to be the largest recorded, recently at least, in Kansas. The LeBlancs were married about two years ago. Each was the parent of 12 children by a previous marriage.

## Larger Perch Crop, Maybe?

**S**IX million yellow perch eggs have been placed in Kansas streams in the last year by the state fish and game department, according to Bert Doze, state warden. It also distributed 440,000 live fish.

## Unloaded 62 Carloads of Cattle

**B**ARKER BROTHERS unloaded 62 carloads of Texas cattle, containing more than 2,000 head, in one shipment, recently at Burns.



Activities of Al Acres—Slim's Equipped With Radio Control



# Millers Can Improve Wheat One spin means "Go"!

## Farmer Must Get a Premium for Extra Effort in Producing High Protein

BY L. E. CALL

THE miller usually pays a premium for wheat of high protein content. This premium is not always passed on to the farmer. Until it is, the miller cannot expect the farmer to make the effort necessary to improve the protein content.

A considerable outlay of labor, time and money is required of the farmer who produces a wheat of high milling quality. It is expensive to plow ground in July and keep it well worked thru the summer. It requires a large outlay of money to seed land to alfalfa and considerable managerial ability to rotate it successfully with wheat. The variety of wheat that produces the best flour is not always the one that makes the largest yield. High protein wheat of good quality is therefore expensive to produce. The miller should see that the reward he pays for such wheat goes to the man who is responsible for producing it, else the supply will not be insured.

The factors that determine the amount of protein present in wheat may be grouped into two large classes: Those that are beyond the control of man, such as soil type and climate; and those within his control, such as the variety of wheat planted, the cropping system in which the wheat is grown, the manner in which the seedbed is prepared, and the fertility of the soil.

### Two Sections in Luck

The wheat belt of Kansas is located under climatic conditions favorable for the production of wheat high in protein. The dry winters, the limited rainfall during spring months, and the tendency for periods of hot dry weather to mature the crop rapidly, tend to produce wheat high in protein. Not all of Kansas produces wheat equally high in protein. The area of most consistently high quality wheat seems to be the group of counties from Comanche westward to Seward and north to and including Hodgeman, and another group from Lincoln to Russell west to Logan and south including Scott, Lane and Ness.

Eastern Kansas, located under conditions where there is a reasonably heavy spring and early summer rainfall, is less favorably situated for the production of high-protein wheat. In Northern Kansas there is a tendency for the early summer to be cooler, thus allowing the wheat to mature slowly and thus to produce wheat higher in carbohydrates and lower in protein. An area lower in protein than would naturally be expected occurs in a region embracing Edwards, Pratt and Stafford counties and a second region in Southwestern Kansas south of the Arkansas River. The comparatively low protein content of wheat produced in these areas is undoubtedly due to the sandy soil.

The influence of climate in affecting the protein content of wheat is partly an indirect effect thru its influence on the soil solution. When the rainfall is heavy and the supply of moisture is ample and other conditions are favorable for growth, a large yield of wheat will result. If the soil is low in available nitrogen, the protein content of the wheat will be low. If, on the other hand, the supply of nitrates is ample there may be produced a large yield of high-protein wheat. In a season of small moisture supply, the chances are better for high-protein wheat.

### Kanred High in Protein

Farmers have been aware that the type of soil influenced the quality of wheat. Yellow berry wheat, which is always low in protein, is more prevalent on sandy soils than on clay loam or silt loam soils in the same region. It also has been observed that yellow berry is more prevalent on bottom land than on upland. Wheat grown on bottom land usually is lower in protein than wheat produced on the adjoining upland.

One needs only to consider the soft white wheat of the Pacific coast states, the hard wheat of Kansas, and the

durum wheats of the Northwest to realize that the variety or the kind has much to do with protein content and quality. As a rule, any variety of hard wheat so far grown on a commercial scale in Kansas will produce grain of a high protein content if the soil and the season are favorable. It is of interest to note that Kanred wheat, which has been so widely distributed in Kansas the last few years, averages slightly higher in protein content than the other types of Turkey wheat with which it has been compared. At the same time, it has produced here at the Kansas State Agricultural College an average yield of 3 bushels more to the acre.

### Legumes Help, Too

The value of legumes in increasing the protein content of wheat is well shown in our rotation experiments at the college. In these experiments, wheat that is grown in a 16-year rotation with alfalfa may be compared with a similar rotation with Brome grass. Both alfalfa and Brome grass were grown for four years, when they were plowed up and the ground planted to corn for one season and wheat for two seasons. The corn and wheat were alternated in this way for 12 years, when the ground was seeded again in one case to alfalfa and in the other case to Brome grass.

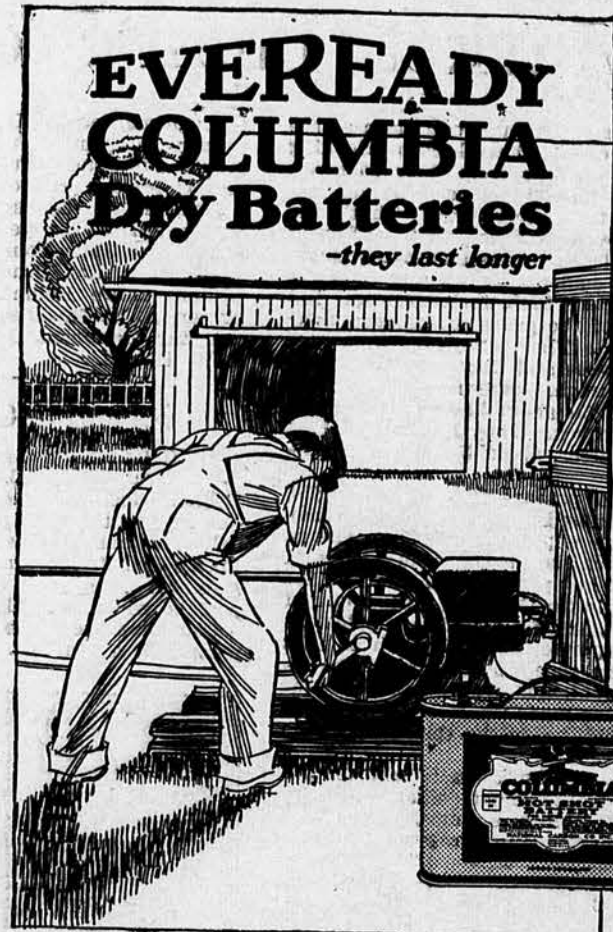
As an average for this 16-year period, the wheat in the rotation with alfalfa produced a yield of 23.5 bushels an acre that analyzed 16.3 per cent protein. The wheat on the Brome grass ground averaged 28 bushels an acre but analyzed only 12.9 per cent protein. In the three-year rotation of corn and wheat, the yield was only 17.7 bushels an acre and the protein content 12.9 per cent.

A third and very important factor within the control of the farmer that affects the protein content of wheat is the way the seedbed is prepared. That it is possible to increase the protein content of wheat from 1 to 2 per cent by good methods of tillage has been amply demonstrated as a result of over 15 years' experimental work on the college farm. In this work, a field was cropped continuously to wheat. It was divided into a number of plots. One plot was plowed each season about the middle of July and worked after plowing to keep down weeds and prepare a good seedbed. Another plot was plowed about the middle of September and worked until it was in excellent condition for seeding. A third plot was not plowed but weeds and volunteer grain were allowed to grow until seeding time, when the ground was thoroughly disked and seeded. All plots were sown on the same day. As an average of nine years, 1912 to 1920, the ground plowed in July produced 18.6 bushels of wheat an acre with a protein content of 13.9 per cent. The plots plowed in September gave an average yield of 14.2 bushels with a protein content of 12 per cent. The plots disked at seeding produced but 7.9 bushels an acre that analyzed 11.9 per cent protein.

### Then Comes the Crash

California is reported to be bathed in gloom, owing to the Florida real estate boom, with W. J. Bryan making golden speeches daily of the attractions of Florida, at a dollar a word. But business in Florida is complaining that it cannot get good service, because employees are out buying or selling land. James S. Cox, another Democratic Presidential candidate, who recently bought a newspaper in Florida, had so much of this trouble that he organized a real estate company of his linotype operators, and now it is said that they pound the linotypes while their agents are out selling real estate. At its present pace it will be Florida a year or so from now, however, that will be bathed in gloom.

Rome is to dig up the ancient Circus Maximus, which probably will be found imbedded in several layers of petrified peanut shells.



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The Auto-Oiled Aermotor has behind it a record of 10 years of successful operation. In all climates and under the severest conditions it has proven itself to be a real self-oiling windmill and a most reliable pumping machine.

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**L. KIRLIN CULTIVATOR COMPANY, BEATTIE, KANSAS**



# Let All Teams Know Yours

An Ounce of Prevention—Vaccinate the Pigs and Keep Chicks Vermin Free

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN

COUNTY leaders, you can make the pep contest work more interesting by telling club members in other counties about the meetings you hold. Every county leader may appoint a club reporter to write articles for the local paper, and to send a story to the club manager for the Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze. In the story sent to the club manager, the reporter should tell all the important events of the meeting, and should mention all the good times, the business done at the meeting, dinners, picnics, games, and all things of interest. Of course, the county leader will send in a report on a special blank on which the points won at the meeting will be reported.

You have noticed there are points given in the pep race for bulletin reviews. Every member can earn points for his team by sending to the U. S. Department of Agriculture for bulletins, or to the Kansas State Agricultural College, so he may read and report on them. First, choose a phase of hog raising or poultry raising that interests you, and ask the club manager for the number and name of a bulletin dealing with that subject. He will gladly send you these names and numbers. Then you can get the bulletin, read it, and write a short report on it. Members earn 20 points for every bulletin review. Merle Crispin of Jewell county and Paul Tewell of Bourbon county already have begun the work of piling up points with bulletin reviews, and at the same time are learning more about the hog raising industry. Girls can read bulletins on poultry and gain points as well as boys.

## More Meetings Held

Two more meetings have been held. A pig club meeting at Lloyd Thorp's home in Clay county, and a poultry club meeting in Morris county at the home of Laura Cunningham. At the Morris club meeting eight members were present, and an additional attendance of 17 visitors. A program was given and seven talks were made. Members traveled a total of 76 miles to attend the meeting. We will tell you about the Clay meeting next week.

Merle Wright tells about his good luck. "My sow farrowed 12 pigs and saved 10. I built a shed for her and put her on a little patch of wheat so the other hogs would not disturb her. I feed her twice a day and water her at noon, so the pigs will not get too much to eat while they are little. They came May 1 and are getting along fine."

We are very well pleased with the accuracy of the reports this month. There are very few that needed any correction at all, and this shows our members really are learning to keep efficient records. The reports are coming back promptly, too, and this makes the work of recording them much easier.

Vaccinate your pigs, boys. Just an ounce of prevention now may mean a ton litter at the end of the contest.

Gee, I Hate to Carry Double



and that will be better than a cholera stricken herd sometime in the summer. If you are in a community that has ever been threatened with hog cholera, do not hesitate to vaccinate.

Both boys and girls must keep their entries free from lice. The method of ridding a hog from lice is different than that used in killing them on chickens. Get those lice on your hogs—you'll find them just behind their ears—with a cloth dipped in kerosene and lard, or you can dip the hogs in a vat of stock dip. This process must be repeated in about a week to make sure all the lice will be killed. Lice on hens and chicks may be killed by parting the feathers and rubbing a small amount of sodium fluorid on the body of the chicken. There are other methods of killing the lice on chickens, but the sodium fluorid treatment is easy and doesn't cost much. The nests and roosts must be cleaned and treated with heavy oil. Just a little care in clearing lice in your flocks and herds will make your production cost less because the fowls and animals will be less restless and will have better appetites.

## Reaching Into the Sky

The antenna is the hand that reaches into the sky and captures radio signals. Upon its efficiency depends the whole structure of satisfactory radio reception.

Actual current traveling in the wires of the antenna of a radio receiver is extremely small. It has a value that can be measured only in micro-amperes—a millionth of an ampere—and its effect on the senses of the ordinary house fly would be nil.

An average radio fan, listening to the crashing climaxes of a Symphony Orchestra, would do well to realize that the source of all this tremendous sound is a tiny, infinitesimal current caught by his wires from the ocean of ether, which current acts as the connecting medium between his set and the broadcasting station.

Realizing this fact, it behooves us to save all the energy possible. The antenna should therefore be as high as possible and unshielded from surrounding objects. It must not be strung between two buildings, nor should it be wired along the front or sides of a building. Antenna next to a wall generally will be shielded in certain directions, and may never receive distant stations also in those directions.

If there are power house lines, trolley wires, telephone or light wires in your vicinity, unless you keep your antenna as far away from them as possible, radio reception in your home is likely to make a boiler factory sound like a graveyard in comparison. And be sure and run your antenna at right angles to them.

Have your antenna well insulated at its various points of support to prevent leakage to the building and thence to ground. If possible, see that the lead in wire to the set and the wire on the roof are in one piece. If a joint is necessary, it should be well soldered to prevent corrosion, which introduces high resistance, with consequent losses in signal strength.

Finally, it should be determined what length antenna is desired. With most sets, it is true that distance and volume are helped by a long antenna, altho the receiver may tune broadly, while a short antenna, even tho the signals sound weaker, will enable you to obtain more selectivity in stations of nearly the same wave length.

For such experimenters, where circumstances permit, two or even three antenna will show interesting differences on results obtained, and, on local stations especially, an indoor antenna of 40 or 50 feet will be a revelation as to the absence of outside noises.

## 29 Per Cent Cheaper

The average price of an automobile is \$825, 29 per cent less than in 1913, while the cost of living has advanced 29 per cent in that time.

Do you own a motor car? Yes. Then surely you will want to read this important message



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# For years they have known of the Big Buy in gasoline

THE most critical buyers of gasoline in the country discovered it.

Skelly Gasoline was first called "the big buy in gasoline" by oil jobbers, men who know and make the strictest tests of gasoline. For years they have paid \$25 to \$50 more per car for Skelly Gasoline, bearing a part of the extra cost of manufacture, simply because they have wanted to give extra value.

## Now Known as Skelly

Only within the last year has this seven year old make of gasoline been generally known to the public under the name Skelly. After consultation with our jobbers we recently made two important decisions. One, that the story of the "big buy" should be told to the public. The other, that the gasoline, which has been known under various trade names, should be universally called Skelly Gasoline.

The extra value in Skelly Gasoline lies in the fact that initial and end-point both are lower and the distillation curve is smoother than required in ordinary New

Navy specifications. (Skelly positively is not New Navy gasoline, for it exceeds New Navy on every point.)

## The Skelly Triple Trial

Jobbers have made thousands of tests of this product. So have we. Yet we know that you want to test it for yourself. And you should.

So we have evolved a simple, fair way to compare this gasoline with others. The Skelly Triple Trial, explained in the panel below, simply suggests that after the third filling you will discover the extra value in Skelly Gasoline. Then push down the throttle. Then compare!

## The Skelly Triple Trial

1—Fill up the tank the first time with Skelly Gasoline. Quickly you will notice a difference, but do not judge fully yet. Remember you have dilution of Skelly with the gasoline you were using.

2—When the tank is low, fill up again. Still there is some dilution.

3—Fill up for the third consecutive time. You now have practically no dilution.

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

# SKELLY GASOLINE



REFINED BY THE MAKERS OF TAGOLENE



# MARCHING SANDS

By Harold Lamb

GRAY did not at first heed this last remark. He was wondering just how far the Chinese would go in their attempt to gain possession of himself and the girl. Probably, he decided, Wu Fang Chien was not over-desirous of forcing an entrance into Sungan. But the mandarin would lose no chance of capturing himself, or possibly of sniping him from the outer wall. But for the present he reasoned they were safe. Then Garluk's reference to Mary returned to his mind. He recalled Timur had mentioned that Mary must remain with the Wusun.

Gela had risen, his message delivered. Gray halted him with a gesture.

"Why is Bassalor Danek bound to keep the Kha Rakcha?" he asked, inspired by a new and potent uneasiness.

Gela himself answered this, and Garluk interpreted.

"Have you not heard?" he smiled. "Gela, the Kha Khan, desires the White Spirit for himself. Tomorrow night he will marry her, according to the custom of the Wusun. Bassalor Danek has agreed."

Gray checked an exclamation with difficulty.

"That may not be," he said sternly. "The White Spirit is not one to marry among the Wusun."

Garluk laughed. "Did not Gela, the strongest of the Wusun, take her from the yellow priests? Does she not wear the talisman which is the same as that of our shrine? Gela as yet has no wife. Why should he not marry?"

## Beautiful as an Aloe Tree

While the two watched him, Gray considered the new turn affairs had taken. All his instincts prompted him to cry out that the thing was impossible. Mary must be protected. Yet he knew the futility of a protest.

"Has the Kha Rakcha agreed to this?" he asked, playing for time.

"She does not know of it," asserted Garluk complacently. "Why should a maiden be told before she has the armlet"—he pointed at the bronze circlet about Gela's powerful arm—"of her lord bound about her throat?"

Gela interrupted brusquely.

"The Kha Khan asks," said Garluk, "if you are the husband of the Kha Rakcha?"

"Good Lord!" meditated the American. He thought of asserting that he was. Then reflected that Mary, who knew nothing of what was passing, would hardly bear out his story. But he could not let the opportunity go by without asserting some claim to the girl. "I was to marry her," he

compromised, "when we returned from the desert."

Gela barked forth a curt word and strode from the door, after a keen glance at the American.

"The Kha Khan says he will take her. Doubtless there are many women where you come from. He desires the Kha Rakcha, whose life he saved. Wu Fang Chien would have slain her. So said the yellow priests."

Gray glowered at Garluk, who smiled back.

"Gela has never seen such a woman as the Kha Rakcha. She is as beautiful as an aloe tree in bloom," chattered the tuman. "She will bear him strong children, and a son to wear his sword when he is old."

"If she does not agree—what then?"

"It will make no difference. Bassalor Danek has said she will be a worthy wife to his grandson. Does she not wear the talisman at her throat? That is a good omen for the Wusun. Did she not come here to seek the Wusun? Moreover, if Gela marries her, then Wu Fang Chien cannot take her."

"What if I forbid?" asked Gray dryly.

"No one will heed you," explained Garluk frankly.

Gray considered the matter, frowning.

"Take me to the Kha Rakcha," he ordered.

Garluk made a gesture of denial.

"It is forbidden. To-morrow night the maiden is to be married. There will be a feast, and a great chant. We will drink wine of mare's milk."

"Then send Timur to me."

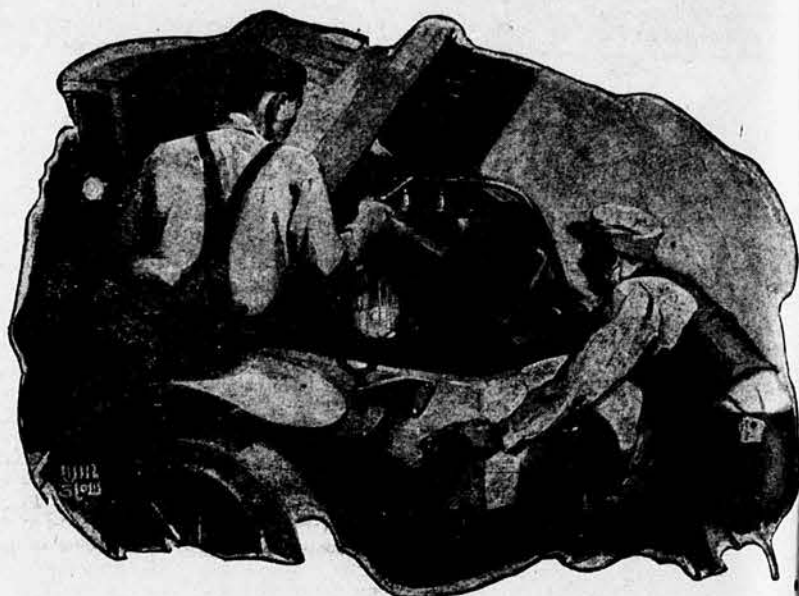
"It is night, and he is lame. After sunrise, perhaps he will come."

With that Garluk slipped from the door. Gray heard the sound of a bar falling into place. He was shut in for the night.

He slept little. The fate destined for Mary had come as a complete surprise. It was not strange, he reflected, that Gela should want her for a wife. Nor that Bassalor Danek should approve the marriage. He might have foreseen something of the kind.

No wonder the Gur-Khan had taken excellent care of the girl, when she was marked for the bride of his grandson. Gray swore fluently, and vainly. The calmness with which the Wusun had put him aside was irksome. He wished he had claimed to be the husband of Mary. It was too late now.

Nor could he hope the girl's objection, once she heard of the proposed match, would carry weight. Evidently marriage among the Wusun was arranged by the parents of the parties



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concerned, as in China. Bassalor Danek's word was law. And the old chieftain fully appreciated the beauty of the girl.

#### "Confound Gela"

Gray groaned, reflecting that the coincidence of the cross the girl wore had rendered her doubly desirable in the eyes of the Wusun. He wondered how they had seen the cross. Was the marriage to be the price of his safety? He groaned at the thought.

Flight, even if he could reach the girl, from Sungan, was not to be thought of for the present. Wu Fang Chien would be alert for just such an attempt. And Gray did not see how he could hope to get thru the lepers.

"They say blood calls to blood," he muttered. Then he scowled savagely. "Confound Gela!"

He was hungry for sight of the girl. She must be worried about him, as he had not been able to visit her yesterday as he had promised. His involuntary protest had excited the suspicions of Garluk. He would find it difficult now to escape from the surveillance of the tumani, if he should make the attempt.

And beyond the Wusun was Wu Fang Chien, watching keenly for any effort on the part of Gray or Mary to leave Sungan.

It was clear to Gray that the mandarin could not permit them to leave the place alive. For one thing, they would carry the news of the massacre of the caravan. And the tidings of the existence of the Wusun.

It would be fatal to the plans of Wu Fang Chien and the Buddhists if the Wusun should be discovered. The knowledge of a race of ancient Asia that worshiped the cross would be a severe blow to the Mongolians. The Wusun were dying out. Soon they would be extinct, and the danger over. Until then Wu Fang Chien must guard his prisoners.

The situation afforded little comfort to Gray. At daybreak he pounded on his door. In time Garluk came in with food. Timur, he said, would visit Gray presently, in the morning. No, the Man-from-the-Outside could not leave the tower. Bassalor Danek had issued orders. He was concerned for the safety of his guests as the soldiers of the Chinese had been seen assembling outside the wall.

The Wusun, said Garluk, had mustered their fighting men at the wall and in the passages, under Gela. After the wedding the Chinese could not interfere with the Kha Rakcha, for she would be the wife of the Kha Khan.

Gray dismissed Garluk, to hasten the approach of Timur, and watched moodily from the embrasure. He knew that he was little better than a prisoner. Hours passed while the sun

climbed higher. He noticed an unusual activity in Sungan, and saw bodies of armed men pass from point to point.

The discipline of the place was strict. Probably, he reflected, a heritage from the military ancestors of the Wusun. It was noon when Timur entered the chamber and seated himself calmly on the rugs.

Gray curbed his anxiety, and greeted the lame counselor quietly. He had a desperate game to play with nothing to rely on but his wits.

"Garluk said you had need of me," observed Timur, scanning him keenly. "I have a word to say to you," corrected Gray quietly.

"It is said," he added as the old man was silent, "that the Kha Rakcha is to be asked in marriage by Gela, the Kha Khan. Is this so?"

"They said the truth. The wedding will be tonight, after sunset."

#### A Message From Mary

Gray's heart sank at this. He had hoped, illogically, that Garluk had exaggerated the state of affairs. Timur stretched out a lean hand. In it was a small square of linen, Mary's handkerchief.

The American took it eagerly. It was a message from Mary, written in the Chinese ink, and it ran as follows: "Basselor Danek has ordered me to marry Gela. I have said no, a hundred times, but they will not listen. It will be tonight. They will not let me see you. I don't know what to do, Captain Gray. Please, please think of something—to delay it. I did not dream they wanted to do anything like that. I would rather face Wu Fang Chien. Why could not you come to me? Please help me. Timur has agreed to carry this."

It was signed with Mary's name. The girlish appeal stirred Gray strangely. She had sent to him for aid. Yet there was little he could do. He followed the note mechanically and faced Timur, thinking quickly.

"In her own country," he said slowly, "The Kha Rakcha has high rank. Because of this it is not fitting that she should marry among the Wusun. She does not want to stay in Sungan. It will kill her. This is the truth."

"I have seen that you speak the truth," assented the chieftain. "And my heart is warm for love of the woman who talked with me. Yet Gela has rank among us."

"But she does not wish the marriage."

"It is the word of Basselor Danek." "You know I speak what is so. The woman will die, if not by her own hand, from unhappiness."

Timur looked sadly from the embrasure.

"It may be. But death is slow in coming to the young, O Man-from-the-

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## Education is a Real Investment

BY F. D. FARRELL

THE examples which have been given in Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze in the last few weeks to illustrate how the general public benefits from college education are only a very few of hundreds which might be mentioned. Usually one has only to find the origin of some modern public benefit to discover an important effect of college education on the public as a whole. When our attention is called to the origins of our methods of protection against diseases and pests, our modern methods of transportation and communication, our labor saving machines, our educational methods, some of our best examples of successful agricultural and industrial enterprises, and many of our most cherished ideals, we usually find indications of contributions which have been made by college trained men and women. These result largely from the fact that the public has helped to make it possible for thousands of young people to get a college education, and because most of these young people use their college training in some form of public service, direct or indirect.

While it requires large sums of money, in the aggregate, to maintain publicly supported colleges, the expense is so widely distributed that it costs any individual only a small amount in a year. There are only four states—Utah, Oregon, Nevada and Arizona—that appropriate more than \$2 a year per capita for the support of colleges and universities. Kansas supports her five higher educational institutions with an annual appropriation of less than \$2 per capita. The cost of supporting colleges and universities is only a small fraction of what we Americans spend for things which we regard as mere luxuries. It is not uncommon for the people of a state to spend more money every year for chewing gum, tobacco and moving picture tickets than they spend on all their educational agencies, from the kindergarten up. The people of Kansas spend more for the non-essentials mentioned than they do for the support of all their educational institutions—grammar schools, high schools and colleges.

College education benefits everybody, directly or indirectly. Any given person can get along without having a college education himself. Such education is by no means indispensable to the individual, but its benefits seem to be indispensable to the general public.



Outside. Before she dies the Kha Rakcha will bear Gela a son. That is the wish of Bassalor Danek."

Gray's lips tightened grimly. "Is that a just reward for coming over the desert to find the Wusun and lighten their captivity?"

"It is fate."  
"If it comes to pass the White Spirit will never leave Sungan, but will die here. Will you lay that black fate upon her?"

#### "By Right of Love"

"Will she not be kept here, if she does not marry Gela?"

Gray looked up hotly. "The Kha Rakcha is not a subject of Bassalor Danek. She is a servant of a mightier king."

Timur raised his hand.

"Harken, youth," he said gravely. "I have seen your love for the Kha Rakcha, and I know she has love for you in her heart—" Gray's pulses quickened at this—"but the will of Bassalor Danek must be obeyed. I know not if it is fitting that she marry among the Wusun. But the Gur-Khan has said that by the marriage, aid may be obtained from her people for the Wusun. Blood ties are strong. And the Wusun are fast dying out. If the marriage takes place, the Kha Rakcha will remain in Sungan. That is the word of the Gur-Khan. It may not be altered."

Silently, Gray studied the pattern of the carpet at his feet. His firm mouth was set in hard lines. Argument was gaining him nothing. And he must make his effort to save the girl now or never.

"I claim the White Spirit as my bride," he said. "By right of love. She is mine."

Timur combed his white beard thoughtfully.

"How can it be?"

"In this way. Bassalor Danek has given to Gela what is mine. Since the time of Kaidu and Genghis Khan it has been the law of Mongolia that a maiden should not be taken from the man to whom she is betrothed."

"Bassalor Danek has decided. It is for the good of his people."

"I, who have come across the desert to the Wusun, know that it is not so. I call upon the Wusun to abide by the law of Mongolia."

"The marriage feast is being prepared. The White Spirit will be clothed in the robe of blessed felicity."

"Let it be so." Gray looked at the old man steadily. "Let there be a marriage this night, according to the custom of the Wusun. But I, as well as Gela, claim the girl. You know the law?"

"If two men say that a woman is theirs, they must decide the matter with weapons in their hands."

"That is the law, Timur. From across the desert I have known it. I will fight Gela. Thus it will be decided."

Timur glanced at him curiously.

#### "Why Should Friends Fight?"

"The Kha Khan is no light foe. He will fight with swords. He has learned the art of sword play from his fathers."

"Be it so." Gray rose. "Bear this

message to the Kha Khan. Say that the White Spirit is mine."

The Wusun sighed.

"It is the way of the hot blood of youth. You are foolhardy. Why should friends fight when Wu Fang Chien is approaching our gates? Still, what fate has written will come to pass. I will tell Bassalor Danek your message."

That night there was a stir in Sungan. Rumor of the coming event had spread thru the ruins, and, with the exception of the guards Gela stationed to prevent any attempt at entrance of the Chinese, the Wusun men flocked into the council hall.

Gray, from his tower, watched the glow of the sunset and saw the shadows form about the gardens of Sungan. The evening chant floated up to him, mournful and melodious. Occasionally he saw a sentry pass along the outline of the wall.

He wondered grimly whether he would see the next sunrise. Timur had announced, by Garluk, that Gray's challenge to the chief of the tumani had been accepted.

Garluk was voluble with excitement. He made no secret of his belief that the American would die at the hand of Gela. It would be an excellent spectacle, he said. He asked if Gray intended to protect himself by magic during the combat.

Gray did not answer. He had had no experience in handling a sword; the primitive blades of the Wusun were clumsy weapons. Doubtless Gela was skilled in their use.

The situation afforded little ground for hope. Certainly Gray, who had had an opportunity to measure his adversary, was not overconfident. He was resolved to make the best of it. He was doing the only thing he could to aid the girl.

He was not sorry. Gray was the type that did not shirk physical conflict. And his love for Mary Hastings was without stint. He did not know how much she cared for him. He was incredulous of Timur's words—that she could love him.

At Garluk's summons, he followed the tumani down the stairs. The corridors were thronged with men who stared at him avidly. So great was the crowd that Garluk could barely force his way into the hall.

#### And Then Came the Kha Rakcha

The place was brightly lighted with candles. Overhead, the gallery was filled with the Wusun. On the dais Bassalor Danek was talking earnestly with Timur and the other elders of the tribe.

A murmur went up at Gray's entrance and the throng turned, as one man, to stare at him. He returned their scrutiny, from the doorway, hoping he might see the girl. Would she be brought to the hall? He did not know. Timur limped forward.

"The bronze bracelet," he ordered Garluk. The tumani produced a metal armband which he clamped upon Gray's left forearm. It was an ancient ornament, engraved with lettering unfamiliar to the American. He wondered

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**Overalls**

## Have You Stopped to Think

that Kansas Farmer has gotten entirely away from the old style farm paper which contained little except theory? Maybe your neighbor doesn't know this. Show him a big interesting copy full of stories written by experienced farmers and ask him to subscribe.





ly what Van Schaick would have thought of it.

"It shall be as you wish," said Timur. "Bassalor Danek is just. He has granted your claim. If you are the victor, the White Spirit shall be ours."

"It is well," assented Gray.

He spoke mechanically, feeling the phenomena known to men who are about to go into bodily danger—the intense interest in all about him, merged into indifference.

"We have sent for the White Spirit," added Timur. "Gela will bring her."

A fresh murmur caused Gray to raise his eyes. He searched the throng greedily. At the door behind the dais Mary Hastings had appeared. The murmur changed into a loud exclamation of astonishment.

The girl had been forced to discard her own clothing for a loose garment of white silk, fitted with a wide girdle of the same material and a veil that covered her face below the eyes. Her hair hung over her slender shoulders in bronze coils on which the candle-light played fitfully.

Her arms were bare. Thrust into the glare, she shrank back. Then she caught sight of Gray and would have started forward, but the women around prevented her. For a moment her eyes sought his pleadingly.

"The Kha Rakcha," murmured those near him. "Aie—she is fair."

Gray's heart leaped at the sight. Then Gela appeared at the girl's side, his tall bulk towering above the women. He was armed with his sword and appeared well pleased with the situation.

"A fine stage setting," thought Gray whimsically. "Just like the plays at home. Only the savage in this case isn't ready to drop by the footlights when the time comes. And his sword isn't papier mache."

His mind ran on, illogically. But his gaze fastened hungrily on the girl. He admired the pluck which kept her erect and calm in the face of the multitude.

"A thoroughbred!" he muttered. He wanted to call to her, but the commotion would drown his voice. He did not look at her again. The appeal in the girl's mute eyes was too great.

With this came a quick revulsion of feeling. His stupor of indifference vanished at sight of the slight figure among the staring Wusun. A hot longing to fight for her swept over him—a desire to match his strength with her enemies, to win her for himself and keep her.

#### Before Him Was Gela

The thought sent the blood pulsing thru him quickly. He smiled and waved at the girl, who responded bravely.

Gray moved toward her, followed by Timur. He wished to speak to her. And then came the incident which altered matters entirely and which set in motion the strange events of that night.

Gela had been talking with Bassalor Danek. In a burst of pride, the Kha Khan turned to the girl, caught her about the knees and lifted her easily for all to see. Surprise caused the girl to cry out.

"Gela!" Gray called angrily, "that was ill done. The Kha Rakcha is not for your hands to touch!"

The youth did not understand. Mastered by an impulse of passion, he laughed, pressing the white woman closer. An echoing cry came from the Wusun. Gela kissed the bare arm of the girl, running his free hand thru her hair.

The sight was too much for Gray's prudence. Pushing Timur aside, he sprang forward. Several of the tumani stepped into his path. Gray struck at them viciously.

He was in the grip of a cold rage which renders a man doubly dangerous. His powerful body flung forward thru the group of his enemies. Love for the girl blinded him to the consequences of his mistake.

An outcry arose. Gray paid no heed to it, his fists smashing into the faces of those who tried to hold him. He wrenched free from men who caught his legs.

"Peace!" cried the great voice of Bassalor Danek.

An injured Wusun, bleeding from the mouth, struck at Gray with his sword. The white man stepped under the blow and twisted the weapon away from its holder.

Aflame with the lust of conflict, he swung his blade against the others

that flashed in his face. The force of his trained muscles beat down their guard and cleared him a way to the foot of the dais.

Then the Wusun gave back, at a sharp command. A space was cleared around him. He saw Gela standing alone before him, smiling, weapon in hand.

#### One Must Die

"Ho!" cried the voice of Garluk. "It is come."

Others caught up the words. "It is come. Gela is ready. One must die!" "One must die," echoed Garluk, "or give way to the other."

A quick glance upward showed Gray that Bassalor Danek was leaning forward in his chair. Mary was watching tensely from the group of women.

Gray had little time to think. The man who now confronted him was a more formidable adversary than those he had knocked aside. Gela stood, poised easily, his bare sword swinging in a knotted arm.

Gray smiled and moved forward, while the throng of the Wusun watched greedily.

The thought of what he was to do had come to him. And he acted on it instantly.

Swinging his weapon over his head he leaped at Gela. The Kha Khan's sword went up to guard the blow. As it did so, the white man dropped his blade and caught the other's arm.

It had been done in the space of a

second, coolly and recklessly. Gray drew the arm of Gela over his own shoulder, turning as he did so. It was a wrestling trick and it brought the Wusun's weight full on the sword arm.

A wrench, a quick change of footing, and Gela's sword dropped to the floor. Both men were now unarmed.

Gray had taken the only course that would save his life. Unskilled in use of the sword, he had reduced the fight to even terms. But he felt at once the great strength of the Wusun.

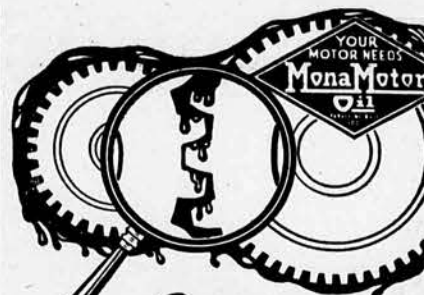
Gela gripped him about the waist, crushing his arms to his side. Gray felt a sharp pain in his back, and stiffened against the hold. Slowly he forced his arms up until his fists were under the other's chin.

It was now a trial of sheer strength. Gela strained at his grip, locking his iron-like muscles in an effort to bend his foe back. Gray brought one knee up into the Wusun's stomach and pressed up with his fists.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Two men who tore all the buttons off the coats of two policemen in Detroit will get off lightly in front of the judge, compared to what would be in store for them if they had to face the policemen's wives.

A New York man proposes to transmit all the contents of a daily paper by radio. But how will it be possible to distinguish the comic supplement from static?



## One tooth at a time~

The power of the motor is transmitted through the gears and there each tooth—one at a time—bears the entire strain of the pull.

Those gears must be protected and Monarch Gear Grease will do the job best. It coats, cushions and follows the gears.

Let me inspect your gears.

Monarch Manufacturing Co.  
Council Bluffs, Iowa Toledo, Ohio

## MonaMotor

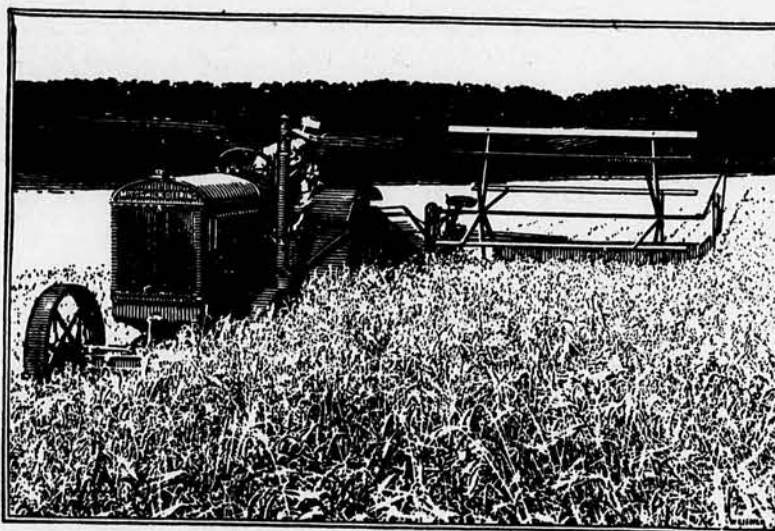
### Oils & Greases

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## What About YOUR Production Costs?

### Power that leads on to Fortune

**McCormick-Deering Tractors, 10-20 and 15-30 h. p.** Tractors of generous capacity, built to last for years, delivered complete with all equipment. Power at draw-bar, belt pulley, and power take-off. Sold and serviced by McCormick-Deering dealers everywhere.



**"Good equipment makes a good farmer better"**

ONE of the best-known agricultural authorities makes this interesting prophecy in connection with power farming:

*"The costs of production on the farm will be lowered below anything yet known."*

That statement holds special promise for every farmer in search of better profit. Farm profit is on a seesaw with production costs and when he can make costs go down the profit end will rise.

Power holds the secret of successful farming. It is power that controls production costs, beyond all other factors, and the importance of power is being fully recognized. The demonstrated efficiency of the tractor and of bigger and better equipment units is being set at work on every hand. We are in a new age. Snail-paced horse farming can no longer keep up with the times.

Man Labor is making greater demands. A leading farm paper, *The Farmer*, of St. Paul,

says, "All signs point to stronger competition for farm labor than prevailed last year. This will be the third successive year that the hired man has had his wages raised." The expensive farm laborer must be made to do three days' work in one, and only the tractor can make him do it.

Quoting another farm paper, the *Iowa Homestead*, "It is costly to ignore new methods which have proved their usefulness and economy. The tractor will ultimately be a feature of every well-equipped farm."

This is the heyday of the farm tractor. The trend toward power farming is like the gold rush to the Yukon, and gold is the object today. Special machinery to fit these times is producing liberal profit on the farms. Already over a half-million farms in the United States are tractor-equipped—and they are money-making farms. Last year a hundred thousand tractors were purchased.

This year will see far more tractors than in any previous year. The man who obstructs the advance of power farming might better take a broom to the seashore and sweep back the tide.

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



# Concerning Kitchen Utensils and Money Making Suggestions

By Four Readers

I hope you will enjoy reading the four prize winning letters of our recent contest on "How Our Church or Club Makes Money," and "My Most Useful Kitchen Utensil," as much as we enjoyed reading them, and the other contest letters. Every one was good, and I regret that all could not be prize winners. Other letters will be used from time to time, and I hope you will find the suggestions practicable. Thank you for your splendid response.

Florence K. Miller.

## My Kitchen Indispensables

(First Prize)

**M**Y FEW simple aids for dish washing consist of a spatula, a putty knife, a metal dish cloth, a long-handled dish mop, two small brushes and a package of steel wool. The flexible spatula cleans the gravy utensils and the brushes are for glass ware and the rims and handles of kettles. I appreciate my utensils most when helping in other kitchens. In the wake of threshers or at company dinners, I have seen great stacks of kettles with only a cloth to clean them.

Then to me, serving trays are indispensable. One large size tin tray, 18 by 24 holds the table service. When the dishes are washed the silver is placed on it and put on a shelf. At meal time I carry it to the dining room and my small daughter places the service correctly. A small round tray with a straight up-turned edge holds the glasses. The large tray also serves the food and coffee and removes the dishes.

Mrs. J. L. Fisher.

Jewell County.

## Dimes Grow to Dollars

(First Prize)

**O**UR Ladies' Aid has an enrollment of 45 or 50 women. It is divided into four sections each section having a leader. Every three months it falls to the lot of one group to plan something to raise money for the society. One of the plans used we thought was quite clever, and it worked with great success. We liked it, too, because it placed no hard work on just a few as is often the case in getting up a social or entertainment.

The leader of the group sent an envelope to every member of the society. It contained a dime and a little verse which read something like this:

The Aid sends to you  
This little dime  
See how it will grow  
In three months' time

The members had great fun seeing how they could make their dimes grow. Many were the ways used. One woman bought a large sugar sack, made a pretty apron and sold it for a quarter, then she made a pie and sold it. Another bought some popcorn and sold the popped corn. Another picked wild plums, invested the dime in sugar, made jelly, sold it, bought some cream with the jelly money, churned it and sold the butter. Several made cottage cheese. One woman invested her dime in soap and as she had a power washer, she washed woolen blankets for some of her friends. Others made sunbonnets and sold them. Most of us increased our dimes to a dollar but some had more than this at the end of the three months.

Then the society met for a social afternoon, turned the money into the treasury and told of the different plans used to make it.

Mrs. J. R. Lewin.

Lyon County.

## Four Season Bazaar

(Second Prize)

**I** KNOW of a Ladies' Aid society that made considerable money by giving a four season bazaar. There were four booths representing spring, summer, autumn and winter. The spring booth was decorated with artificial roses twined on a trellis and with other flowers suggestive of spring. Sandwiches, pickles and salad were sold at this booth.

The summer booth was decorated in flags and bunting, and here were sold ice cream, lemonade and punch. The autumn booth was made festive with artificial leaves, stalks of corn, pumpkins and jack-o'-lanterns and sold mince and pumpkin pie, doughnuts, coffee and cider. The booth for winter was given a real holiday appearance with cotton on

which was sprinkled artificial snow with evergreen twigs and Christmas bells. Here could be bought various kinds of cake, cookies and home-made candy.

Fancywork was sold at the booths, divided in keeping with the season. For instance, sunbonnets, aprons and dust cloths were found at the spring booth, guest towels, kitchen and tea towels at the summer booth; and general fancywork at the autumn booth while the winter booth sold novelties in the way of gifts.

Very little expense was attached to this bazaar for practically everything was donated by members. A free program was given during the evening to provide entertainment for the crowd.

Gentry Co., Missouri. Mrs. T. L. Hardy.

## Praise for Pressure Cooker

(Second Prize)

**T**HE most useful kitchen article I have is my pressure cooker. I certainly should not want to part with it. I bring spring into the diet in the middle of winter with my canned mustard, string beans, corn, peas and fried chicken sterilized in the cooker. Several times my cooker has gone to club with me for meat canning demonstrations. Besides beef and chicken, I have canned rabbit with good success. When unexpected company comes, I am able to prepare a delicious meal from my foods canned the pressure cooker way.

When I have extra men at harvest time, the cooker again comes in handy. It does not require so much fire and I can cook several things in it at once.

Mrs. Sadie Gann.

Finney County.

## Short Cuts Around the House

By Our Readers

**A**LL of us are on the lookout for suggestions to make our housekeeping easier or our homes brighter. Perhaps you have discovered some short cut that your neighbor doesn't know about. If so,

## Our Juniors Enjoy a Frolic

BY LOIE E. BRANDON

**W**HAT could be more fun now that the weather is warm and the grass green, than to have a hoop party on the lawn for the little folks? The invitations should be little hoop-shaped cards with the date and place written around the edge. A little verse like the following makes the invitation even more attractive.

If you like parties,  
And you surely do;  
Come to my house,  
At half past two.

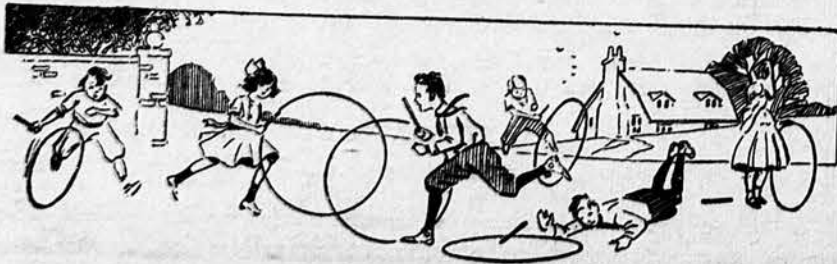
For the hoop rolling contest provide each guest with a hoop wound with crepe paper, a different color or combination of colors for each hoop. The winner of the race carries off the prize which may be a small cake, baked in the shape of a hoop and decorated with fancy frosting and colored candies.

Another splendid hoop game is the following: Place three hoops on the ground, the largest one on the outside, a smaller one next and a still smaller one in the center. The inner hoop should not be more than 2 feet in diameter and the outer one 6 feet. However smaller hoops may be used. Mark off a throwing line well back from the hoops and provide three bean bags or square blocks of wood which the players take turn about throwing at the target. If the object thrown lands within the inner circle the player scores 15 points, the next hoop counts 10 and the outside one five. The player who has the highest score at the end of six rounds, wins the game.

Hoop warfare is played by two opposing camps. Divide the ground into two equal parts with a small supply station marked off at the farther end of each side. Six hoops are placed in each supply station. Every player who safely reaches the supply station in his enemy's territory may carry off a hoop and not be molested on his return trip, but if caught in the enemy's territory before reaching the supply station he must remain a prisoner at the supply station until rescued by one of his own side. No hoop may be captured by a side while any of that side remains prisoner. The battle is won by the side which first captures all the hoops.

"Hippy wants a hoop" is played just like "Pussy wants a corner" except hoops are used instead of corners. Have one less hoop than there are players and place them on the ground not too far apart. The extra player calls "Hippy wants a hoop," when all the players standing in hoops must change to other hoops, giving the leader an opportunity to secure a hoop for himself. The one left out then becomes Hippy.

Round sandwiches, ice cream served in the same form and hoops of cake or doughnuts make appropriate refreshments.



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

## How I Clean My Hangings

**W**HAT to do with the delicate silk or heavy window curtains and draperies is on the mind of a good many housewives now that housecleaning days have arrived. The dust may be shaken out but that dusty, smoky odor persists in clinging to them. Give them a bran bath and you will be rewarded by having them come out both looking and smelling fresh and clean.

Sprinkle clean bran over the spread-out surface of the drapes, rubbing in lightly if the material is meshed. Then roll up and lay away for a day or two. Hang out in the sun and wind and when the bran has all blown out they are ready for service.

Jackson County.

Mrs. J. K. Robb.

## My Bread Making Method

**I** WONDER if every woman dislikes to make light bread as much as I did before I worked out my present method. I have a 2-gallon crock which cost 40 cents. I set the sponge in this crock the night before. Next morning I take out a starter, sift in the flour and mix the dough with a big spoon until stiff enough to turn out on a bread board. I then knead it until it is smooth, place back in crock and grease well on top with lard or meat fryings. Then I cover with a cloth, let rise, turn out on bread board again, cut into loaves, knead each loaf thoroughly, put in greased bread pans and let rise again. Bake in a moderate oven 1 hour.

Most women think it is necessary to let the bread rise twice before it is made into loaves, but there is no need of this if it is worked good when it is mixed and again when it is made into loaves.

I prefer my 2-gallon crock to a bread mixer.

For one thing, it is easier cleaned and can be used for other things every day in the week. Then it costs much less than a bread mixer.

Mrs. Fred Johnson.

Anderson County.

## Steel Wool to Rescue

**I** WASTED hours scraping burnt foods from kettles and soot from the bottom of pans by the old methods. Since I learned we can get steel wool in different grades to suit almost any kind of cleaning, my pots, pans and kettles shine like mirrors. It takes but a few minutes to clean these things on special days and it leaves a shine that lasts. Steel wool takes paint spots off of glass in a jiffy, and once you try it in your home you will find many uses for it that I have not mentioned.

Mrs. Crissie Zirkle.

Finney County.

## Farm Women to Federate

**D**ELEGATES from all parts of the United States met in Washington recently to organize the Federated Farm Women of America. This organization has a most worthy purpose—"to re-establish the peace, happiness and prosperity of the farm home, to enlist as members groups, associations or individuals in a national organization which shall be strictly non-political and essentially educational and economic in character."

The organizing committee plans to start an active campaign in June for 50,000 farm women from every state in the Union. Secretary Jardine stated his approval of the federation, and agreed to work with the women in establishing a better understanding of farm conditions.

## Their Daily Dozen

**I**N Republic county, we are informed, there is a school that makes excellent use of a phonograph. A record has been purchased that gives physical training exercises directions with appropriate music.



# Clothing the Younger Set



2430—One-Piece Junior Dress. This adorable dress is effectively planned in printed silk trimmed in part with plain crepe silk. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

2244—Comfortable Sleep-Ins. A little one-piece sleeping garment is most healthful because it is most comfortable. Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

2417—Girls' Jumper Dress. The exceptional popularity of jumper frocks this season is shown in this design. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

2021—This combination for the junior girl closes at the back with a round or square neck and lower edge of legs in bloomer style or finished with hem. Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

2314—Attractive Dress. Even at an early age, little girls have a yearning for at least one dress that's softer and a little prettier than the others. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

2188—Suit for Small Chaps. A suit just like the "other fellows" is going to appeal to the little man. Sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years.

2237—Child's Dress. There is no waste to the material in cutting this dress, it is easy to make, easy to launder, and besides it is charming. Sizes 2, 4 and 6 years.

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

## Women's Service Corner

Our Service Corner is conducted for the purpose of helping our readers solve their puzzling problems. The editor is glad to answer your questions concerning house-keeping, home making, entertaining, cooking, sewing, beauty, and so on. Send a self addressed, stamped envelope to the Women's Service Corner, Kansas Farmer and a personal reply will be given.

## How to Change Feathers

This may seem the queerest of all questions to you, but if you could have seen the mess I was in when I tried to change some feathers from my old pillows into new ticks, you'd agree that I need help. What is the best way to change feathers from one tick to another without getting them all over the house?—Wonderer.

Yes, there is a "best" way to change feathers. Sew up your new tick, all but the end in which you intend to put the feathers. Then rip open the end of the old tick, and baste, rather closely, the two ticks together at the openings. Then shake the feathers into the new tick, rip the two apart, and sew up your new tick.

## Cleaning Aluminum Ware

I surely enjoy using my aluminum cooking utensils, but cleaning them has become a real problem. Is there anything that will restore the natural brightness to aluminum?—Mrs. B. J.

There is a chemically treated steel wool on the market now that will clean aluminum unusually well. Smoke and stain quickly disappear when this is used, and the only utensil that I have been unable to clean with it is a skillet that I burned beyond repair. I think you would like this cleaner, and will be glad to send you the trade name and price, if you will send a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

## Heraldings for Housewives

FROM experience I have learned that:

Cutting bread lengthwise of the loaf when making fancy sandwiches is a great saving.

Sprinkling left-over biscuits, rolls and muffins with a little water, putting them in a pan and setting it in

another utensil which contains hot water is the best way to prepare the breads to be warmed in the oven. Leave them in the oven a few minutes only.

Adding a tablespoon of melted chocolate to molasses in making gingerbread produces a richer and better cake.

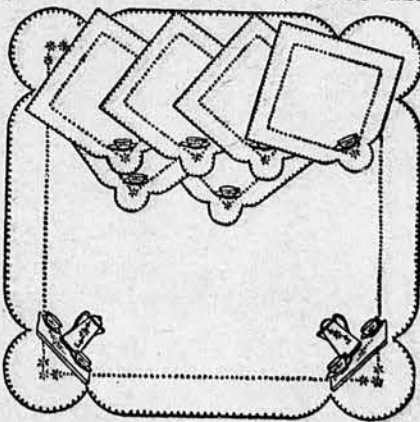
Beating 1 teaspoon of vinegar into boiled frosting just before it is spread on the cake will prevent it from breaking when cut.

Sprinkling the sugar on the fruit when the pie is half filled instead of adding it when all the fruit has been used makes a lighter pastry.

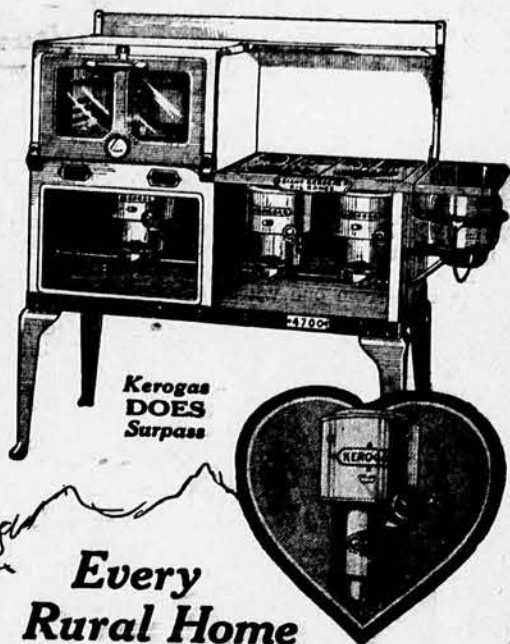
Mrs. Nell B. Nichols.

## Colorful Table Covering

WOMEN the world over like dainty table coverings. Here is one that will carry the beauty of springtime into the breakfast room or dining room. The design is stamped on a beautiful Spearhead material, and is worked in rose, yellow, black and



white with a touch of green. An instruction sheet explaining how to combine the colors and the floss for embroidery are included with the 32-inch cover and six napkins. We can offer this to our readers for but \$1.20. You will be delighted with set No. A6 should you obtain it from the Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.



## Every Rural Home Needs this New Giant KEROGAS Oil Range "The Rust-Proof" Oil Range

These new Heavy Duty Giant Kerogas Oil Ranges have positively revolutionized cooking on the farm. They burn ordinary kerosene, mind you—but you enjoy every convenience and comfort of the most modern city gas range—and you get just as good results, but at lower fuel cost.

Your dealer is waiting to show you this latest idea in ranges. Ask him particularly to demonstrate the wonderful Patented Kerogas Genuine One-Piece Brass Burner that uses only one part of kerosene to 400 parts of air.

Several different good makes are equipped with this famous burner, which gives "a flame within a flame," always under instantaneous control and regulated to any degree of heat you wish.

With one of these new improved oil ranges, you can cook, bake, roast as easily as with a gas range. Don't buy an oil stove until you see the Kerogas Burner in action.

### Superior Features of These New Models Are:

3 Giant Kerogas Burners—(1 for oven—2 for Cooking Top). Full size, Porcelain Finish, Asbestos Lined Oven with Glass Door and Thermometer.

4-Hole Cooking Top with 2 Direct and 2 Auxiliary Holes. No lost heat.

All white and gray Porcelain Enamel finish. Blue enamel burner box. Rust-proof throughout. Easy to clean. Glass Fuel Tank with Brass Sub-Tank.

Bakes, Cooks, Operates, Looks Like the Best Gas Range.

LOOK FOR THE PATENTED KEROGAS BURNER MARK

The best way to select a GOOD OIL Stove is to make sure that it carries the trademark—KEROGAS—on the burners.

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

## Renfrew CREAM SEPARATOR

The closest skimmer, gives you practically all the butter fat. All moving parts are in dust-proof, oil-proof, leak-proof housing. Interchangeable capacity meets larger demand. It grows with the herd.

Write for the folder, "Dairying for Profit." Fairbanks-Morse & Co. Distributors Kansas City, Mo.

## Iceless Refrigerator

Keeps food fresh and sweet without ice. Costs nothing to operate—lasts a lifetime. Lowers into wall, basement or special excavation. Easily and quickly installed. Costs less than a season's ice bill. Every home needs it. Two types—windless and evaporation. Write for free folder. Agents Wanted.

EMPIRE MFG. COMPANY 601 N. 7th St., Washington, Iowa

## DAISY FLY KILLER PLACED ANYWHERE ATTRACTS AND KILLS ALL FLIES.

Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts all season. Made of metal, can't spill or tip over; will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. Sold by dealers, or 5 by EXPRESS, prepaid, \$1.25.

HAROLD SOMERS, 150 De Kalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

## WristWatch Given!

Besides you make money every day. Be my agent. Send for 40 packs of my Gumlets, Candy Mints and Chewing Gum. Everybody will buy from you at 10¢ per pack. Easy to earn wrist watch and other wonderful presents. Samples free. Write today. CHARLES DAVID, Dept. 34, Sta. V, Cincinnati, O.

## STURDY CHICKS

BABY CHICKS and hatching eggs from healthy flocks bred for years for high egg production. Our big, vigorous, healthy chicks will guarantee big poultry profits. 200,000 eggs incubated monthly. 12 varieties. Prices not higher than for ordinary kind. Guaranteed live arrival. Postpaid. Big illustrated catalog free.

Standard Egg Farms, Box 11 Cape Girardeau, Mo.

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I need an agent to sell my Candy, Chewing Gum and Mints. Everybody will buy from you. Experience unnecessary. Samples free. Write today. William Gordon, 783 Jackson St., Cincinnati, O.

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# Puzzle Fun for the Boys and Girls

**L**AST year about the first of May we planted the watermelon seed around the edges of straw stacks. In a short time they were up. We didn't have to hoe weeds. From August until frost the stacks were green with vines. The picture shows one picking from one wheat stack. We



Ralph and Robert Morrison

also raise sheep. We belong to the boys' club. Our father has been postmaster here for more than 20 years. Ralph is 10 years old and I am 12 years old. Robert Morrison. Pawnee Station, Kan.

## Thanks for the Letters

I received 67 letters and want to thank the girls and boys. I just couldn't answer them all. I am 14 years old and in the seventh grade. I have six brothers and sisters. We play tennis at school. Geneva Hamilton. Flagler, Colo.

## Poor Little Girl

Did you ever hear the story about the little girl who was crying as if her heart would break and her mother ran to see what was the matter? "Willie broke my doll," she wailed. "The naughty boy," the mother exclaimed, "how did he do it?" "I-I h-hit h-him on the h-head with it," she sobbed.

## Lorna Writes to Us

I am 10 years old and in the seventh grade. We live on a farm and I like

it quite well. There are 11 in our school. For pets I have two lambs, a cat and a dog named Ring. Our sheep's names are Isabel and Blackie. I have three sisters. Their names are Beverly, Hazel and Martha Elizabeth. Daddy gave me a calf for my birthday. I made \$2.65 picking peas last summer. I would like to have some of the boys and girls my age write to me. Guffey, Colo. Lorna Hughes.

## Join the Lone Scouts

How many of the boy readers have wished to join the Boy Scouts? Here's your chance to join a branch of the Boy Scouts known as the Lone Scouts. This organization is especially for farm boys. If you wish to join just send your name and address to Homer Hatch, Gridley, Kan., including 30 cents for membership fee, and it will be seen that you become a member of the Lone Scouts.

## Try to Guess These

What word is it of five letters, of which two being removed, only one will remain? St-one.

What are the most difficult ships to conquer? Hardships.

Why is an umbrella like a pancake? Because it is seldom seen after lent.

What is the difference between a man going upstairs and one who is looking up? One is stepping up the stairs, the other staring up the steps.

Where did Noah strike the first nail in the ark? On the head.

What should you do if you split your sides with laughter? Run until you get a stitch in them.

Why is a nobleman like a book? Because he has a title and several pages.

What do we often catch but never see? A passing remark.

## Followed Instructions

"Here, boy," exclaimed the excited little man, as he rushed up to a page in a big hotel. "Run up to my room and see if my umbrella is there. Hurry now, because I've just got 5 minutes to catch a train."

Three minutes later the boy came tripping down the stairs.

"Yes, sir," he said. "It's there all right."

## Goes to Blue Mound School

I am 12 years old and in the sixth grade. I go 1 mile to school. I like to go to school. The name of our school is Blue Mound. There are 29 in our school and seven in my class—four boys and three girls. I live on a 220-

acre farm. For pets I have a cat named Tom, a dog named Spot and some little pigs. I have a brother but no sisters. My brother's name is Eugene. He is 14 years old and likes to drive a car. Potwin, Kan. Dorothy Hagan.



Half of him is smile,  
Half of him is tail;  
Don't be too sure,  
He's not a whale.

You'll never know what animal is concealed in this puzzle if you don't cut the pieces out and paste them together. When you have found what animal it is, send your answer to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a package of postcards each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.

## Little Pansy People

Little pansy people,  
In your velvet hoods,  
Won't you tell me where you  
Buy your pretty goods?

Crimson, yellow, purple,  
Richest royal hue;  
Brown and tan and orchid  
And a sapphire blue.

How I'd like to purchase  
Lots of lovely things  
Made of velvet like a  
Butterfly's soft wings.

—Cora M. V. Prebble.



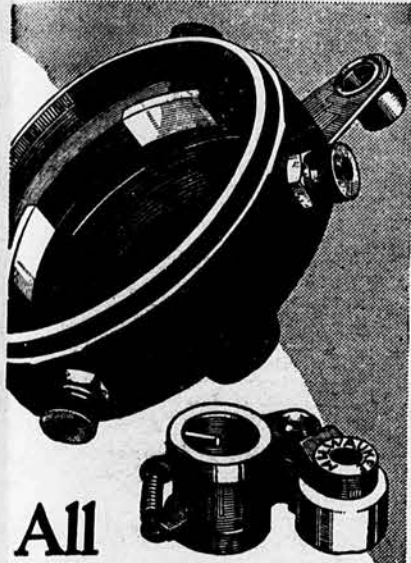
TAKE YOUR PENCIL AND BLOT-OUT ALL THE UNNECESSARY LINES

When you have found how many tulips are concealed in this puzzle send your answer to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.



The Hoovers—The Cat Pulls a Boner





All This for \$2.00

**EXTRA POWER**  
—easier starting—  
quicker pick-up—  
more speed! All for  
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Outfit saves the cost of one to three  
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434 Church St., Ashland, Ohio

## Then Hair Will Stay

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

Kansas young men are not given to  
vanity, yet they make a lot of inquiries  
about dandruff, which seems to trou-  
ble them more than it does their sis-  
ters. Man, not being blessed or both-  
ered with hair to the extent that  
woman is, does not bestow anything  
like the attention upon it. His hair-  
dressing is satisfactory to him if it  
assures a fairly straight parting along  
the side or in the middle, and as he  
grows older nature frequently endows  
him with a permanent parting, so that  
he gives it less concern than ever. This  
is bad for the circulation of the scalp,  
which requires regular stimulation by  
a good brush.

The treatment demands a general  
body-building course, for dandruff is  
a real disease. Every bad habit must  
be set aside, and all chronic ailments  
such as constipation, indigestion and  
low nutrition must be cured.

The first thing in local treatment is  
to remove the crusts. You probably  
will lose some hair in doing so, but it  
will be of such low vitality that it  
would not stick on much longer any-  
way. Soak the patches with some oily  
fluid such as olive oil or vaselin. Use  
enough to permeate the crusts, rub it in  
several times in 24 hours, and wear a  
flannel cap at night while the treat-  
ment is going on. When the soaking  
is complete wash the scales away with  
warm water and tincture of green  
soap, using a good lather. Dry the  
scalp thoroly and anoint it with a  
small amount of zinc oxide ointment,  
since your scalp becomes red and  
tender.

After your scalp is thoroly clean  
keep the circulation active by daily  
brushing and by massage with the fin-  
ger tips. Allow plenty of ventilation  
in all your head covering, and remem-  
ber that the real cure depends on re-  
moving all systemic disturbances and  
building up your body.

## But Eat Good Food

I have an aunt who has palsy. She is 65  
years old and seems to be getting more  
helpless all the time. She is very shaky,  
especially in the hands and arms. Is there  
any cure for this? How long may people  
afflicted in this manner expect to live?  
S.

Palsy is a disease of the nervous  
system that usually is slow but pro-  
gressive. Patients live a long time and  
quite generally die of some intercur-  
rent disease that has no particular  
connection with their ailment. They  
should be encouraged to care for their  
own personal comfort so long as they  
can manage, but no hard work of any  
kind should be demanded. Extra care  
is needed to prepare food that is easy  
of digestion; and particular attention  
must be given to protection from se-  
vere weather.

## Private Answers by Mail

X. Y. Z.—You must remember that  
the Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze  
is a family paper read by all ages and  
sexes. Private questions can be an-  
swered if a stamped, addressed enve-  
lope is sent.

## Much Brushing is Needed

Is there anything a "young fellow" can  
put on his hair that will not injure it and  
yet make it lay back? C. R. G.

There are a number of gluey prepara-  
tions that serve to slick down the  
young man's hair, most of them inno-  
cent enough. The trouble is they en-  
courage you to neglect the active  
brushing and massage that the scalp  
positively needs. Brush the hair long  
and vigorously so the activity of the  
oil glands is awakened, and your hair  
will "lay back" all right.

## Prison is Filling Up

The population at the state peniten-  
tiary at Lansing is growing rapidly.  
Since February 1, 1924, it has increased  
from 1,242 to 1,372, according to Judge  
William Easton Hutchinson, executive  
clerk and pardon attorney.

Work already has started on the  
construction of the cellhouse author-  
ized by the 1925 legislature. When  
this is finished it will accommodate  
750 prisoners. But Judge Hutchinson  
is of the opinion that it won't be long  
until even with this building, the  
state will need more room for the in-  
mates at the penitentiary.



The flavor keeps kiddies coming  
back for more! Each golden-  
brown, crackly-crisp flake is  
enriched with a flavor supreme.

Kellogg makes the farmers' corn into crisp, golden  
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# Germany is "Coming Back"

The Teuton of Today "is the Plump Counterpart of the German of 1914"

This article, by Ludovic Naudeau, is taken from a recent issue of L'illustration of Paris.

GERMANY'S prosperity is founded on the ruins of her past. If a merchant, a banker or any other private business man were to do what the German government has done under the force of circumstances and for reasons of state, he would be regarded in the eyes of the law as a fraudulent bankrupt.

In order to create a new currency on a par with gold, Germany was obliged to depreciate her former money to one trillionth of its original value. So, after astonishing the world by an unprecedented test of endurance between 1914 and 1918, followed by a period of privation and economic chaos, she now astonishes us a second time by her extraordinary faculty of recuperation.

It would be puerile to deny a fact that every foreigner residing in the country recognizes. All agree that this nation is irrepressible. The present metamorphosis is a miracle. What actually happened? If setting up the Rentenmark sufficed to change the lean and hungry Teuton of two years ago into the plump and rosy counterpart of the typical German of 1914 that he is today, it naturally behooves us to study carefully this wonderful rejuvenator.

The Rentenmark was not an original German invention. It was based on an idea applied with success a hundred years ago in Denmark, where the government, in default of gold, issued currency guaranteed by ample private security. To this was added a sort of a levy upon capital in the shape of a forced mortgage payable in gold marks upon all the landed estates, industrial and mercantile enterprises and banks of the country amounting to 4 per cent of their assessed value.

## Profit of 1 Per Cent

That was the security behind the Rentenmark. This blanket mortgage was designed to yield 6 per cent interest. Rentenmark bills were redeemable at the holder's option, not in gold or foreign exchange, but solely in interest-bearing securities of 500 gold mark denominations, issued by the Rentenbank and bearing 5 per cent interest. This left the bank a profit of 1 per cent on the transaction. Contrary to the unanimous prediction of foreign experts, the scheme proved successful. The Rentenmark did not depreciate, because its emission was gradual, and because it remained exclusively a domestic medium of exchange. It did not measure itself against the pound sterling or the dollar in foreign markets.

Naturally the Rentenmark was merely a temporary currency. It could not be employed indefinitely. But while it was still serving its purpose satisfactorily the Dawes Plan went into operation and gave Germany a loan of 800 million gold marks to create a gold reserve behind her new bank notes. So today three kinds of money are circulating in Berlin: Reichsmarks, redeemable in gold; Rentenmarks, which we have just described; and also what remains of the old currency, depreciated to 1 trillionth of its former value.

When the Rentenbank began to issue its marks November 15, 1923, prices were instantly revolutionized. Foreigners found themselves using a monetary unit that stood at a premium above even the English shilling. This sudden shifting of the cost of living from an inflation to a par basis was a hard experience for our Allied officials in Germany.

## Gilbert Gets 180,000 Marks

On the other hand, foreign officials in Germany fortunate enough to have had their salaries fixed since the new currency came into use are in a happier position. I am told that the American expert, S. Parker Gilbert, receives 180,000 gold marks a year. M. Laverve, the French expert, receives 105,000 gold marks. That is enough to

support a person, but if he maintains an establishment in keeping with his position it does not leave a large surplus.

Let my readers bear in mind that discussing Germany in an easy chair at Paris is a very different thing from discussing her at Berlin, with observant Frenchmen who have spent several years there. One evening I had the good fortune to meet at the home of a friend a group of distinguished foreigners thoroughly familiar with German conditions. While they were of different minds regarding many things, they were in complete agreement with the following statement, in which one of the gentlemen present summarized the situation:

"Germany has emerged from her troubles with immense latent resources. She is like a powerful compressed spring ready to fly up the moment she is released. Her very suffering has strengthened her, for her industrial leaders took advantage of the era of low wages to prepare themselves for the coming competition. She suffered intensely. Her people went hungry. But at the same time she built and equipped new factories and works. She added largely to her railway mileage and her inland waterways. She built a new merchant fleet and she improved her ports and harbors. In brief, her industrial plant, already enlarged to meet the necessities of the war, was still further extended under the stress of inflation and the necessity of finding employment for her people. Today, tho still poor in ready money and momentarily lacking capital, she reappears in the international arena a formidable giant—a little pale and emaciated to be sure, but with muscles steamed by hardship."

Every gentleman present possessed a rich fund of valuable information about Germany. Each could give a lucid account of what had occurred there since the war. But every one of them hesitated and evaded an answer when faced by the direct question: "What, then, should be our policy toward Germany?"

## There's no Safety Valve

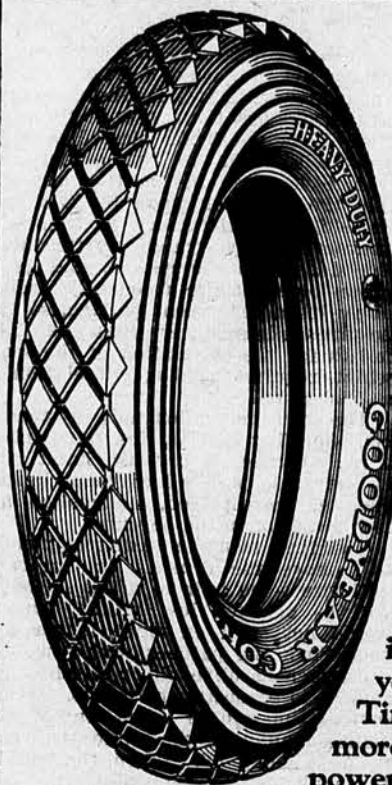
One of the best informed of those present—and a man of high position—finally answered in this wise: "Germany, to use a commonplace figure, is just now like a boiler without a safety valve where the steam pressure is rising rapidly. We already detect evidence of strain, and wonder when and how the explosion will occur. The difficulty is to prevent the explosion. I believe it is impossible."

"What!" I exclaimed. "Do you mean to say that we are hopelessly condemned to a new race of overproduction, such as only yesterday plunged the strongest nations in the world into a bloody war for new markets?"

Will the Germany of tomorrow be just like the Germany of 1914—determined, for example, to make Russia her economic slave? The same causes produce the same effects. Thanks largely to the vigor of her peasants, her population increases every year by nearly half a million. She cannot feed this constantly growing number by agriculture alone. She must go abroad for food; and to pay for food she must export manufactures.

## Business is Growing

Let me cite a few facts bearing on this point. Before the war Germany consumed annually 150,000 tons of copper. Today she uses 250,000 tons. The number of unemployed is constantly decreasing. Strikes are rare. Savings-banks deposits are rising. In Berlin alone they amounted to 11,370,000 gold marks in October and 13,400,000 gold marks in December. The new savings accounts opened in that city during a single month were 6,251. The number of failures is diminishing. There have been marked reductions in the prices of coal, gas, electricity, and in railway freights and postal charges. The salaries of civil servants



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	35 x 5 (S.S.)

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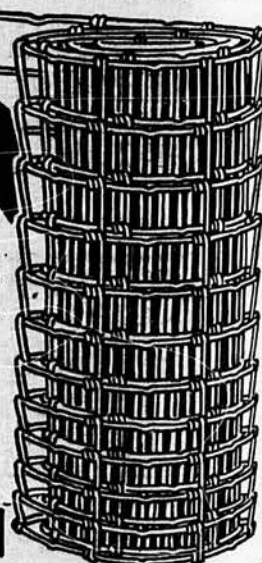
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have been raised. Liberal pensions are paid to ex-army officers. For example, Ludendorff receives 17,000 gold marks a year. A captain's pension is 4,000 marks. This is equivalent to 18,000 francs, or exactly the maximum pension that we pay to our retired ambassadors. Simultaneously taxes are being reduced. For example, the sales tax has been successively cut from 2½ per cent to 2 per cent, then to 1½ per cent, and now—since January 1, 1925—to 1 per cent. The amount of coal mined in the Ruhr is at least as large as it was before the war. In 1913 the quantity raised was slightly over 9,602,000 tons. During the first 10 months of 1924 it was 9,265,000 tons. Meanwhile there has been a considerable increase in the coal output of Upper Silesia. We witness the same prosperity in foreign trade. To cite one illustration, in 1913 Germany's exports to Argentina were valued at 61 million gold pesos; in 1924 they passed 80 million pesos.

German enterprises enjoy the confidence of foreign financiers. For example, the North German Lloyd has just borrowed a million pounds sterling for 10 years from the Prudential Company of London. The Gesellschaft für Elektrische Unternehmungen has borrowed 5 million gold marks from a consortium of Belgian, English, Swiss and Spanish banks. The municipalities of Berlin and Cologne have floated loans for several million dollars in America. I have a list of some 30 cases like these, and no doubt there are many others. Foreign money does not wait an invitation to flow into Germany; it goes there of its own accord. Another evidence of revived confidence is the sensational rise in industrial stocks. Some have advanced from 50 to 65 per cent within six months, since the flotation of the Dawes loan for 800 million gold marks.

### 'Twas a Wild Night

Lino Reyes, a Mexican, assistant foreman of a section gang for the Santa Fe at Saffordville, thinks the public highway is no place for a novice to learn to drive a motor car, and also that after night is not exactly the time.

Recently Reyes loaded his wife and two children into his newly purchased car and started from Saffordville to Cottonwood Falls over the new Santa Fe trail. Before he got out of Saffordville he drove into a ditch and was helped out by men of that town. Nearly half way to Cottonwood Falls he again got too near a ditch by the roadside and went into it. This time he was pulled out by Clyde Littler, a young

farmer, and once more proceeded on his way.

When 4 miles east of Cottonwood Falls he saw a large touring car coming and decided to turn out to the left side of the road instead of the right. His car was struck squarely by the other car, which was driven by Dewey James of Florence, who was accompanied by his wife and two sisters, Misses Nellie and Florence Morris, also Mr. and Mrs. Frank Freeman. The Mexican's car was completely demolished, and Reyes was picked up many feet from his wrecked car still clinging to the steering wheel, little the worse for his experience. One of his children had several broken ribs, but the other occupants of his car were unhurt.

### Daughters Stood Pat

The national D. A. R. in their annual convention at Washington defeated the resolution to raise their initiation fee from \$5 to \$10, notwithstanding a patriotic appeal from Mrs. Tucker of Chicago, daughter of John A. Logan, that must have gratified President Coolidge. "It is ridiculous," declared Mrs. Logan, "to say that \$10 is too much. The trouble with the girls and women today is that they want to put the money on their backs instead of more worthy places. If they would do without some of these silk stockings and expensive fur coats, which their mothers and grandmothers got along well enough without, there would be no question about their ability to meet a fee of \$10."

What will it profit the nation if President Coolidge gets government down to a level of true economy, if the American people throw their money about on \$13 silk stockings, thousand-dollar fur coats and such-like extravagances? The A. P. report of the convention of the D. A. R.'ers states of Mrs. Tucker's eloquent speech that "what she says usually goes, but not today." Private extravagance is as tender a spot with a large section of American citizenry as public extravagance with Congress. Mrs. Mary Logan Tucker's plea, "take off your silk stockings and your sealskins," was a heroic challenge to the Daughters to set a noble example of retrenchment and reform, but on this point the Daughters were standpatters.

Of course the way the flappers smoke cigarets may be something to worry about, but think how much worse it might have been if they had declared their independence in the days when it was the fashion to chew plug tobacco.



Thrills of Outdoor Sport

## "I started making money when I bought my Fairbanks Scale!"

So said a successful farmer recently. He had checked up and found he was hardly breaking even. The farm had a fat mortgage. Times were getting harder. But right then he put in the Fairbanks.

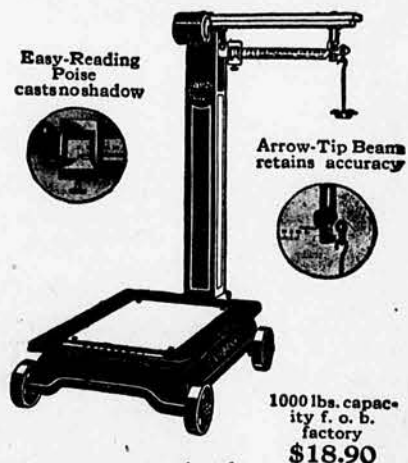
He weighed his feed, his milk, the fertilizer for the field. Every transaction was checked. Losses were stopped. "Boarders" were sold. And then he started making money.

It's easy to use a Fairbanks—the world's standard of accurate weighing. The Portable Platform scale, 500-pound capacity, costs only \$16.15 f. o. b. factory. And it lasts a lifetime because every vital part is rust-proof. When you weigh it on a Fairbanks you are sure. There are other models for wagons, auto trucks—one for practically every weighing need. See your dealer or mail the coupon.

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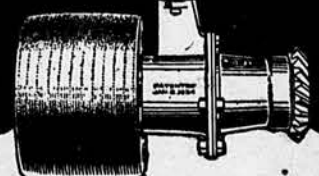
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INSTANT Fordson belt power at the flick of a lever. Dust-proof—can't throw oil—doesn't change pulley speed. Pays for itself in time and work saved. For descriptive folder write to

DALLMANN MACHINE & MFG. COMPANY  
Dept. O-5, Winnebago St., Milwaukee, Wis.

**DALLMANN PRODUCTS**  
Sold Only Through  
Authorized Fordson Dealers

## FACTORY SELLS FARMER AT WHOLESALE PRICES

World's Best Guaranteed Harness \$39.75. We sold more harness in 3 years than any U. S. Manufacturer. 7000 Mile Farco Cord Tire \$6.92. Over 85,000 farmers save big money buying at wholesale from the U. S. Farm Sales Co. You should be doing the same. Simply send name today for big Free Bargain book; hundreds of items for man, horse, and automobile showing a saving of about half.  
U. S. Farm Sales Co., Desk 531L, Salina, Kan.

## "SILVER-LITE" LAMPS & LANTERNS

DIRECT FROM FACTORY \$5.25



Buy "SILVER-LITE", the latest type, improved gasoline lantern with patented self-generator and built-in pump. No torch or alcohol required. No pump to get mired. Lights instantly. Gives brilliant white light of 300 candle-power. Burns 15 hours without refilling on one quart of ordinary gasoline. Can't spill or explode, even if upset or dropped.  
Windproof and Trouble-proof. "SILVER-LITE" is specially made for out-door use. Well made of heavy brass, nickel-plated and polished. Simple to operate. No complicated parts. Packed in special mailing carton with 2 mantles and everything ready for long hard use. Shipping weight 5 pounds. Special "Direct from Factory" price \$5.95, plus postage.



"SILVER-LITE" Table Lamp, with patented self-generator and built-in pump. Gives powerful, soft white light, perfect for reading and sewing. Burns 22 hours on three pints of ordinary gasoline without refilling. Absolutely safe. No dirt, smoke or soot. No wicks to trim. No chimneys to clean. Beautifully finished in polished nickel on brass. Stands 20 inches high. Opal-white shade 10 inches in diameter. Shipping weight 10½ pounds in special mailing carton. "Direct from Factory Price", with 2 mantles, all ready for use, \$6.90, plus postage.

### FACTORY GUARANTEE

We guarantee every "SILVER-LITE" Lamp or Lantern to give absolute satisfaction or your money back. Exclusive patented features and "Direct from Factory" prices make them the best values on the market. Please Print Your Name and Address

SAN DIEGO LAMP & MFG. CO.

Dept. 12, San Diego, California

Please send me, cash on delivery, insured and subject to your money-back guarantee, ..... lamps (\$6.90 each); ..... lanterns (\$5.95 each), plus postage.

Name .....

Address .....

Town ..... State .....

Mail the Coupon, and get your "SILVER-LITE" by return mail. Send no money. Pay the postman.

## They Make the Man

Advertising, as a potent factor in the economic system of the country, has again been vindicated. When the clothiers of the country recently put on an advertising campaign, the essence of which was "Dress Well and Succeed," they bulled better than they knew. As an illustration of the far-reaching effectiveness of this campaign, George C. Stohlman, advertising manager of the Missouri Pacific, tells this story about a gangling youth who came to the general offices in St. Louis, having been transferred from one of the remote stations on the far flung Missouri Pacific line. After giving considerable attention to the sartorial elegance of the young men who by day grace the Railway Exchange with their presence, and nocturnally haunt the dens of Terpsichore in the vicinity of Grand and Olive, the youth sat down and wrote a letter back home, the text of which was: "Dear Maw: Please send my other gallus. The boys up here are wearing two."

## What a Memory!

Mrs. Farr—"My, how I hate to think of my 30th birthday anniversary!"  
Mrs. Near—"What a memory you have, my dear! Did something unpleasant happen that day?"

## Half and Half

Mr.—"Am I never to have my way about anything?"  
Mrs.—"Oh, yes. When we agree you may have your way, but when we disagree I'll have mine."

## Possible Handicap

"To Run Crown Prince for German President." He ought to make a good race—unless the last race he ran in getting out of Germany left him wind-broken.

## Fact Beats Fiction

Hostess—"I hope you found that novel interesting, Mr. Patterson."  
Guest—"Well, I must confess it wasn't quite so interesting as the letter some one left in it as a bookmark."

## The Contented Kind

Chief—"I only engage married men."  
Applicant—"???"  
Chief—"Yes—they are not in such a hurry to leave the office."

## Woman's Kindness to Woman

Mrs. Albertson—"And what do you think of my baby?"  
Mrs. Smith—"Why, she's a perfect image of you, poor little thing."

## Not So Near

Small Daughter (hopefully)—"How far away is spring, daddy?"  
Overburdened Parent—"About a ton-and-a-half of coal, darling."

## Not Enough Tone

Storekeeper—"I don't like the ring of this half-dollar."  
Customer—"What do you want for fifty cents—a peal of bells?"

## Franker than Most

"Gantz Bros' Garage—Dodge Work a specialty."—Classified ad in the Boston Herald.

## There is a Reason

"Trotsky is a man of few words," remarked Brown.  
"Well," answered the flippant friend,

"you take a look at some of the words in a Russian dictionary and you won't blame him."

## Get It Right

The statement that one person out of every 12 is working for the Government should read: "One person out of every 12 is paid by the Government."

## Nothing Left

Alice—"I hear Jack has broken off his engagement with Gladys. How did she take it?"  
Virginia—"Oh, it completely unmanned her."

## Mabel's Car

"I notice that Mabel has an inferiority complex."  
"I hate those foreign cars, don't you?"

## Clever, Clever

Speeches at public dinners in Japan are made before the dinner starts. Now we know what is meant by the Wise Men of the East.

## Where the Pinch Comes

Customer in Shoe Store—"This shoe pinches my joint."  
Salesman—"Sorry madame, but all the joints in town are pinched."

## New Language

Mrs. Nouveau-Riche—"He's getting on so well at school; he learns French and algebra. Now Ronnie, say 'How d'ye do' to the lady in Algebra."

## His Finish

Wanted—Three-tube set by man with a mahogany finish.—Classified ad in the New York Telegram and Evening Mail Radio Section.

## A Mystery

"How do you sell this Limburger?"  
"I often wonder myself, ma'am."

## Saved, Anyway

Let us hope that the convict who escaped from the Eastern penitentiary in an ash-can was a brand plucked from the burning.

## At the Start

The many schoolgirls who have been marrying of late to escape school will find that their education is just beginning.

## True to Form

A Western politician was informed that he was the father of triplets. He demanded a recount.

## Dark Appearances

Our only criticism of the radio photos coming out of London is their appearance of having been dispatched in a fog.

## But to Whom?

Peggy—"Dick proposed four times before I accepted him."  
Patty—"To whom, dear?"

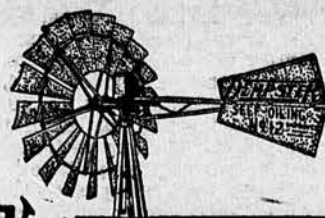
## Red Ink?

"Lost—A fountain pen by a young man, full of ink. Return to Review office."—Classified ad in a Kansas paper.

## The Trend of the Markets

FOLLOWING is a table that will give a definite idea of the trend of the markets and a comparison of prices a month ago and a year ago. Kansas City quotations are given, and in each case the top price is listed:

	This Week	Last Week	Month Ago	Year Ago
Wheat, Number 2, dark hard.....	\$ 1.76	\$ 1.68	\$ 1.68	\$ 1.22
Corn, Number 2, yellow.....	1.15	1.06	1.04	.75 ½
Oats, Number 2, white.....	.48	.44 ½	.47	.50 ½
Kafir, Number 2, white.....	1.73	1.68	1.65	1.16
Milo, Number 2.....	2.08	2.05	1.99	1.17
Rye, Number 2.....	1.07	.96	1.05	.62 ½
Barley, Number 3.....	.90	.91	.82	.71
Steers, good.....	10.00	10.25	10.78	10.75
Lambs, common.....	13.00	13.75	14.00	14.75
Hogs, top.....	11.65	11.20	13.05	7.25
Eggs, firsts.....	.25 ½	.25	.24 ½	.20 ½
Butterfat.....	.35	.37	.35	.30
Chickens, broilers.....	.45	.45	.50	.45
Alfalfa hay, Number 2.....	14.50	14.50	13.50	18.00
Prairie hay, Number 2.....	10.50	9.00	10.50	14.50



## New LIGHT RUNNING

### Self-Oiling Windmill

Don't worry about water this summer—nor about the expense of getting it. Just install one of these improved light-running Dempsters and your troubles are over.

## DEMPSTER

Insures full tanks all the time without a cent of cost for operation. Many improvements on the new No. 12—including Timken Bearings (no wear on shafts, takes up and thrusts) Improved Pull-Out Device; Dust-Proof Hood, and Equalizing Gears. Moving parts easy to get at. Steel cut pinions. Turns in the lightest breeze, because it runs so easily.

Dempster Steel Towers are strong and rigid—you can depend on them when it storms. (23)  
Write for Free Folder and prices on the new No. 12 Mill.

**DEMPSTER MILL MFG. CO.**  
719 South Sixth St. BEATRICE, NEBR.  
Branches: Omaha, Denver, Sioux Falls, Kansas City, Oklahoma City

## Oil Once A Year

Wings automatically adjust themselves to gentle breeze or storm. No other windmill as efficient or durable. Powerful—no running expense.

**RAYMOND WINDMILLS**  
Write for book—don't buy any until you know all about this one  
No gears to grind and wear—oil once a year only attention required. Red cypress wheels outlast any two steel mills. Yet it costs no more.  
**RAYMOND MFG. CO., Dept. R., Kansas City, Mo.**  
S. W. Distributors for Aithouse-Wheeler Co.

## LIGHTNING HAY BALERS



The Standard for 50 Years  
All Types—A Special Model for Fordson Tractor  
GET OUR CATALOG  
**KANSAS CITY HAY PRESS CO.**  
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

## Concrete Stave SILO

Built of Concrete and Steel.—King of building materials.  
NO "LEAKS" IN OUR GUARANTEE.  
We superintend the erection.  
Special discount for early orders.  
Freight paid to your railroad station.  
WRITE TODAY for our new catalogue.  
The Interlocking Cement Stave Silo Co.  
Wichita, Kansas

## Bale Hay For Profit

Thousands of farmers are making \$1,000 extra baling their hay for market. This year you can cash in quick with an **Admiral Hay Press**—for 85 years the fastest, simplest, most powerful baler made. Simply send name—card will do for our Special 30 Day Offer, **IRON CLAD GUARANTEE**, and money making cash or time proposition. Write us today. Address  
**Admiral Hay Press Co.**  
102 Station A, Kansas City, Mo.

**NATIONAL Hollow TILE SILOS**  
Last FOREVER SILOS  
Cheap to Install. Free from Trouble.  
Buy Now  
Erect Early  
Immediate Shipment  
NO Blowing in  
Blowing Down  
Freezing  
Steel Reinforcement every course of tile.  
Write today for prices. Good terms  
very open for live agents.  
**NATIONAL TILE SILO CO.**  
1404 S. A. Long Bldg., KANSAS CITY, MO.

**Become a Newspaper Writer**  
25 to 50 dollars monthly in spare time not unusual. We show you how to write news stories, where and how to sell them. Big demand, previous experience unnecessary. Our method will start you earning at once.  
**AM. PRESS SYNDICATE, Box 2518, Boston.**



## Pullets Do Best Alone

Unless they worry the pullets too much, cockerels may be left in the brooder house until they reach the broiler stage, when they will weigh from 1½ to 2½ pounds. At this stage those that are to be sold for broilers should be fattened and disposed of, while those that are to go into the breeding flock should be moved to a separate range away from the rest of the flock and well fed thruout the summer.

Broilers can be confined and profitably fattened for a period of a week to 10 days. A ration made of 1 part of shorts and 2 parts of cornmeal by weight, mixed to a thin batter with sweet or sour milk is satisfactory.

In selecting cockerels for breeding purposes, it usually is necessary to save about twice as many as will be needed for breeders the following season. These should then be culled out gradually, only those which show promise of becoming desirable roosters being kept. Health and vigor should be the first consideration, while males with crow heads and weak masculinity should be discarded. A bright eye, good comb and body development, and bright, yellow shanks in yellow-skinned breeds are signs of good vigor. The extremely early developing, large combed birds may have small bodies and therefore are not desirable.

Young males with deep bodies, wide backs, and sturdy legs are the ones to keep, provided they have the proper color and shape for the breed. In general, cockerels with crooked keels or other deformities and with disqualifications such as side-sprigs should be discarded at the start. Standard characteristics never should be ignored, but instead carefully considered when both males and females are being selected for breeders.

Open sheds with high roosts will make suitable roosting quarters for the cockerels after they are on range. It is important that cockerels which are bossed by their mates have a place of retreat, and for this purpose a few roosts out-of-doors should be provided.

Large hoppers may be used for the feeding of both cockerels and pullets on range to save labor.

## Country Cook Book For You

Most cook books are more or less extravagant. Here is one that is different. It only calls for such ingredients as nearly every housewife has on her shelf. Each recipe is a prize winner. Contains recipes for making bread, biscuits, home-made yeast, 36 salads, 32 fruit and egg desserts, 73 loaf and layer cakes and 69 recipes for pies. In addition recipes for puddings, cookies, wafers, and many hints on canning and preserving. We have arranged to give away several hundred of these Wonderful Country Cook Books. We have one for you. Just send a postal saying, "Please tell me how to get the Country Cook Book." Address Capper's Farmer, Dept. C. B., Topeka, Kan.

## All in 22 Years

It was less than 22 years ago that Orville Wright with his brother contrived to make a flying machine flutter over the sands of the North Carolina shore and stay in the air for several minutes. Orville Wright has lived, tho Wilbur didn't, to witness the flight of an airplane from New York to Washington carrying two pianos as freight.

## Mules Brought \$445

At a public sale held by A. C. Jordan of Lyons recently one team of mules brought \$445.

## Youngest Mayor in Kansas?

John Gibson, 22 years old, assistant cashier of the Central State Bank, is mayor of Geneseo.

## He'll Be Pretty Busy

Frank Jordan has planted 375 acres of corn on the Dave Coughlin place near Concordia.

## Literature of Clean Living

At 66 years old, hearty, vigorous, humorous, kind, Walter Camp died in his sleep at a New York hotel. This

famous football man and coach, chooser of all-American teams, arbiter of Yale athletic destinies, inventor of the daily dozen, was a sturdy and praiseworthy figure in a special but important field of American writing.

In these days of impassioned revelation in both fiction and biography, when some health magazines are obviously designed to appeal to desires other than that for muscle building, we must remember that men like Walter Camp have blazed the way in America for frankness and real helpfulness in discussions of the care of the body. If we are becoming too frank in our regard of the abuses of the body we surely cannot reveal too much of the way to maintain its maximum usefulness.

Tho we may laugh at our own American characteristics of organization, both of abstract principles and practicalities, we cannot but praise highly this organization of the health ideal. Dwight L. Moody and others organized religion.

The Morgans and the Harrimans created the big business ideal. The advertising pages of the great magazines and their clients have spread the gospel of tooth brush, mouth wash, soap and luxurious bathing facilities. It was Walter Camp who created a symbol for men and women of a trim, careful age, of days begun neatly and forcefully. At 66 he looked 50. His ideal was Spartan rather than Athenian, thus establishing him in a different category from Bernarr MacFadden.

Walter Camp worshiped the usefulness, not the beauty, of the body. It was an experience to watch his keen eyes peering over a football field. He demanded in a game precision of the mind coupled with functioning of the body. He knew boy nature and man as well; his personality influenced not alone the men of the Yale campus but those interested in clean living all over the world. Nor was there too much of the preacher in him. He was practical, knowing, and forthright. Like the death of Percy Houghton, his going marks a loss not only to American field athletics but also to the literature of clean sport.

**90 Days' Trial**  
**Biggest Bargain**  
 Write today for this 1925 Bargain catalog. Giving lowest prices on Cream Separators, Gas Engines, Implement, Radios, Seeds and Nursery Stock. Catalog possible by Galloway's plan of selling direct from factory to farm. The same unequalled quality that has kept our factory running for 18 years. You can't afford to be without this book of bargains. New Prompt Service. Address: **THE GALLOWAY COMPANY**, Dept. 47, Waterloo, Iowa.

**Feed Hogs For Bigger Profits**  
 Economy Feeders mean feed saving, labor saving, faster growth and bigger profits from the fattening pig. Invaluable yard. Start pigs with an Economy Junior. Finish them with an Economy Feeder. Barren, most economical way to feed. The early pig brings the big money. Write today for valuable feeding facts. **Des Moines Silo & Mfg. Company**, 402 N. Y. Ave., Des Moines, Iowa.

**Save \$10 to \$20**  
 on every saddle or harness. Buy direct from the factory. No middleman's profit. Send for free catalog—maker to consumer. **Justin's Boots at Lowest Prices**. **The Fred Mueller Saddle & Harness Co.**, 402 Mueller Bldg., Denver, Colo.

**THRESHERS—Bundle Grain Handled as Well as Headed with the**  
**HUMANE EXTENSION FEEDER**  
 Saves More Time, Labor and Grain. Pays for itself and a Profit, Too. Easy pitching. Out of the dust. Light to handle. Guaranteed to Please. Write for folder and Free Trial Offer.  
**E. D. RICHARDSON MFG. COMPANY**, Specialists in Belt Repairing, 900-7th Street, Cawker City, Kan.

**BEST BINDER TWINE**  
 Bug-proofed, 500 ft. Standard per bale \$6.15 f. o. b. Kansas City, or Omaha. Write for Special Club Delivered Prices. **M. F. COOPER TWINE COMPANY**, 103-3rd Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.

**Free**  
 illustrated booklet, "Feed from the Egg to the Market," tells how to cut down death rate in chicks, how to keep poultry strong and healthy. Not a catalog, just a commonsense discussion on feeding, containing data of value to all poultry raisers. A copy will be sent you absolutely free.

**Here is what CORRECT FEEDING will do**  
 1 Save 50% of your chicks  
 2 Increase egg production  
 3 Ward off poultry diseases  
 4 Fatten your market fowls

**COLLIS PROCESS PURE DRIED BUTTERMILK**  
 Supplies necessary ingredients to give a perfectly balanced mash. Should be added to all mash feeds (10% is enough but 20% is not too much). It is packed in 8½, 25, 50 and 100 lbs.

**COLLIS PRODUCTS CO.**  
 General Offices, Clinton, Ia. Dept. 250  
 Your dealer should be able to supply you, but if he cannot, insist that he order some from us, or we will supply you direct.

**COLLIS PRODUCTS CO.**  
 Please send me your free book on poultry feeding.  
 Name.....  
 Address.....  
 Name nearest feed dealer.....

**Windmill Prices Reduced**  
 Write today for Free Catalog and reduced prices on CURRIE Windmills, Feed Grinders, etc. Big Bargains in all styles and sizes we manufacture. **CURRIE WINDMILL CO.**, 7th & Holliday, Topeka, Kansas.

Speaking of changing the calendar, a new month without any "first" to it would fill a long-felt want.

# The Santa Fe Creed

President Storey says that teamwork, courtesy, and co-operation form the Santa Fe creed. Regional Advisory Boards are an example of co-operation. Every one benefits when the transportation machine works smoothly.

Community of interest of the railroads, their patrons, and the public is generally recognized without argument.

A fine spirit of co-operation has resulted and has become an invaluable aid in rendering transportation service.

One outstanding example of co-operation is the Shippers' Regional Advisory Boards, eleven in number. They are voluntary organizations of shippers, representing production, distribution, consumption, and credit as related to transportation.

Each board has separate commodity committees dealing with each important commodity.

Railroads are not represented on these boards, but do have separate committees of their own which co-operate with the commodity committees.

These boards consider, analyze, and solve many transportation problems. Through them railroads learn shippers' needs in advance and are enabled to distribute cars to care best for such needs.

Shippers learn the necessity of prompt loading, unloading, cleaning, and release of cars, and the importance of giving advance notice of their requirements.

Friendly conferences around the table have been very helpful. All parties have profited thereby.

Car loadings in 1923 and 1924 broke all records, yet the railroads moved the traffic offered without car shortage or delay.

There was no magic or mystery about this record-breaking performance. Available facilities were used to the best advantage by railroads and shippers. Plain common sense was applied in a co-operative spirit to solving a difficult problem.

Such co-operation made it possible to have the products of forests, mines, manufactures, and agriculture delivered without delay at reasonable cost.

Everyone benefits when the transportation machine functions smoothly and without friction.

**W. B. STOREY, President**  
 The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Sys



## Like Homemade Cheese?

Directions for making Neufchatel cheese are given by the Kansas State Agricultural College. Neufchatel is soft and bears some resemblance to cottage cheese. It is made from sweet, fresh whole milk.

Thirty pounds of milk, a convenient amount to handle, is heated to 80 degrees Fahrenheit and allowed to stand for 3 hours, after which it is thoroughly stirred. Then 8 to 10 drops of commercial liquid rennet, diluted in half a cup of cold water, is added to the milk and again stirred. The milk is set in a warm place (80 degrees Fahrenheit) for 15 to 18 hours, when it will form a firm curd and show about 1/2 inch of whey on the surface.

When this firm clabber is formed the curd may be drained by pouring it on a sheet of unbleached muslin hung inside a wash boiler. After draining, the curd should be cooled and then pressed in a sack under about 50 pounds pressure over night. Mixing the curd occasionally hastens draining.

After pressing is completed the cakes of curd are salted at the rate of about 2 ounces to 10 pounds of cheese and worked with a potato masher or butter worker, or run thru a food chopper to produce a smooth buttery consistency. Pimentos may be mixed with the cheese.

Cream cheese is made by the same process as Neufchatel, but with the addition of one-half more cream. The product usually is marketed in small packages varying in size from 3 to 4 ounces. They may be wrapped in parchment-lined tin foil or packed into small glass jars with screw tops. These packages retail for 10 to 15 cents.

## Stockyards Dairy Cows

Dealers in "stockyards" dairy cattle have not been giving all of their attention to Kansas. Now that J. H. Mercer's ruling on cattle imported by non-residents, requiring a quarantine of 60 days and then testing for tuberculosis, has gone into effect these gentlemen are likely to transfer their operations to other states. They have been selling "Wisconsin" cattle in Iowa. Those brought to Kansas apparently were from Texas.

Not long ago cow testing association members in Wright county, Iowa, organized a mutual protective association to collect information about these "milk cow" bargains that were being offered. One shipment of cattle advertised as having come from Wisconsin and sold at Belmond, Ia., with cow testing association records, were discovered to have been shipped out

of the South St. Paul stockyards. The test association records apparently originated in about the same place as the registration papers for the Texas pine woods Jerseys sold in Kansas.

## Ayrshire Breeders to Meet

Kansas Ayrshire breeders will hold a field day at the farm of A. B. Williams, Darlow, in Reno county, May 29. C. L. Burlingham, secretary, and James Linn, president, of the American Ayrshire Breeders' Association will attend. J. B. Fitch, head of the Kansas State Agricultural College dairy department, also will be on the speaking program.

This meeting will be held in one of the good Ayrshire centers of the state. During the day the Pratt and Stafford county Ayrshire bull club will be completed. Other features will be a basket picnic and a judging contest and demonstration. Plans are being made for an Ayrshire tour the next day.

Persons who drive may go either to Hutchinson or Darlow and inquire the way. Those who travel by rail may go to Hutchinson and then to the Reno County Farm Bureau office in the Y. W. C. A. building where transportation to the farm will be provided.

## At 96 Million Bushels?

A winter wheat crop of 95,997,000 bushels is indicated by the May crop report for Kansas, issued by the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. This prospect is predicated on the basis of estimates showing that 24.8 per cent of the acreage sown last fall perished from various causes during the winter and spring months, and that 7,901,000 acres will be harvested with a condition on May 1 rated at 75 per cent of normal. A year ago the condition of Kansas wheat was rated at 88 per cent and final estimates showed a crop of 153,644,000 bushels on 9,426,000 acres. For the five-year period, 1920-24, Kansas harvested an average of 9,453,000 acres and produced an average of 126,300,000 bushels of winter wheat.

## Our Best Three Offers

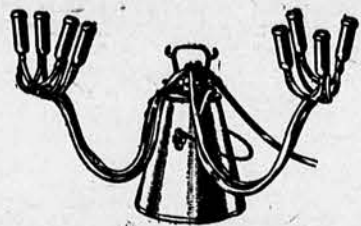
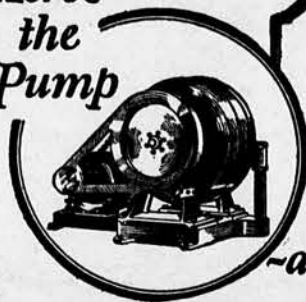
One old subscriber and one new subscriber, if sent together, can get The Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze one year for \$1.50. A club of three yearly subscriptions, if sent together, all for \$2; or one three-year subscription, \$2.—Advertisement.

Germany has produced a pump that renders a ship unsinkable. She should apply it at once to her statesmanship.



He's a Super-Optimist

Here's  
the  
Pump



—and here's the Milker—

## Empire Electric Milker Puts Bigger Profits in Reach of Small Dairies

WHENEVER a milking machine salesman stopped his car in front of a small dairy, he used to prepare to hear an old story—  
"I've only got a few cows and it's cheaper for me to milk by hand."  
Perhaps the farmer had figured up costs. Maybe he was just "getting rid of that salesman."

In either case, the farmer was absolutely right—he couldn't afford a milking machine—so long as milking machines were all designed for big dairies.

Now comes the Empire Electric Milker designed to meet the requirements of the dairy with six cows or more. It helps the small herd owner make as much per gallon on milk as the big dairyman.

The new Empire Type R Vacuum Pump, operated with a 1/4 h. p. electric motor, made this great advance possible. The Empire Electric uses standard Empire Milker Units—the Units that have made the Empire the biggest seller in the milker field. They are light, easy to carry, simple in construction and, above all, their efficiency has been proven by more than 12 years of successful operation.

And behind the Empire Electric Milker stands Empire's long experience and reputation for leadership in the milker field. You owe it to yourself to send for the free Empire catalog No. 80. It points the way to bigger milk profits for you.

A size for every Dairy

# EMPIRE

TRADE-MARK REG'D.

## Milking Machines

for any kind of Power

Empire Milking Machine Company, Bloomfield, N. J.

ROCK ISLAND IMPLEMENT COMPANY, Distributors  
1310 W. 13th Street, Kansas City, Mo. 1408-10 Wazee Street, Denver, Colorado

# CARBOLA

The Disinfecting White Paint

## Lice, Mites and Disease Germs Can't Stand It



In Stables



In Poultry Houses



In Hog Pens

### Insures More Milk

Carbola is live stock insurance against tuberculosis, foot-and-mouth and other destructive diseases. Carbola will give you thorough sanitation, increase milk production, and lower the bacteria. A year's supply of Carbola pays for itself in no time.

### More Poultry Profits

Apply Carbola to the walls, ceilings, cracks and crevices of your poultry houses. Dust the dry power—just as it comes in the package—on the dropping boards, in the litter, in the nests, on the floor and on the birds themselves. Result—more light, thorough sanitation, healthier fowls, more eggs—and no lice or mites.

### Paints and Disinfects

Just mix Carbola with water and you have a liquid disinfectant that dries pure white. There is no waiting or straining. It will not flake or peel off. And it is economical—one pound covers about one hundred square feet.

Give Carbola a trial. Satisfaction guaranteed. Your dealer has Carbola or can get it for you. If not, order direct.

5 lbs. 75c and 10c postage 20 lbs. \$2.50 delivered  
10 lbs. \$1.25 and 15c postage 50 lbs. \$5.00 delivered  
200 lbs. \$18.00 delivered.

Add 25% for Texas, Rocky Mountain States and Points West.

CARBOLA CHEMICAL CO., Inc.  
333 Ely Avenue, Long Island City, N. Y.



# Pasture's in Fine Condition

And Livestock is Doing Better Than Usual at This Season in Kansas

**P**ASTURES have made an excellent growth this spring in most localities. Stock is in fine condition; cattle, especially, are doing a little better than usual at this season. The state is practically free from disease.

Frost did some damage, especially to early gardens, potatoes and fruit. The distribution and amount are shown by the individual reports.

Crops are coming along very well most places; altho a little more moisture would help, especially in a few of the western counties. The first cultivation of corn has started in Southern Kansas.

**Atchison**—Alfalfa and pastures are in excellent condition. This also is true with oats and wheat, except that some of the wheat fields are spotted. Corn planting has been delayed by wet weather. Hogs, \$11; chickens, 22c; wheat, \$1.60; oats, 55c; corn, 90c; potatoes, 75c.—Frank Lewis.

**Barber**—Recent rains improved the wheat greatly. Spring crops and pastures are in fine condition. Frost did some damage to early gardens. Roads are in fair condition.—J. W. Bibb.

**Butler**—Corn planting has been delayed by wet weather. Some wheat fields are in excellent condition, but this is not true of all the crop. Oats is making a fine growth. Alfalfa also is doing well, altho it was injured some by frost. Livestock is doing well on pasture. Wheat, \$1.40; oats, 45c; corn, 90c; eggs, 21c; butterfat, 37c.—Jacob Dieck.

**Bourbon**—We have had several very cold days recently, with light frosts; these did some damage to fruit. Crops and pastures are doing very well. Milk, \$2.10 a cwt.; eggs, 21c; chickens, 20c; corn, 90c.—Robert Creamer.

**Cheyenne**—We have had a forward spring, and the prospects for all crops are very promising. However, frost recently has done some damage, especially to fruit. Wheat is in excellent condition, and there is plenty of moisture in the subsoil, but some show-ers are needed for the surface. Corn planting has started. Wheat, \$1.25; corn, 90c; barley, 70c; bran, \$1.40; hogs, \$10.60.—F. W. Hurlock.

**Clay**—Frost did some damage to gardens and other growing crops. Most farmers are thru listing corn, and the early fields have a good start. Ground works fine, but we need more rain. Wheat, \$1.60; corn, 87c; oats, 55c; hogs, \$10; shorts, \$1.80; bran, \$1.40; eggs, 23c; cream, 35c.—P. R. Forslund.

**Cloud**—Frost did some damage to growing crops recently, especially gardens and fruit. Farmers are busy planting row crops. Rain is needed. Many young chickens are being hatched, and they are doing well. Young pigs are scarce. Corn, 90c; oats, 50c; eggs, 22c.—W. H. Plumly.

**Cowley**—We have had fine growing weather since the freeze. Some of the early gardens and potatoes were injured by frost. There has been plenty of moisture. Pastures are good. All row crops are up. Oats is in good condition, and so is wheat but the stand is thin. Wheat, \$1.30; corn, 92c; eggs, 19c.—E. A. Millard.

**Dickinson**—We have been having cold weather recently, with frost, that caused much loss, especially in the low places. Probably it did considerable damage to wheat, and the outlook is only fair. Oats look fine. Corn is all planted, and that which has come up has a good stand.—F. M. Larson.

**Douglas**—Wheat and oats are looking good. The potato acreage is normal but the stand is poor on some fields. The planting of row crops was delayed by wet weather, but farmers are busy now. Eggs, 23c; hens, 20c.—Charles Grant.

**Ellis**—We had a big rain recently which helped a good deal. Barley and oats have never looked better at this season. Wheat also is making headway. Frost recently did a good deal of damage to fruit. Corn planting is in progress. Wheat, \$1.40; corn, 80c; eggs, 21c.—C. F. Erbert.

**Ford**—We have had timely rains, and crops are coming along fine. The weather is cool, which is good for the wheat. Corn planting is in order now. The ground is being made ready for feed crops. Oats and barley are doing well. Some public sales are being held and prices are fairly good. Wheat, \$1.50; corn, 90c; oats, 60c; eggs, 21c; cream, 36c; butter, 40c.—John Zurbuchen.

**Greenwood**—Some damage was done here recently by frost. Corn planting is nearly completed; there is a good stand on the early fields. Alfalfa is making a rapid growth. Good mules are in demand. There is plenty of moisture in the soil.—A. H. Brothers.

**Hamilton**—Crops need more moisture, but they are holding their own fairly well. Pastures are good, and cows are increasing in milk production. Much of the corn is planted. Frost did some damage to fruit.—H. M. Hutchinson.

**Harvey**—The weather is cool, and this is fine for the small grains. A recent frost has hurt the gardens, but the fruit seems to have mostly escaped. Wheat, \$1.40; corn, 85c; oats, 40c; eggs, 22c.—H. W. Prouty.

**Jackson**—Excessive rains in the last four weeks have delayed corn planting. Alfalfa is doing fine. Pastures are making an excellent growth, and stock is doing well. Wheat and oats are making a fine growth. Corn, 95c; hogs, \$10.50.—F. O. Grubbs.

**Kingman**—Recent hard frosts did some damage. We need more moisture. Wheat is beginning to head. The Kingman County Farm Bureau meets every month and it is doing good work. Wheat, \$1.50; butterfat, 36c; eggs, 23c.—W. C. Craig.

**Lane**—Hard freezes here recently set the wheat back a good deal. Many of the young leaves on the trees were killed. Barley is uninjured. Many cattle are being dipped.—A. R. Bentley.

**Labette**—Some folks are cultivating corn. Strawberries are ripening, at the earliest

date in 12 years. Wheat and oats are in excellent condition. Frost has done little damage. Beef cattle are scarce. The outlook for fruit is good. Corn, 90c; wheat, \$1.30; oats, 50c; eggs, 25c.—J. N. McLane.

**News**—We have had cold weather, which killed about all of the fruit and did other damage, especially to alfalfa. It didn't hurt wheat much as the crop was not far enough along. Most of the corn is planted; the acreage is normal or less, and this also will be true with kafir.—James McHill.

**Norton**—Work is well advanced here for this season. Early planted corn is coming up. Frost killed most of the fruit. A good rain is needed. Barley and oats look good, and stock is doing well. Roads are in fine condition. Corn, 85c; eggs, 22c; cream, 31c.—Jesse J. Roeder.

**Phillips**—A recent frost injured the gardens and fruit very severely. The soil is in fine condition to work, and farmers are busy listing corn. Barley and oats are growing fine, and pastures are in the best condition for several years. Farmers here believe the outlook is on the upgrade, and that 1925 will be a good year.—J. B. Hicks.

**Rice**—The weather has been cool recently, with frost, and it has done some damage to wheat, and also gardens and fruit. Pastures are doing very well, and alfalfa also is unusually good. The first crop of strawberries is beginning to ripen.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

**Riley**—A light frost here recently did some damage to early gardens and potatoes, but apparently not to the fruit. Corn planting is finished, and some of the fields are up. All crops are growing well. Alfalfa and pastures are in excellent condition. Prospects for fruit are good. Eggs, 22c; corn, \$1. butter, 35c.—P. O. Hawkinson.

**Rooks**—The wheat outlook is not very good; there will be a large acreage of corn. Oats are coming along slowly. Frost killed some of the potatoes. There is plenty of moisture. Butterfat, 34c; eggs, 22c; wheat, \$1.30; corn, \$1.05.—C. O. Thomas.

**Sedgwick**—There was a little damage from frost. Wheat is heading, and there is some Hessian fly trouble. The straw will be light. Oats look fine. The fruit crop will not be so large as was expected. Wheat, \$1.35; corn, 93c; oats, 48c; butter, 35c; eggs, 22c.—W. J. Roof.

**Sumner**—Wheat is making a good growth. The hard frosts recently killed much garden truck. Corn was injured some, but it will live all right. Pastures are making an excellent growth, and the stock is doing well. Wheat, \$1.30; corn, 90c; oats, 60c; eggs, 21c; butterfat, 39c.—E. L. Stocking.

**Thomas**—All small grain crops are doing fine, and corn planting is the order of the day. Wheat, \$1.40; corn, 80c; cream, 35c; eggs, 21c.—Harry Hanchett.

**Trego**—Wheat needs more moisture. Corn planting is about finished. We have had frosts some nights, and this has set back the grass and gardens. Wheat, \$1.40; corn, 86c; eggs, 21c; cream, 36c.—Charles N. Duncan.

**Wilson**—All crops are making an excellent growth. Wheat is heading. Farmers are cultivating corn and planting kafir. Many farmers here are buying first-class dairy cows. The pig crop is below normal. Eggs, 21c; hens, 18c.—A. E. Burgess.

## Gas Requirements for 1925

Increase in the passenger automobile business in the United States henceforward will be at the rate of about 5% per cent a year, according to DeWitt Foster, economist of the American Research Foundation.

Gasoline requirements for passenger cars this year will be approximately equal to the entire gasoline production of 1924, says Mr. Foster. In 1924 the entire domestic consumption of gasoline was 7,780,625,000 gallons. Add to this 15 per cent for other uses and the total requirement for the year will reach the record total of 10,235 million gallons.

While demand on the country's gasoline supply probably will force the price up slightly this summer, it is apparent that the automobile business has approached the condition of stabilization with 16 million cars on the roads in 1925. Stabilization is a word apparently much preferred to saturation, but it means nearly the same thing in this application. Replacement, amounting to about 2,250,000 cars a year, will be the backbone of the industry. Normal growth of approximately 5% per cent a year will come from new business, which may call for about 1/2 million cars a year, and growth of population which will call for perhaps 350,000 more. Exports now approximate 300,000 cars annually.

Stabilization is a desirable condition for the automobile industry to attain, rendering capital in it more secure. The condition is not considered detrimental to the clothing and shoe industries, for example. They have not ceased to advertise nor to attract capital, and the condition need cause no more excitement in the automobile industry than it has among other producers of staple merchandise.

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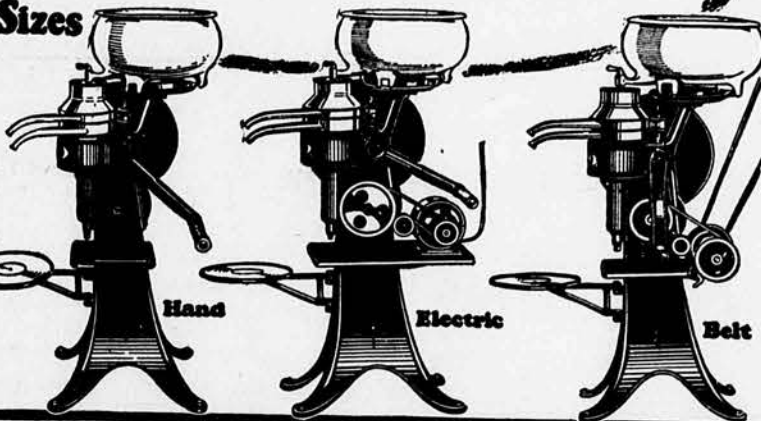
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**CABBAGE, TOMATOES, \$3.00 THOUSAND.** 50c-100. Mango 75c hundred; 15c dozen prepaid. Sweet Potatoes: Nancy Hall, Yellow Jersey, 50c hundred; \$4.00 thousand. H. T. Jackson, North Topeka.

**BEST PLANTS THAT GROW. SWEET** potato, tomato, cabbage, cauliflower, peppers, eggplant, celery, tobacco. Varieties too numerous to mention here. Plants from best seed and true to name. Write for price list, your copy is waiting. C. R. Goerke, Sterling, Kan.

**TOMATO PLANTS, WELL ROOTED;** Bonny Best, Chalk's Jewel, Dwarf Giant, Dwarf Stone, Earliana, Globe, June Pink, Matchless, Ponderosa, Stone, Trucker's Favorite, Yellow Pear, 50c per hundred prepaid; 500 for \$2.25. J. H. Shaw & Son, Florence, Kan.

**FROSTPROOF CABBAGE, BERMUDA** Onions; also Tomatoes. Strong hardy plants. Leading varieties. Shipped promptly. 100-40c; 500-\$1.10; 1000-\$1.90; 5000-\$8.50. Pepper 100-50c; 1,000-\$2.50. All postpaid and guaranteed. East Texas Plant Co., Ponta, Texas.

**TOMATO OR CABBAGE PLANTS, FIELD** grown, all varieties. 300-75c; 500-\$1.00; 1,000-\$1.75. Porto Rico, Nancy Hall potato plants. 500-\$2.00; 1,000-\$3.50. Bermuda onion plants, 700-\$1.00. Pepper plants, 100-50c; 300-\$1.25. All postpaid. Culver Plant Co., Mt. Pleasant, Texas.

**FIELD SEEDS, FANCY RECLEANED** Black Amber, Orange, Victor, Honey Drip, Seeded Ribbon, and Red Top Sumac Cane seed 2 1/2c, Black Hull White Kafir, Shrock, Darso and Feterita 2 1/2c; Siberian Millet, 2 1/2c; German Millet, 4 1/2c; Sudan, 5c; Morse Soy Beans 6 cents per pound or track. 10 ounce jute bags 20c, seamless bags 50c each. The L. C. Adam Merc. Co., Cedar Vale, Kan.

**PLANTS: SWEET POTATOES AND TO-** matoes. Postpaid. Immediate shipment. Buy them close at home. Largest growers in Oklahoma. Nancy Hall and Porto Rico potatoes: Earliana, Stone, Acme, June Pinka, McGee, Ponderosa, Tree tomatoes, 100-50c; 200-90c; 500-\$2.00; 1,000-\$3.50. Sweet and hot peppers and Egg plants, 100-75c; 200-\$1.40; 500-\$3.00; 1,000-\$5.00. Bittsche Seed & Nursery, Chickasha, Okla.

## SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

**PURE SUMAC CANE, DAWN AND PINK** Kafir, hundred pounds or more 2 1/2c; Sudan at \$7.00. Harry Dyck, Ness City, Kan.

## STRAYED NOTICE

**TAKEN UP BY J. ZEIGLER ON HIS FARM** at Willard, Kansas, six stray calves, one male and five females, about 6 months old, no marks or brands, two red and four roan in color, value about \$15.00 each. O. B. Eddy, County Clerk, Shawnee County, Kan.

## MISCELLANEOUS

**LUMBER: WHOLESALE, CAR LOTS TO** consumer. McKee-Fleming Lbr. & M. Co., Emporia, Kan.

**PAINT--GOOD GRADE HOUSE PAINT,** \$1.75 gallon. Barn paint, \$1.35. Guaranteed. Manufacturers Syndicate, Wichita, Kan.

**VEIL MATERNITY HOSPITAL AND BABY** home caring for unfortunate young women before and during confinement. Private, ethical, homelike. 2005 East 11th St., Kansas City, Mo.

## DOGS

**% COLLIE AND % SHEPHERD PUPS;** males \$3, females \$2. Bert Flick, McAllister, Kan.

**BEAUTIFUL COLLIES, SHEPHERDS,** Fox Terrier puppies. Maxmewood Kennels, Clay Center, Neb.

**COLLIE, BLACK SHEPHERD, BROWN** English Shepherd puppies. E. A. Ricketts, Route 3, Kincaid, Kan.

**PURE BRED AIREDALE PUPS FOR SALE.** Females \$5.00 and males \$7.50 F. O. B. Iowa, Kan. Homer Crook, Humboldt, Kan.

## INCUBATORS

**MAMMOTH INCUBATORS, THREE NUM-** ber seven Buckeyes, new condition, 110 volt, alternating current, \$1400.00 each. F. O. B. Topeka. Johnson's Hatchery, 109 Buchanan St., Topeka, Kan.

## POULTRY

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

## ANCONAS

**STATE CERTIFIED SINGLE COMB AN-** cona eggs \$4.50-100. George Fisher, Holton, Kan.

**S. C. ANCONAS, EXHIBITION, PRODUC-** tion, winners. Eggs \$5.00; Chicks \$12.50. Delivered. Special matings. March hatched pullets, cockerels. Baker's Ancona Farm, Downs, Kan.

## BABY CHICKS

**CHICKS: 8 1/2c UP, 15 VARIETIES, POST-** paid. Catalog free. Missouri Chickeries, Box 644, Clinton, Mo.

**YOU BUY THE BEST CHICKS FOR THE** least money, guaranteed, from Colwell Hatchery, Smith Center, Kan.

**KANSAS ACCREDITED CHICKS, BUFF** and White Leghorns. Eggs, Reduced prices. Alf Johnson, Leonardville, Kan.

**BABY CHIX, FROM CERTIFIED FLOCKS.** Barred, Buff and White Rox. Free catalog. Lenhart Hatchery Co., Navarre, Kan.

**BARRON WHITE LEGHORNS; HATCHED** from our own flock, 10c; heavy breeds 12 1/2c. White Hatchery, Topeka, Kan.

**GUARANTEED TO LIVE; ACCREDITED** baby chicks. Fairest proposition offered. Particulars free. Master Breeder's Hatchery, Cherryvale, Kan.

**CHICKS POSTPAID 100% DELIVERY.** Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, 11c; Leghorns 10c; heavy mixed 9c. Young's Hatchery, Wakefield, Kan.

**LOW PRICES: MAY, JUNE, BLOOD** tested for Bacillary White Diarrhea. Free catalog. Mid-Western Poultry Farms & Hatchery, Burlingame, Kan.

**CHICK PRICES CUT: LEGHORNS 10c,** 10c. Barred Rocks, Reds, Anconas \$12. Ten other varieties. Free catalog. Booth Farms, Box 744, Clinton, Mo.

**QUALITY CHICKS: REDS, ROCKS, \$12** hundred. Orpingtons, Wyandottes \$12. Leghorns \$10. Catalog free. Jenkins Accredited Hatchery, Jewell, Kan.

**CHICKS WITH PEP THAT LIVE AND** grow. Reds, Rocks, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Langshans, Minorcas, \$12.50 per 100. Bowell Hatchery, Abilene, Kan.

**CHICKS FROM SELECTED HEAVY LAY-** ing Rose Comb Reds. Males from pedigreed, certified Class A, 15c, postpaid, alive. Mrs. Alex Leitch, Parkerville, Kan.

**YOUNKINS CHICKS--WHITE** Barred Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, White Leghorns, heavy mixed. Prepaid; 100% alive. Younkins Hatchery, Wakefield, Kan.

**LIGHT BRAHMAS BLACK LANGSHAN** Buff and White Rocks, White Wyandottes, from certified flocks; also eggs Burlington Hatchery, Burlington, Kan.



## BABY CHICKS

BABY CHICKS, HATCHED MAY 25th.  
Bernice Spore, Homewood, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN chicks exclusively. May prices \$12.00 per 100, prepaid live delivery. Cash with order. Shipping every Monday. Myers Hatchery, Clay Center, Kan.

BRED-TO-LAY CHICKS, POSTPAID, LEGHorns, large assorted, 100 \$9. Rocks, Reds, Anconas, \$10. Orpingtons, Wyandottes \$12. Assorted, \$8. Catalogue. Standard Poultry Farms, Chillicothe, Mo.

QUALITY CHICKS, POSTPAID, 100 LEGHorns, large assorted, \$9. Rocks, Reds, Anconas, \$10. Orpingtons, Wyandottes, \$12. Light Brahmas \$15. Assorted, \$7. Catalogue. Missouri Poultry Farms, Columbia, Mo.

POSTPAID PURE BRED CHICKS, GUARANTEED alive, Satisfaction, Rose Comb Brown Leghorns \$11.00. Barred Rocks, Buff Orpington, Rose Comb Reds, \$13.00. Belleville Hatchery, Belleville, Kansas.

STEINHOFF CHICKS; 500,000 IN 1925. Free feed with each order. Fifteen leading breeds. Hogan tested flocks. Live delivery guaranteed. 10c up. Catalogue free. Steinhoff Hatchery, Dept. K. Osage City, Kas.

QUALITY CHICKS FROM CERTIFIED flocks; White Leghorns, S. C. Rhode Island, Reds, White Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, 100% live delivery. Prices reasonable. Concordia Hatchery, Concordia, Kan.

CHICKS; 2,500 DAILY, LEGHORNS, Anconas, 10c, 500-\$45. Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Minorcas, 12c, 500-\$55. Left-overs 9c, 500-\$40.00. Free information. Bush's Poultry Farms, Dept. K4, Clinton, Mo.

GUARANTEED TO LIVE, CERTIFIED and accredited chicks, any breed, 14c; non-accredited, get purebreds, heavies 12c, Leghorns 10c. Ask our circular. Sabetha Hatchery and Rhode Island Red Farm, Sabetha, Kan.

BEST WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS, 288 TO 335 egg lines, 100-\$48.00. Rhode Island Reds, Barred Rocks or Buff Orpingtons, 100 \$10.00. Guaranteed live delivery postpaid. Catalog free. Shinn Poultry Farm, Box 106, Greentop, Mo.

BEST-O-CARE ENGLISH WHITE LEGHorns 8c; Buffs 8c; Tanager White Leghorns, Barred Rock, White Rock, Reds, 10c; White Wyandottes, 11c. Seven Best O-Care better bred business breeds our specialty. Order now. Hillsdale Hatchery, Ft. Scott, Kas.

BABY CHICKS—SUPERIOR QUALITY, none better. Fourteen pure bred leading varieties. All from healthy high producing flocks. Certified stock. Hatched in mammoth Smith and Buckeye electric incubators. Catalog free. The Tudor Hatchery, Topeka, Kan., Dept. M.

BABY CHICKS FROM AMERICA'S PIONEer hatchery have pleased over 25,000 customers; 22nd season. We hatch 20 popular varieties. Guaranteed safe delivery by prepaid parcel post. Write for 40-page catalog and free premium offer. Miller Hatcheries, Box 758, Lancaster, Mo.

BABY CHICKS—300 EGG STRAIN WHITE Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Anconas, \$9 per 100; Quality Barred Rocks, White Rocks, White Wyandottes, Reds, Buff Orpingtons, Black Minorcas, \$10.00. Postpaid, 100% live delivery. Catalog free. Calhoun Poultry Farms, Box 25, Montrose, Mo.

COLUMBINE BRED TO LAY BABY chicks, Leghorns, Anconas 14 cents. Reds, Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, Minorcas, Wyandottes, 15 cents. Light Brahmas, White Orpingtons, 16 cents. Live delivery guaranteed. Pure bred stock only. 459 South Gaylord, Denver Colo., Columbine Baby Chick Co.

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

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

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

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

BABY CHICKS FROM QUALITY, HEAVY laying stock. We have one of the largest and oldest hatcheries in the Middle West. Why not benefit by our many years' experience in mating, breeding and hatching? 100% alive arrival. Prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Catalog free. Loup Valley Hatchery, Box 98, St. Paul, Nebr.

BRED-TO-LAY CHICKS, BIG HUSKY chicks from healthy, standard-bred parent stock that have been properly culled. The kind that mature early and lay well. Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Leghorns, Anconas, Langshans and Brahmas. Postage prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Catalog free. Porter Chick Co., Winfield, Kan.

PERFECT QUALITY BABY CHICKS: ONE third million pure bred, highest quality White, Buff and Brown Leghorns; Barred, White and Buff Rocks; Single and Rose Comb Reds; White and Silver Wyandottes; White and Buff Orpingtons; Anconas and Silver Spangled Hamburgs. Low prices. 100% live delivery. Catalog free. Johnson's Hatchery, 160C Buchanan St., Topeka, Kan.

## BRAHMAS

LIGHT BRAHMA BABY CHICKS; BRONZE turkey eggs. Circular free. Lucetia Seimars, Howard, Kan.

## BANTAMS

BLACK TAILED JAPANESE BANTAM eggs, \$1.50-15, postpaid. Marvin Wischmeier, Mayetta, Kan.

## BLACK SPANISH

BLACK SPANISH EGGS FOR MAY AND June, \$4.50-100; 75c-15. Mrs. Clarence Zook, Hesston, Kan.

## GUINEA—Eggs

WHITE AFRICAN GUINEA EGGS, \$1.15 fifteen. Lena Heiniger, Onelda, Kan.

## LANGSHANS

PURE BRED BLACK LANGSHANS, EGG-tested. Eggs 15-\$1.50; 100-\$7.00. Chicks 16 cents prepaid. Bertha King, Solomon, Kas. PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHANS, EGGS, Chicks, pen 265 egg strain. Postpaid. Guaranteed reduced. Sarah Greisel, Altoona, Kan.

## LEGHORNS

CHIX; BARRON, TRAPNESTED, MAY \$12, postpaid, 100% guarantee. Catalogue. Chas. Ransom, Robinson, Kan.

LIGHT BROWN LEGHORNS "EVERLAYS," certified. Chicks \$13.00; Eggs \$6.00 hundred. Stella Casey, Galena, Kan.

TANCRED CHICKS \$14.00 PER 100; English \$10.00. Cockerels under 4-weeks \$14.00 and \$10.00 per dozen. Kansas Hatchery, Mullinville, Kan.

SINGLE COMB DARK BROWN LEGHorns, Everlay strain, prize winners. Eggs \$4.50 hundred. Baby cockerels 50c each. Postpaid. Gay Small, Galva, Kan.

FRANTZ'S SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHorns, heavy winter layers. Eggs 100-\$4.50; chicks \$10.00-100, postpaid, live arrival. James Christiansen, Canton, Kan.

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

STATE CERTIFIED "A+" SINGLE COMB Buff Leghorn flock, pedigree sires, tested layers; 1924 sweepstake winners. Eggs \$5.00-105, postpaid. Mrs. Will Fletcher, Bucklin, Kan.

FRANTZ BRED-TO-LAY SINGLE COMB White Leghorns return big profits. Baby chicks guaranteed delivered alive and strong. Guaranteed fertile hatching eggs. Pullet. Catalogue free. Roy O. Frantz, Box K, Rocky Ford, Colo.

REMEMBER—"HAINES HUSTLER" BUFF Leghorns are better. Customers write they are the best. Eggs reduced for May delivery. \$7.50-120. \$20.00-360, prepaid. Hens \$2.00, \$3.00 each. Cocks \$3.00, \$5.00 each. Pearl Haines, Rosalia, Kan.

## LEGHORNS—Eggs

STATE CERTIFIED BUFF LEGHORN eggs, \$4.00-100. Roy Lambert, Coats, Kan.

STATE CERTIFIED B SINGLE COMB Buff Leghorn eggs, \$4.50-105. Mrs. Chas. Hight, Council Grove, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN eggs, good winter layers, \$4.00 hundred, postpaid. John Sadey, Galva, Kan.

EGGS FROM IMPORTED BARRON Single Comb White Leghorns. Big type, 314 to 324 egg line. \$5.00 hundred, prepaid. Ben Carney, Marion, Kan.

PURE "EVERLAY" SINGLE COMB DARK Brown Leghorns; sweepstake winners; tested layers. Eggs \$5.50-100. Postpaid. Mrs. Harvey Crabbs, Bucklin, Kan.

STATE CERTIFIED ENGLISH BARRON Single Comb White Leghorn eggs, farm flock, \$5.00 per hundred, parcel post prepaid. Mrs. Ed. Wilson, Grantville, Kan.

LARGE ENGLISH BARRON SINGLE Comb White Leghorns 287-303 strain. Hens mated to cockerels from trapnested prize winning stock. Eggs \$5.50-100. Postpaid. 8 weeks old cockerels, 75 cents. Ray Fulmer, Wamego, Kan.

DON'T WORK. LET OUR HENS SCRATCH for you. White Leghorns, English Barron, large breed, 304-316 egg strain. Entire flock graded by expert judge. Eggs; range, \$6.00-100, special pen \$10.00-100. The Hillview Poultry Farm, Miltonvale, Kan.

## MINORCAS

SINGLE COMB WHITE MINORCA EGGS. Free circular. O. H. Browning, Uniontown, Kan.

GIANT STRAIN WHITE MINORCA EGGS, \$3.00, fifty, prepaid. Thomas Brain, Burlingame, Kan.

GIANT STRAIN WHITE MINORCA EGGS, \$6.00 hundred prepaid. E. Farnsworth, Burlingame, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF MINORCAS. EGGS \$5.00, chicks \$15.00 hundred. Claude Hamilton, Garnett, Kan.

GAMBLE'S MAMMOTH SINGLE COMB White Minorcas, state certified. Eggs, chicks, baby cockerels. Mrs. C. Gamble, Earleton, Kan.

S. C. WHITE MINORCA EGGS \$10.00 PER 100. March and April hatched ten weeks old pullets \$2.50, cockerels \$1.50. M. E. Fish, Lemons, Mo.

MAMMOTH SINGLE COMB WHITE Minorca Eggs \$7.00-100. Giant Single Comb Black \$5.00-100. Postpaid. Lucretia Rhodes, Clifton, Kan.

## ORPINGTONS

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS \$5.50-100; \$3.00-50, prepaid. Mrs. George McAdam, Route 3, Holton, Kan.

STANDARD BRED, HOGANIZED WHITE Orpingtons. Eggs \$6.00-100; \$1.25-15 90% fertility. Chicks 15c each. Postpaid delivery guaranteed. Mrs. Lynn Godsey, Eckley, Colo.

## PLYMOUTH ROCKS

LINDAMOOD'S BARRED ROCKS, LIGHT and dark. Accredited eggs, \$6.00 per 100. Baby Chicks \$20 per 100. Circular. C. C. Lindamood, Walton, Kan.

## PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Eggs

PURE BRED BUFF ROCK EGGS, \$4.00 per 100. W. A. Noll, Winchester, Kan.

BRAIN'S FAMOUS WHITE ROCKS, EGGS \$6.00 hundred, prepaid. Thomas Brain, Burlingame, Kan.

STATE CERTIFIED CLASS A. RINGLET Barred Rock Eggs \$6.00-100; \$1.00-15. Ed King, Wakefield, Kan.

APPLEBAUGH'S WHITE ROCKS, STATE certified, Grade A. Breeder 23 years. Eggs 50-\$2.50; 100-\$4.00. J. R. Applebaugh, Cherryvale, Kan.

## PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Eggs

BARRED ROCKS, 93 PREMIUMS. EGGS 15-\$3.00; 30-\$5.00; 60-\$9.00. Mattie A. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

BARRED ROCK, THOMPSON'S RINGLET eggs, \$4.00 per 100, parcel post prepaid. Mrs. Ralph Helkes, Wakefield, Kan.

DIRECT FROM PARK'S 35 YEARS BRED-to-Lay Barred Rocks. 100 eggs \$6.00; 15-\$2.00; 30-\$3.25. R. B. Snell, Colby, Kan.

BIG DARK THOMPSON BARRED ROCKS. Prize trapnested. Fifteen eggs \$1.50; hundred \$8.00. Vada Kinyon, Oyer, Mo.

PURE BRED BUFF ROCK EGGS \$5.00 hundred, prepaid. Fertility guaranteed. Range flock. Peter Davies, Osage City, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS, BRADLEY STRAIN. Farm grown winter layers. 100-\$6.50; 50-\$3.50; 15-\$1.25, postpaid. Mrs. J. B. Jones, Abilene, Kan.

THOMPSON STRAIN BARRED ROCKS. Large, vigorous and farm raised. Eggs 100-\$4.50; 50-\$2.50. Mrs. A. C. Mauzey, Cummings, Kan.

BARRED ROCK; LARGE BONED, YELLOW legged, heavy laying Bradley strain. 100 eggs \$6.25; 50-\$3.50; 15-\$1.50 postpaid. Mrs. Ira Emig, Abilene, Kan.

PURE BUFF ROCK EGGS, BRED FROM national and state show winners, large type, fine color, range flock, 100-\$6.00; 50-\$3.50; 15-\$1.50. Mrs. C. N. Mason, Uniontown, Kan.

MAMMOTH WHITE ROCKS. POORMAN'S pedigree 280-300 egg strain. State accredited. 100 eggs \$6.00; 50 eggs \$3.50, prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. E. Philippi, Route 2, Sabetha, Kan.

PARKS-HOLTERMAN COMBINATION produces quality Barred Rocks. Winter layers, show room winners. Males heading flock sired by 230-235 pedigree cockerels. Eggs \$6.00-100. Ethel Brazelton, Troy, Kan.

RINGLET BARRED ROCKS, STATE CERTIFIED Grade A. Eggs \$8.00 hundred after May 1st. Special matings half price, \$2.50 to \$5.00-15. Fertility guaranteed. Transportation paid. Wm. C. Mueller, Route 4, Hanover, Kan.

## RHODE ISLANDS—Eggs

PURE ROSE COMB REDS, \$6.00 PER HUNDRED. Postpaid. Free range. Katie Novak, Logan, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITES, expert culled, eggs \$5-100. Clem Giger, Allen, Kan.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB RED EGGS; \$5.00-100, postpaid. Large, heavy laying strain. Mrs. Chas. Lewis, Wakefield, Kan.

DARK ROSE COMB REDS, IMPERIAL 300 egg strain. Prize winners. \$6.00-100; \$3.50-50; \$1.25 setting, prepaid. J. H. Carney, Peabody, Kan.

SINGLE COMB REDS, 200-250 EGG TYPE; \$5.00-100; \$1.00-15. Special pens: 250-285 egg type; \$7.00-100; \$1.25-15. Mrs. Will Hopwood, Abilene, Kan.

EGGS SPECIAL REDUCTION, ROSE COMB Rhode Islands, dark even red, long broad backs, bred for color; fifteen 90c; 100-\$4.50. Walter Baird, Lake City, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITES. Hoganized, bred to lay. Eggs; setting \$1.25; 100-\$5.00. Prepaid. Charles Brown, Wiley, Kan.

OWEN-MAHOOD STRAIN SINGLE COMB Rhode Island Reds. Bred for color, type and high egg production. Guaranteed eggs \$6.00 hundred. Cedarlawn Farm, Talmo, Kan.

LARGE, DARK RED, EVEN COLORED R. C. Reds, High Class. Veterinarian inspected, blood tested against white diarrhea, culled for laying. Eggs 45 for \$10, prepaid. Stock now 1/2 price. Highland Farm, Hedrick, Iowa.

EGGS FROM BIG BUSTER DARK VELvet Red Pure bred Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, seven dollars per hundred by prepaid parcel post. Baby Chicks twenty cents each. Year old roosters Ten dollars each. William Shields, Waterville, Kan.

STATE CERTIFIED CLASS "A" SINGLE Comb Reds. Eggs; trapnested pen matings of purely exhibition quality. \$5.00 to \$7.50 per 15; \$15.00 per 50. Range flock, 100-\$10; 15-\$2.00. All eggs half price after May 15th. Mrs. Sophia Lindgren, Dwight, Kan.

## WYANDOTTES

COLUMBIA WYANDOTTE CHICKS AND eggs. Mrs. A. B. MacIsaskey, Burlington, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, EGGS, BABY chicks, reduced prices. Mrs. A. J. Higgins, Effingham, Kan.

PURE BRED SILVER LACED WYANDotte chicks, 14c postpaid, 100% delivery. Mabel Young, Wakefield, Kan.

## WYANDOTTES—Eggs

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

PURE COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE EGGS. 15-\$1.25; 100-\$6.00, prepaid. H. Glantz, Bison, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FROM STATE certified, prize winning stock, Martin direct; \$5.00-100. Mrs. O. Richards, Beverly, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE MARTIN DORCAS laying strain direct. Selected for quality and egg type by licensed judge. Eggs \$1.25 setting, \$6.00-100. Prepaid. Chas. Kaiser, Miltonvale, Kan.

## TURKEY—Eggs

PURE NARRAGANSETT EGGS 40 CENTS each. Postpaid. Carrie Yapp, Jewell, Kan.

MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY Eggs, \$5.00-10. Mrs. S. F. Crites, Burns, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY eggs, \$3.50 dozen. Postpaid. Harry Knoll, Portis, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE HOLLAND EGGS, 35 cents each, postpaid. Mrs. Vincent Cain, Republican, Kan.

GIANT GOLDBANK BRONZE; 50 LB. Toms, 22 lb. hens. Eggs 50c each. Lynn Godsey, Eckley, Colo.

GIANT BRONZE EGGS FROM BLUE RIB-bon winners, only 50 cents, May and June. Mabel Salmans, Beeler, Kan.

## The River's Vindication

BY F. W. NASH

It's true I've gone on the war path,  
I've smitten your cities and homes,  
I've cracked the walls of your stately  
halls,  
I've threatened your spires and domes.

I've spoiled your gardens and orchards,  
I've carried your bridges away,  
The loss is told in millions of gold;  
The indemnity you must pay.

But had I not cause for anger?  
Was it not time to rebel?  
Go, ask of the springs that feed me;  
Their rock ribbed heights can tell.

Go to my mountain cradle,  
Go to my home and see,  
Look on my ruined forests  
And note what ye did to me.

These were my silven bowers,  
My beds of bracken and fern,  
The spots where I lie and rest me  
E'er to your valleys I turn.

These you have plundered and wasted,  
You've chopped and burned and scarred,  
Till my home is left of verdure bereft,  
Bare and lifeless and charred.

So I have gone on the war path;  
I've harried your lands with glee.  
Restore with care my woodlands fair  
And I'll peacefully flow to the sea.

## When Hats Were Useful

"The recent campaign," says the New York World, "demonstrates a number of truths which Congressmen ought to paste in their hats."

Paste in their hats! It is an expression seldom heard in days when men have pockets all over their clothes. Incredible as it may sound to older people, a little inquiry reveals that there are plenty of young folks who never heard it. We learn, however, that there are persons who paste things in their hats even today, these being the yellow cab drivers, who keep their schedules in their caps. Not long ago a cab driver on the curb was asked a schedule and took off his cap to give the answer; as he held it open before him some philanthropic passer-by dropped a nickel in it.

In a current magazine article describing the first time he met Abraham Lincoln, a writer describes him as coming into a hotel lobby in an Illinois town early in the morning, taking off his high silk hat and dumping the contents on the table. There was his morning mail, some newspapers and other paraphernalia. In a day when "paste that in your hat" corresponded to the modern, "put that in your pipe and smoke it," gentlemen wore spiketail coats with no outside pockets, and long stiff hats. They carried their impedimenta of papers and other belongings under their hat, and they pasted in their hat their name and address, railroad timetables and other materials for ready reference. "Paste that in your hat" implied that it was a matter to be frequently consulted. A fine old phrase with the bark on it that, however, no longer carries a punch. While the World revives it for a moment in its advice to Congress, as a political idiom it goes back to the days of James K. Polk and William Henry Harrison.

Talking about unsecured paper, there is the election pledge.

## TURKENS

TURKEN CHICKS, CROSS BRED, 45c each, dozen \$5.00. Eugenia Saylor, St. John, Kan.

## POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

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

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

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

## POULTRY SUPPLIES

A FORTUNE IN TURKEYS PROPERLY managed. Hundreds of testimonials say we have the best remedy for Blackhead and liver trouble. 24 capsules and feed formula \$1.00; \$3.50-100. Turkey Herbs Remedy Co., 816 South Main, Santa Ana, Calif.



## The Real Estate Market Page

There are 7 other Capper Publications that reach over 2,064,000 families which are also widely used for real estate advertising. Write for special Real Estate advertising rates on these papers. Special discount given when used in combination.

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on This Page  
50c a line per issue

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

### REAL ESTATE

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

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

### 120 A. Secured With \$600 Stock, Poultry, Furniture

Corn, hay, etc., included; estimated 2000 cds. stove-wood; only 2 miles busy village, markets at door; level loamy fields for money-making crops; spring-watered, wire-fenced pasture, fruit, berries, nuts; cottage house, large rooms, pleasant shaded porch, barn, poultry house. To sell quickly \$1150 takes all; only \$600 needed. Come now! Details pg. 177 new 196 page Catalog Farm bargains thruout 24 states. Free. Strout Farm Agency, 831 GP New York Life Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

### KANSAS

**SELL** on crop payment plan. Pay 1/4 crop \$29 acre. Fine crops. Ely, Garden City, Kan.

**320 ACRE** cultivated farm near Hanston, Kan. J. Schulte, Nashville, Kan.

**160 ACRES**, Marion County, 50 cultivated, well improved only \$5,750. Other bargains, list free. Fuller Co., Wichita, Kan.

**320 ACRES**, all in wheat, good imps. good soil, near church, school and markets, \$25,000. Elmer E. Foley, Wichita, Kansas.

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

**7 ROOM HOUSE**, 1 blk Catholic church and school, 3 blks. Main St., 4 lots, barn. Price \$2,500. S. Welsenberger, Seneca, Kansas.

**FOR SALE**—House, 8 rm. all improvements, large lot near University. R. T. Crew, 1132 Ohio St., Lawrence, Kan.

**IMMEDIATE** possession. Highly imp. 271 A. lots of clover, no waste, one of best. Terms. Owner, Box 502, Coffeyville, Kansas.

**160 ACRES** well improved, 40 A. pasture, 16 alfalfa, 30 hog-tight, \$60 acre. Vrooman Loan & Realty Co., 829 Kan. Ave., Topeka, Kan.

**145 A. BUNGALOW**, new barn 3 mi. Kan. University. \$8,000 cash will handle. Write for particulars. Hosford Inv. Co. Lawrence, Kan.

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

**240 ACRES**, 3 miles town, 8 room house, good barn and outbuildings, on good road, bargain at \$50 per acre. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.

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

**SHERMAN COUNTY** wheat and stock farm—2240 acres, 3 1/2 miles Goodland, over half cult. Balance pasture. Good imp. 800 acres fine wheat and barley. Price only \$25 A. Terms. G. Roy Bonebrake, Logan, Kan.

**320 ACRES**, 280 in crop, rent share goes. at \$30 per acre or \$25 with crop reserved. 640 acres, improved, one third of 455 acres of wheat goes to purchaser at \$31 per acre. The Garvey Land Company, Colby, Kan.

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

**1280 ACRE WHEAT AND STOCK FARM** 6 miles from town in Ford Co., Kan., 600 acres in cultivation, balance best of pasture land, 12 miles of good fence, 6 room house, good barn and other buildings, 3 wells and windmills, 500 acres of growing wheat, looks fine. All goes. A snap at \$27.50 per acre. Terms. Ira E. Cunningham, Minneola, Kansas.

### AUCTION OF LAND

100 Quarters—16,000 Acres. May 20-21-22, Thomas Co., Kansas. 2 miles south of Gem on Victory Highway. Wheat, corn and alfalfa land. 1/2 in growing wheat, land owners share goes to purchaser. Plenty good water. Free cars for inspection May 18-19. Take Rock Island or U. P. R. R. or Victory Highway to Colby. Write for further information, terms, etc. WOODY LAND CO., Abilene, Kansas.

### ARKANSAS

**WANTED**—Lee County, Arkansas wants industrious white farmers to buy or rent good farm lands left idle by Negroes moving North. Prices cheap, payments easy. Good roads, churches and schools. Write Lee County Farm Bureau, Marianna, Ark.

### CALIFORNIA

**FARMER WANTED**—Industrious and ambitious, who can stock and equip state-approved 40-acre alfalfa and dairy farm near Fresno. Can purchase on 20-year time. Rare opportunity. Herman Janss, 1229 Transportation Bldg., Chicago, Illinois.

### COLORADO

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

**FARMERS**—Come to the famous corn and wheat land, Northeastern Colorado, two or three crops pay for good land. P. F. Horn, Fleming, Colorado

### CANADA

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

### MISSOURI

**POULTRY LAND** \$5 down \$5 monthly buys 40 acres Southern Mo. Price \$200. Send for list. Box 224, Kirkwood, Mo.

**FREE**—Truth about the Ozarks of South Missouri and Facts and Figures on Farms. Durnell Land Company, Cabool, Mo.

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

### MICHIGAN

**UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITIES** in Michigan. Free helpful official information on home markets, soils, crops, climate, certified lands, accredited dealers. Write Director Agricultural Industry, State Dept., Agriculture 14 State Bldg., Lansing, Mich.

### MONTANA

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

### NEW YORK

**NEW YORK**—Delaware Co., 240 A. Farm, 24 head stock, 3 horses, all equipment, 2 barns, 10 rm. house, running water, 1 mi. creamery, store. If you have \$2,000 to pay down, get price. E. S. Rhodes, Franklin, N. Y.

### NEBRASKA

**3560 Acre** improved Nebraska Stock Ranch \$28,480. Easy terms. For particulars write F. R. Cline, 1759 Stout St., Denver, Colo.

### NEW YORK

**FOR SALE**—Two farms, 333 acres, joining on stone road; 220 acre farm, mile away, good soil, water and buildings, wove wire fence, electric lights, four horses, 15 registered Guernseys, 75 pure bred sheep, 560 hens, registered Nubian goats, geese, farm tools, \$20,000 half cash; will sell farms separate. Clare Gregory, Mt. Vision, N. Y.

### UTAH

**FOR SALE**—Partly improved relinquishment, good water, soil, climate, alfalfa seed belt. \$2,500 cash. Must sell. James Endicott, Beryl, Utah

### SALE OR EXCHANGE

**TRADES EVERYWHERE**—What have you? Big list free. Bernie Agency, Eldorado, Kas.

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

**160 ACRES**, 80% tillable, two and one-half miles from railroad town, for sale, cheap. Would consider a good used car. H. H. West, Oakley, Kansas.

**TRADE FOR LAND**—Dwelling and Store Buildings in good live city of 20,000 population, showing 6% income on \$20,000. Submit proposition in detail. P. O. Box 378, Cherryvale, Kansas

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

### In an Inland Port

BY JOAN DARETH PROSPER

He used to talk of ships, and I remember

Oh, I remember . . .

Tall spars clustered in a drowsy, evening bay,  
Clean winds calling, at white noon to-day;

Salt on the taffrail, foam at the bow,  
And a singing at the windlass . . .  
how it all comes back now!  
(Though I never saw the sea.)

I sweep the rooms, half dreaming

Of tides . . .

Slow breathing, languid giants suck-

ling at the sands,

Surging to the harbors of brilliant

tropic lands;

An old black brig headed for the sun-

set's gold.

Bringing back the red dawn stuffed

in her hold.

(His words!)

The six-year maple on his grave is sturdy,  
Yet . . . yet . . .

Night, all drenched with stars, and still we're outward bound.

Oh, the creaking of the canvas is an eerie sort of sound,

And I hear the tramping watch as I lie warm-bunked below,

Where the yellow slush lamp swings to and fro, to and fro.

(Like that, his talk.)

I scour the kettles and hang up the wash,  
But these pictures won't go out of my head:

Full, white sails on a level twilight sea,  
A tired bark trailing to some port of mystery:

Green waves a-glitter, . . . ships, ships, ships,

And a laughing sailor man with red, remembered lips.

(God! How I'm still missing him!)

### Radio Reduces Lice Crop?

The educational influence of radio talks on agricultural subjects is apparent from letters received by the United States Department of Agriculture. The writers of these letters mention radio addresses they have heard and request bulletins and other detailed information on topics discussed in the addresses.

This observation is especially noticeable in connection with poultry subjects. Following an address on common diseases of poultry by Dr. C. J. Millen, of the Bureau of Animal Industry, from station KDKA, Pittsburgh, requests for publications were received from listeners in several states, who made special mention of their interest in the subject as stimulated by the talk from the radio station.

Freeing chickens from lice and mites by wireless may be an oddity from an engineering standpoint, yet the correspondence shows that it is reality from the standpoint of poultry husbandry.

### To Save \$555,000

Thru reorganization the General Land Office will save \$555,000 a year. Many offices, such as the one at Topeka, were abolished. The economy program of Coolidge evidently is making progress.

### NEW MEXICO

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

### FOR RENT

**FOR RENT**—Farm square section (640 A.) 3 miles north, 1 mile west of Wellington, Kan. 1 mile from paved highway, level, good soil, 120 acres in pasture, balance good wheat, corn and alfalfa land. J. J. Inskeep, Farm Agent, Wellington, Kan.

### REAL ESTATE WANTED

**REASONABLY** priced farms wanted from owners. Describe imp. water, crops, and give best cash price. E. Gross, North Topeka, Kan.

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

# 3 Reasons For CALIFORNIA

There are three reasons why farmers from all over the Middle West are flocking to the James Ranch—"the most fertile land in the most productive country in the world.

### First Reason—

Because a California farmer makes—on the average—just twice as much money as the eastern farmer. (See U. S. Census Reports.)

### Second Reason—

Because climatic, business, social and other conditions, the absence of cold, snow, blizzards, mud, cyclones, lightning, sultry nights, the good roads, good schools, abundance of production make California a very much pleasanter place to live in.

### Third Reason—

Because, a man with enough money to come to the James Ranch and make a start can become the owner of a beautiful and productive farm of his own, and live well while his crops are paying for it.

### Don't Be Afraid

Remember, I won't LET you waste money on a trip to California; I won't LET you consider an investment at the James Ranch unless I am satisfied that you CAN SUCCEED. Write me frankly what you have to do with, and what you want to do. The more you tell me in your first letter, the better.

*Herman Janss*

CALIFORNIA has "skimmed the cream" of the people of the United States. The most successful, the most industrious, the most intelligent, the most enterprising population ever gathered into one State are all making its progress and prosperity the marvel of the world.

If you are the kind of people that California wants, and needs write me right away and find out about the James Ranch lands for progressive farmers.

You need some capital—add to it enterprise, intelligence, the WILL TO DO—and CALIFORNIA OPPORTUNITY can be yours.

Most of the people now succeeding in California came with only a little capital. This is not a place where rich people come, it is a place where people come, and become wealthy.

### HERMAN JANSS

James Irrigation District Lands  
1129 Transportation Bldg.,  
Chicago, Ill.





## Cat Adopts a Coyote

A tender-hearted cat, bereft of some of her kittens, has become the foster mother of a coyote on the farm of Henry Rogler of Matfield Green. A few days ago Mr. Rogler and his son, George, 12 years old, were riding over their pastures, when they discovered a coyote den from which they captured nine puppies, about 2 weeks old. The baby coyotes were taken to the Rogler home, and one was placed with the old cat; she accepted it as a member of her family.

## Progress of the Soviet

In its economic policies soviet Russia seems reluctantly but unavoidably to be repeating the historic and even pre-historic stages of economic development. It started, and perhaps pre-historic man did, with a communistic order. Gradually it has progressed toward property.

First of all the peasants constituting nine-tenths of the Russian people, were permitted to hold a kind of title to land, in fact a life tenure of such land as they individually or as a family cultivated and used. While this was a denial of the soviet principle, it has the virtue of necessity. Later a concession was made to efficiency by grants to persons or associations to conduct certain industries, the state renouncing its managerial function. This month another step was taken, when the peasant occupant was permitted to hire labor to assist him and his family in handling the land.

While communism aims primarily at the abolition of rent, interest and profit as the characteristics of property in

capitalism, yet it has a greater hatred for the wage system than for these factors. Now the wage system under private employment is "recognized," so far as the land is concerned. And the land is the primal basis and starting point of property.

The soviet is coming along slowly, but it seems to be coming.

## Public Sales of Livestock

**Shorthorn Cattle**  
June 3—Frank Baker, Hickman Mills, Mo.  
**Polled Shorthorn Cattle**  
June 6—Albert Hultine & Sons, Saronville, Neb.  
**Holstein Cattle**  
June 15—Bourbon County Holstein Breeders, Fort Scott, Kan. W. H. Mott, Sale Manager, Herington, Kan.  
**Jersey Cattle**  
May 19—H. D. McDonald, Quitman, Mo.  
June 10—Chas. A. Tilley, Frankfort, Kan., sale pavilion, Blue Rapids, Kan. B. C. Settles, sale manager.  
**Poland China and Duroc Hogs**  
May 20—R. A. Busch, Independence, Mo.  
**Percheron Horses**  
May 26—Jos. Henry & Sons, Bavaria, Kan. Henry Moorman, Solomon, Kan., Sale Manager.  
**Land Sales**  
May 20-21-22—Woody Land Co., Abilene, Kan.

## LIVESTOCK NEWS

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

M. R. Peterson, Troy, Kan., a well known northeast Kansas Duroc breeder has over 100 spring pigs.

Harland Deever, Sabetha, Kan., breeds Spotted Poland Chinas and has about 100 spring pigs.

Clyde Coonse, Horton, Kan., has a fine lot of Chester White spring pigs and will exhibit at their fairs this fall.

Foley Bros., Bendena, Kan., breeders of Durocs have 130 spring pigs. They plan both fall and winter sales.

Walter Bitterlin, Milford, Kan., has announced October 28 as the date of his registered Ayrshire sale. He will sell about 50 head.

Earl Means, Everest, Kan., is the owner of one of the strong herds of Durocs in Northeast Kansas. He will be out at the fairs this fall.

Dave Mumaw and John Fisher, Holton, Kan., are breeders of Spotted Poland Chinas who have had good luck with their spring crop of pigs.

S. R. Tucker, Codell, Kan., Rooks county, reports a nice lot of Spotted Poland China pigs this spring and lots of corn going out in his section of the state.

M. K. Goodpasture, Horton, Kan., breeds Chester White hogs and his 1925 crop of spring pigs are sure dandies. He will be out at the state fairs again this fall and at some of the larger county fairs.

Dr. J. A. Beveridge, Marysville, Kan., secretary of the Kansas Spotted Poland China breeders' association and one of the well known breeders of Spotted Poland Chinas in Kansas and owner until his death a few weeks ago of Model Ranger, has a fine lot of spring pigs.

Earl Lugenbeel, Padonia, Kan., the big Chester White breeder and exhibitor has attained for himself and his great herd of "Bluegrass" Chester Whites an enviable reputation. He will show again this fall at all the leading state fairs in the corn belt including both Topeka and Hutchinson. His fall and winter sale dates will be announced later.

Chas. A. Tilley, Frankfort, Kan., will sell a draft of Jersey cattle from his well known herd, June 10 and the sale will be held in the livestock sale pavilion at Blue Rapids, Kan. The Tilley herd of Jerseys is one of the strong Jersey herds in the west and this offering will be one of the best sold in Kansas in a long time. B. C. Settles has been engaged to assist with the management of the sale.

The Colorado State Dairy Commission makes the statement that 892 cows that were members of cow testing associations in that state produced in 1924 an average of 822 pounds of milk and 297.7 pounds of butterfat and that the actual cash return for each cow was \$178.42. This was figured at an average price of \$2.20 per hundred for the milk.

I have just received a letter from the junior member of the firm of Geo. F. Crabbill & Son. In this letter "Bill" says the "little Millionaire" are certainly coming along fine. He had just weighed up a litter of nine pigs that averaged 42 pounds at 60 days. The Millionaire is one of the best known sires in the west and the Crabbill herd is strong in the blood of the best of the breed.

Jos. Henry & Sons, Bavaria, Kan., has been known for a long time to Percheron horse people because of the good Percherons in that vicinity. Recently they have decided to disperse their herd at that place because of extensive farm operations. The date is May 26 and is an unusual date for a Percheron sale and prices are sure to range low considering the quality of this offering. They are going to sell about 20 head, large young mares and fillies. Two great stallions, Tawanda King and Capper are the sires of most of the offering.

Chas. Stuckman, Kirwin, Kan., reports splendid luck with his Duroc spring pigs. In a letter just received he says he has 85 spring pigs farrowed by 11 sows and that they are the largest and best pigs he has ever raised and very even litters. He says hogs are very scarce in Phillips county and that 10 acres of corn is going in this spring where one went in in other years, and that they have had plenty of rain. Recently Mr.



## Shorthorn Sale

BAKER SHORTHORN FARM,  
Wednesday, June 3  
12 Miles S. of Kansas City, Mo.

## 8 Herd Bulls—35 Females of Choicest Breeding

An opportunity to secure Herd Bulls and Foundation Females of show type and quality. The best offering made in Kansas City territory in three years. For catalog, address:

**Chas. Garden, R.F.D. 1, Hickman Mills, Mo.**

Auctioneers, Jones and Gross, O. Wayne Devine, Fieldman.

HORSES AND JACKS

HORSES AND JACKS

## Percherons

A Dispersal sale of this herd at this time affords an unusual opportunity to the buyer to secure bargains. Sale at the farm near town.

## Bavaria, Kan., Tuesday, May 26

20 all registered or eligible to registry in the Percheron Society of America  
A splendid lot of young mares and fillies sired by two popular stallions of great merit.

## Tawanda King and Capper

One imported mare. All that are old enough are broke. A bunch of 10 exceptionally fine mules will also be sold.  
Also 160 acres of creek bottom land. One mile southeast of Bavaria and 10 miles southeast of Salina, on U. P. Highway and R. R. Write for full information to

**Jos. Henry & Sons, Owners, Bavaria, Kansas**

Aucts.: Boyd Newcom, Henry Moorman, J. W. Johnson, Fieldman, Mail & Breeze

## DUROC HOGS

## THIRTY IMMUNE DUROC FALL BOARS

sired by State Fair prize winners. Shipped on approval.  
F. C. CROCKER, Box M, Beatrice, Neb.

**Boys—Here is Your Chance**  
Reg., immune Duroc pigs, shipped on approval, and a year to pay. Write for booklet and photographs. STANTS BROS., Abilene, Kas.

## LEADING SENSATION'S BEST SON

for sale, formerly owned by McComas. Splendid breeder and priced low. Also fall boars and gilts. DEAN BAILEY, PRATT, KAN.

## DUROC BOARS

Well bred boars by Waltemeyer's Giant and Major Stills and out of excellent dams.  
W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KANSAS

## DUROC HERD BOARS

Sired by Unique Top Col. and Great Orion Sensation. Real ones. Also gilts bred for June and July. Write me.  
G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS

**WOULD YOU LIKE TO OWN**  
a litter sired by one of the best Duroc boars in Kansas who sires the market topping kind? Write us about bred sows and gilts.  
J. C. Long & Sons, Ellsworth, Kansas

## HAMPSHIRE HOGS

## Whiteway Hampshires

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

## REG. HAMPSHIRE HOGS

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

## SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

## FAIRFIELD RANCH

Offers the season's sensational buy, eight September gilts that will come to your standard in breeding and conformation. Write  
AL M. KNOPP, CHAPMAN, KANSAS

## CHESTER WHITE HOGS

## "Chester Whites" Bred Sows

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

Stuckman sold 21 last September pigs that averaged a little better than 260 pounds and the best one weighed 365. The average on the Stuckman pigs was about 60 pounds more than for others of the same age brought to Kirwin that day.

H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, Kan., are jubilant over their outlook, both in the show ring and sales this fall and next winter. They have 130 Poland China spring pigs that are as good as they ever raised and you must remember the Walter herd has performed continuously for over 25 years. They have claimed October 15 for their boar and gilt sale and February 9 for their 1926 bred sow sale.

## POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

## Beef, Milk, Butter

(Polled Shorthorns)  
Special during May. Dark red bull and two heifers for \$250.00, also red-white and roan bulls, \$60.00 and up. Oldest and largest herd in the west. Truck delivery.  
J. C. BANBURY & SONS, PRATT, KAN.

## MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

**MILKING SHORTHORNS**  
of VALUE and DISTINCTION  
J. B. Benedict, WYLDMEERE FARMS, Littleton, Colo.

## HOLSTEIN CATTLE

## SHUNGAVALLEY HOLSTEINS

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

## POLAND CHINA HOGS

## Serviceable Poland Boars

best of breeding. They include a couple of yearling herd boars. Good ones.  
MILES AUSTIN, BURTON, KANSAS

## Big Type Polands—Fall Boars and Gilts

weighing 240 to 260 lbs. each. Pedigree furnished with each one and all immune.  
Sidwell & Jones, Box 61, Hutchinson, Kan.

## HORSES AND JACKS

## JACKS

Plenty of them the right kind and ages, also good young Percheron stallions, a good Morgan stallion and some good mules. A written guarantee with every jack or horse.  
HINEMAN'S JACK FARM, Dighton, Kansas

## SPECIAL RATES

For purebred livestock display advertising 40 cents per agate line for each insertion. Minimum number of lines accepted, five.

## FIELDMEN

Northern Kansas and Nebraska—John W. Johnson, Address Care Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.  
Southern Kansas and Oklahoma—Jesse R. Johnson, Address 463 West 9th St., Wichita, Kan.  
Missouri—O. Wayne Devine, Address 1407 Waldheim Building, Kansas City, Mo.  
Advertising copy may be changed as often as desired.  
All changes of copy must be ordered and new copy furnished by advertiser and sent either to Fieldman or direct to Livestock Department.

W. J. CODY, Manager,  
Livestock Dept., Capper Farm Press,  
Topeka, Kansas.

## Livestock Classified Advertisements

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

## CATTLE

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

**GUERNSEYS, PRACTICALLY PURE**  
bred, from heavy producers. Low delivered price on heifer calves. Woodford Farm, Riverview Station, St. Paul, Minn.

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

**FOR PRACTICALLY PURE BRED HOLSTEIN OR GUERNSEY DAIRY CALVES** from heavy milkers, write Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wis.

**PRACTICALLY-PURE GUERNSEY HEIFERS**, 7 weeks old, \$20.00 each, shipped C. O. D. Write L. Terwilliger, Wauwatosa, Wisconsin.

**HOLSTEIN OR GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFERS** 2 months old, nearly pure bred. Write for information. Fero & Son, Whitewater, Wis.

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

**BROWN SWISS BULL CALVES**, GOOD thirty fellows. Priced to sell. Write Dahlem & Schmidt, Eldorado, Kan., Box 85.

**FOR SALE—OUR ENTIRE HERD REGISTERED** Hereford cattle, about 100 head. Goodman Valley Farm, Waco, Texas.

**FOR THE VERY BEST HOLSTEIN OR GUERNSEY CALVES**, write Spreading Oak Farm, Whitewater, Wisc.

**REGISTERED MILKING SHORTHORN** bull, ready for service, good. James Freeborn, Miltonvale, Kan.

**JERSEY BULL CALVES FROM THIRTY** dollars up. Reg. and Trans. Harry Stein, Ft. Madison, Iowa.

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

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

## HOGS

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

**CHESTER WHITE PIGS AND O. I. C's**, Harry Haynes, Grantville, Kan.



## Cash Value of Curiosity

If man were not the curious animal he is, what was good enough for the old cave dwellers would be good enough for us.

There would be no radio, no telephone, no telegraph, no electric light, none of the countless marvelous things which we accept as matter-of-fact, every day conveniences. Man's curiosity is responsible for all these things.

That is the finding the learned professors of the University of Chicago set forth in a recent survey. "Man's curiosity," they say, "has given to the world electricity and the steam engine, antiseptics and anaesthetics, the telephone and radio, the X-Ray and radium, the key to the hieroglyphic inscriptions of Egypt, and the means for chemical fertilization of impoverished soils. Curiosity has advanced scientific progress more in the last century than in the entire previous history of the world."

Curiosity was responsible for Archimedes, who was impressed with the displacement of water in a bath tub, discovering the theory of specific gravity; of Newton, after being struck by a falling apple, developing the theory of gravitation and the laws of motion; of Benjamin Franklin, inquisitive as to the nature of lightning, running up a kite in a thunderstorm and discovering the perfect identity between lightning and electricity. These discoveries and many more were but forerunners of researches that have opened up to man a vast knowledge of the scientific world and, in doing so, revolutionized his environment as well as his habits of life.

The exact money value of various pieces of research is difficult to estimate. Huxley said that the monetary value of the discoveries of Pasteur would have paid the entire French indemnity at the end of the Franco-Prussian war. The progress made in sanitation, medicine, and surgery in the United States has cut the death rate one-third in 30 years; the value in human lives is at least 750,000 in a year.

The average earning power of a man has been within 100 years multiplied by four by reason of the discoveries of science. Today in the United States, the supply of available energy is equivalent to 60 man-power for every man, woman and child. Three-fourths of the 60 billion dollars worth of human production in the United States in a year should be credited to curiosity as represented by science.

## That is Big Business

American Telephone has nosed out the United States Steel Corporation as the biggest in the world. With about the same value of assets, 2½ billion dollars, the telephone company has 275,000 against the steel company's 267,000 employees.

No other corporation is in the same class, or even in the billion-dollar class. The Ford companies are credited with 600 million dollars assets and 165,000 employees, and outclass anything in the world owned by a single person.

Most automobile concerns are now under "banker control," the latest to be drawn in being the Dodge, and the young Texas banker who outbid J. P. Morgan & Co., for its purchase, the head of a rising Wall Street bank, became overnight a financial celebrity. He and his firm are hereafter "to be reckoned with" in high finance. The banker rivalry for control of the Dodge car was nothing, however, to the scramble that will ensue at some future time for the Ford, when its ownership is broken up or on the market. Henry Ford, even more resolute a foe of "banker control" than the Santa Fe railroad under Ripley and Storey, came near showing industrialism how to give the public something for nothing, the makers of Ford jokes define buying a Ford as getting nothing for something.

## Flivver Nomads

Modern developments have created a new type of people, called "gasoline gypsies." They are folks in rather diluted circumstances who drift about the country in cheap automobiles, without settled homes or occupations. Some have their entire capital invested in an ancient car worth not over \$25.

These folks may be industrious and willing to work at any odd jobs. But

when prospects in the next town look more promising, they are always ready to wander on, hoping for better things. Many take advantage of free camp sites and they avoid purchase of fuel by going south in winter. Some beg for old clothes and other gifts.

It may be a cheap way to get along, and seem agreeable to some folks who were formerly closely tied down in one place. But as practiced in many cases it is a kind of improved vagrancy. If such families have children, these little wanderers are likely to get a very sketchy education. In the long run it pays to settle down in one place, acquire a reputation for faithful work, and take one's share in the activities of the community. But this probably will not appear as convincing argument to the flivver nomad.

## Workmen as Investors

The American workman is surely becoming the American investor. We hear that very often, but every investigation brings it more forcefully to mind.

The academy of political science in

New York made "Popular Ownership of Property" a special subject at a recent meeting. It was shown there that the number of stockholders in railroads has increased from 647,000 in 1918 to 966,000 in 1925. In the gas companies there has been an increase of from 1,250,000 in 1918 to 2,611,000 this year.

In all the companies given in the survey, the number of individual stockholders as a whole has doubled. In telegraph and telephone the number of stockholders has increased threefold. The new spirit also is appearing in the packing industry, which shows an increase of 35,000 shareholders, many of them employees.

This new development in American industry not only applies to the very large corporations such as railroads and public services, but also is reaching into the local industries—boots and shoes, clothing, typewriters and department stores.

Most of the stock sold to employees goes out on the installment plan, the period of payment generally ranging from 21 months to five years.

And the farmer, too, is becoming in-

terested. The Department of Agriculture gives figures showing that in 1916, 651,000 farmers were interested in co-operative buying or selling organizations. It estimates the number in 1925 at 2½ million.

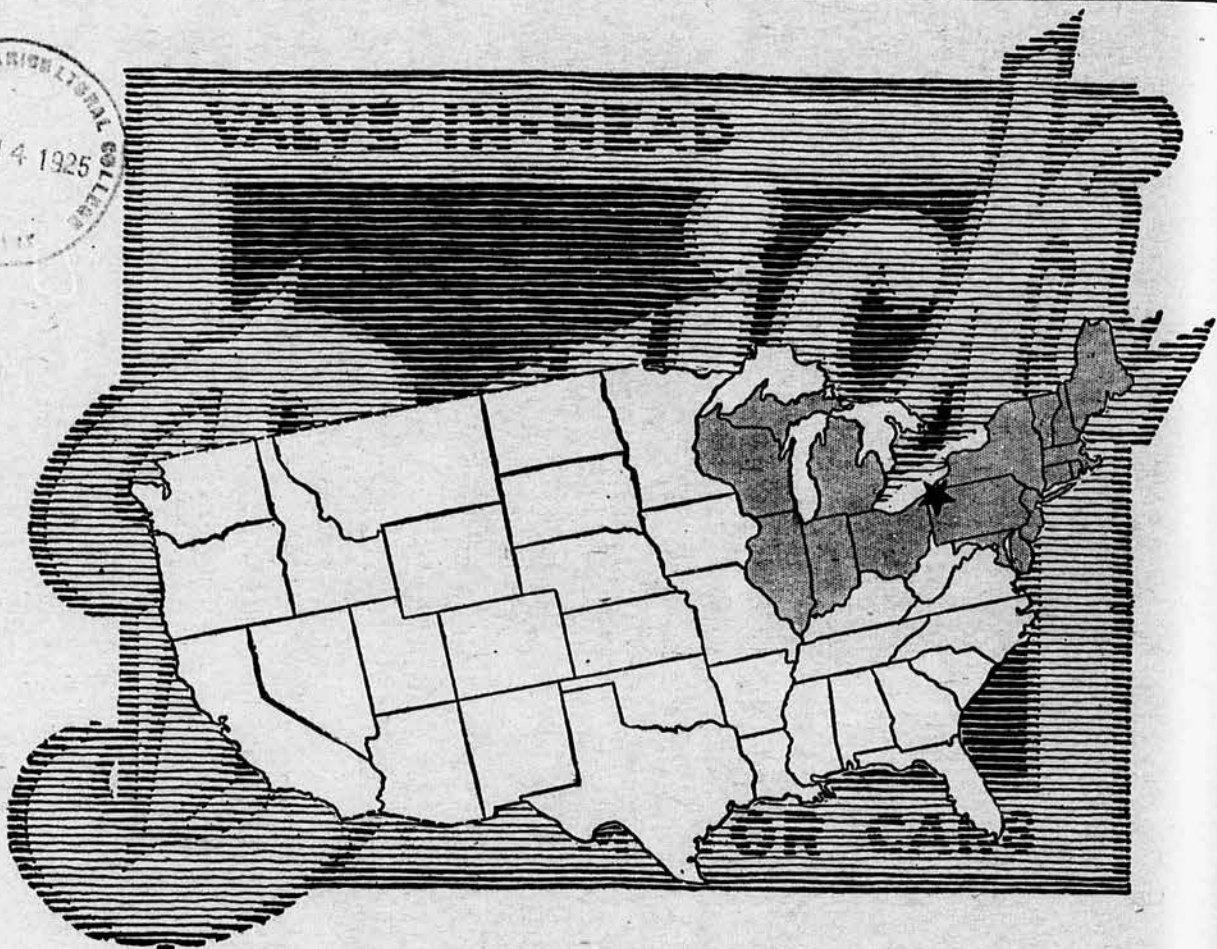
How has this affected the savings bank situation? There were 10,600,000 savings depositors in the United States January 1, 1918. Seven years later—January, 1925—the number of depositors had increased to 38,800,000, and deposits had grown from 11 billion to 20 billion.

## Another Letter Coming?

Kansas got into the Carnegie hero medal list this spring, when W. J. Bryan Bogart of Kirwin received an award for saving a drowning fellow student. It ought to bring him a letter also from Miami, Fla.

## \$10,000 for 80 Acres

Henry Johnson purchased 80 acres near Kackley, Republic county, a few days ago from Henry Nelson for \$10,000.



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WHEN BETTER



AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT, BUICK WILL BUILD THEM