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KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 64

March 27, 1926

Number 13

As
Spring
Comes
Around
With a
Song.





Studebaker Standard Six Duplex-Phaeton

\$1145

f. o. b. factory

If desired purchase can be arranged on a fair and liberal Budget Payment Plan at the lowest time-payment rates known to the industry.

Studebaker offers this ideal car for farmers

—ideal because it offers closed car protection in 30 seconds without sacrificing the utility and freedom of an open car

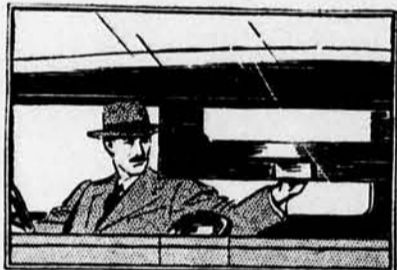
THE Studebaker Duplex offers important advantages—found in no other open car. Within its steel-framed upper structure are concealed roller side enclosures which the driver can lower in 30 seconds without leaving his seat—giving instant protection from rain, snow, cold or wind.

To the farmer the Studebaker Duplex offers decided advantages. Without sacrificing the freedom of an open car, he has closed-car comfort always at his finger tips. Bulky crates, baskets and tools—difficult to handle in a closed car—are easily loaded into the big, roomy rear compartment. Typical of the utility of the car is the removable seat back, allowing for extra carrying space without danger to upholstery.

Most powerful car of its size

According to the rating of the Society of Automotive Engineers, the Studebaker Standard Six Duplex-Phaeton is the most powerful car of its size and weight in the world. 24 makes of five-passenger open cars have less power, yet sell for from \$5 to \$5505 more.

It excels in power—and in stamina, too. For the engine is matched with a chassis of amazing



In 30 seconds the Studebaker Duplex can be converted into a snug, enclosed car. No hunting for torn, ill-fitting curtains. No need to get out of the car.

strength and sturdiness. Tremendous reserve mileage is built into every Studebaker chassis—insuring exceptional dependability and low upkeep cost. Studebaker sale of repair parts for 1925 averaged only \$10 per car.

Quality in every detail

Quality begins with the durable metallic blue finish and runs clear through the car. Some of the costly features of design which are not readily seen but contribute much to the satisfaction of the car include: body framework of choice hardwood; completely machined crankshaft; tapered roller bearings; oil and gas filters and air cleaner; automatic spark control, etc.

Full-size balloon tires (with specially designed steering gear), plus long, resilient springs, assure maximum riding comfort. Upholstery is genuine leather over deep, restful cushions.

Complete equipment

Gasoline gauge on the dash; improved one-piece windshield with automatic cleaner; rear-view mirror; special coincidental lock to ignition and steering gear, which is controlled by the same key used for the spare-tire carrier; foot-controlled cowl ventilator. Lights are operated by a steering-wheel switch.

One-Profit value

Studebaker is able to offer the famous Standard Six chassis and the exclusive Duplex body at an amazingly low price because of advantages gained through One-Profit manufacture.

Like Ford in the low-price field, Studebaker saves the profits of outside parts and body makers by manufacturing all engines, bodies, clutches, gear sets, brakes, springs, differentials, steering gears, axles, gray-iron castings and drop forgings in its own modern plants. Savings thus effected enable Studebaker to use finer materials and more painstaking workmanship—without charging higher prices.

Unit-Built construction

Studebaker's unique manufacturing facilities result, too, in cars designed, engineered and built as units. The hundreds of parts in a Studebaker function as a smooth-working unit, giving scores of thousands of miles of excess transportation, greater riding comfort and minimum repair expense.

Studebaker recently published a list of nearly 300 owners who have each driven their Unit-Built Studebakers over 100,000 miles—some 200,000 and even 300,000 miles. That is proof of the tremendous reserve mileage built into every Studebaker.

Another important point to consider in buying a car: Because all phases of manufacture are directly under Studebaker control, Studebaker cars are kept constantly up-to-date, thus stabilizing resale values.

Authorized Studebaker Sales and Service throughout the State

KANSAS

AMY—J. W. Herndon
 ARK. CITY—Hill-Howard Mtr. Co.
 ATCHISON—Gillen & Son
 ATWOOD—W. W. Anderson
 AUGUSTA—J. J. Mannion & Son
 BAXTER SPRINGS—Kammermeyer Mtr. Co.
 BELLEVILLE—E. V. Kallin
 BELLOIT—S. E. Lanterman
 BISON—John Stang & Son
 BUCYRUS—J. Francis Crawford
 CALDWELL—Clark Motors
 CANEY—Blackledge Sales Co.
 CHANUTE—H. L. Stewart Mtr. Co.
 CLAY CENTER—Vincent Bros.
 CLYDE—White Way Garage Co.
 COFFEYVILLE—Ethen Auto Co.
 COLDWATER—F. C. Lindsey
 COLUMBUS—Kammermeyer Mtr. Co.
 CONCORDIA—Walker Motor Co.
 COTTONWOOD FALLS—A. Crouch
 COURTLAND—Ruggles Motor Co.
 DODGE CITY—Southwest Tractor & Imp. Co.
 EL DORADO—Dillenbeck Motors
 ELLSWORTH—Morgenstern-Pyle-Robinson, Inc.
 FT. SCOTT—R. L. Hammons Mtr. Co.
 FREDONIA—Ozark Trail Garage
 GARNETT—Farrow & Rooks Mtr. Co.
 GOFF—W. J. Groves
 GOODLAND—Newton Bros.
 GORHAM—E. P. Polcyn
 GREAT BEND—Morrison Motor Co.
 HAYS—A. W. Desmarreau
 HERINGTON—Adam Haas

HIAWATHA—Sterns Auto Co.
 HORTON—Rudolph J. Burns
 HOWARD—Fred Rhoades Motor Co.
 HUTCHINSON—Clark Motor Co.
 INDEPENDENCE—Ethen Auto Co.
 JEWELL CITY—E. L. Gray Imp. Co.
 JUNCTION CITY—Bermant Motor Co.
 KANSAS CITY—Studebaker Riley Co.
 KINGMAN—Herbert Fear
 KINGSDOWN—Holloway-Cory Co.
 LAWRENCE—Peerless Garage
 LEAVENWORTH—Norrington Motor Co.
 LIBERAL—Mann Auto Co.
 LINCOLN—Morgenstern-Pyle-Robinson, Inc.
 McPHERSON—C. R. Lincoln
 MANHATTAN—Frank West
 MARION—A. T. Campbell
 MARYSVILLE—F. H. Graham
 MEDICINE LODGE—W. S. Benefiel Hdw Co.
 NEODESHA—Ethen Auto Co.
 NEOSHO FALLS—Reynolds Motor Co.
 NEWTON—W. R. Baer
 NORTON—M. W. Blecknell
 OAKLEY—Price's Garage
 OLATHE—Central Auto Co.
 OSKALOOSA—W. D. Ratliff
 OTTAWA—Cummings Motor Co.
 PAOLA—Cummings Motor Co.
 PARKER—C. E. Mundell
 PARSONS—Johnston Auto Co.
 PEABODY—Beaton Bros.
 PHILLIPSBURG—Weston & Son
 PITTSBURG—C. & A. Auto Supply
 PRATT—Brooks-Barker Motor Co.
 PROTECTION—F. C. Lindsey

RANSOM—J. G. Blockson
 RUSSELL—Woelk Motor Co.
 SALINA—Morgenstern-Pyle-Robinson, Inc.
 SCAMMON—Kammermeyer Motor Co.
 SEDAN—Oil Belt Garage
 SENECA—Frank Morman
 SPRING HILL—E. B. Barker
 TOPEKA—Central Motor Co.
 TREECE—Kammermeyer Motor Co.
 VALLEY FALLS—E. Lewis
 WAKEENEY—Spena Motor Co.
 WAMEGO—The Motor Inn Co.
 WASHINGTON—P. C. Swan
 WATERVILLE—L. A. Larson
 WELLINGTON—H. Martin
 WICHITA—Floto Motor Co., Inc.
 WINFIELD—King Bros. Motor Co.

COLORADO

AKRON—E. A. Borth
 BERTHOUD—Birdsall & Boatman
 BOULDER—Jack Faus, Jr.
 BURLINGTON—Sim Hudson Motor Co.
 CANON CITY—Rainbow Route Garage
 COLORADO SPRINGS—Van Dyke Motor Co.
 CRESTED BUTTE—Crested Butte Hdw. & Auto Supply Co.
 DELTA—T. C. Seals
 DENVER—Utter-Grimes Motor Co.
 Morrell-Holderness, Inc.
 Rae-Wendt Motor Co.
 Rosenbaum Bros. Motor Co.
 Thomas-Gill Company

DURANGO—Jarvis Garage
 EATON—W. A. Roy
 FORT COLLINS—J. E. Leshar
 FORT MORGAN—S. J. Hockabout
 GLENWOOD SPRINGS—L. R. Pratt
 GRAND JUNCTION—Shaw Motor Co.
 GREELEY—J. E. Leshar
 GUNNISON—Commercial Motor Co.
 HAYDEN—Earl B. Flanagan
 JULESBURG—Kelsey Motor Co.
 KREMMLING—Modern Garage
 LAFAYETTE—Webber Garage
 LA JUNTA—The Jones Motor Co.
 LEADVILLE—J. L. Jones
 LONGMONT—Motor Market
 LOVELAND—G. A. Benson
 MANCOS—Harry French
 MEEKER—Meeker Garage
 MONTE VISTA—The City Garage
 OURAY—Croft Bros.
 PUEBLO—Van Dyke Motor Co., Inc.
 SALIDA—Van Dyke Motor Co., Inc.
 SILVERTON—Ray Cooper
 STEAMBOAT SPRINGS—Carver Bros.
 STERLING—H. B. Swedlund
 TRINIDAD—W. G. Hall Garage
 WALDENBURG—Standard Motors Co.
 WRAY—Wm. Pyle

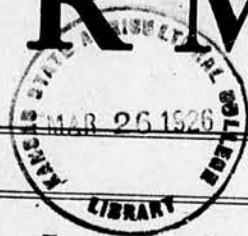
KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 64

March 27, 1926

Number 13



Butler County Goes Back to Kafir

By J. C. Mohler

BUTLER county is one of the most important oil producing areas in the famous Mid-Continent field. But even after a rather satisfactory experience with oil, the county has come to realize that there grows from the soil a crop—kafir—which is, in the long run, more valuable to the community than oil. It is possible to find kafir on every farm, which, of course, is not true of oil. And the Butler county people have made evident their esteem for the crop in the recent revival of the old kafir carnival which had been abandoned during the excited period of oil development. They are meeting again now to pay their respects to kafir, to rejoice, and to revel in the carnival fashion.

It was in 1911 that Butler county established its unique carnival, which later became considerably famous. The citizenry was anxious to express its appreciation for the benefits which had accrued to the community from kafir.

In the early days of the county, the Butler farmers had become confirmed producers of corn because the territory adapted to wheat was rather limited, and because the cattle, for which the county is noted, provided a ready market for the corn. Kafir, in this early period, was practically unknown to the Kansas farmers.

By 1897, however, kafir had become fairly well introduced into Butler county. The reports indicate that in that year 11,714 acres, almost wholly of upland ground, had been devoted to kafir, and that it had brought to the producer an average of \$9.75 an acre, at the low appraisal of value placed on the crop in the early days.

However, only a few farmers had definitely recognized the merits of kafir to such an extent that they were willing to give some of their land to the production of the crop. On the majority of the farmers the corn growing habit had settled so heavily that they had become reluctant to change crops.

And Then Came Oil!

But the Butler county farmers believe that the year of 1910 was enough to change radically the proportion between the amount of corn and kafir which should be planted. In that particular season the farmers of Butler county planted 139,924 acres to corn; it brought them \$6.60 an acre. They also raised 58,789 acres of kafir; and it brought them about \$13 an acre. The kafir had been about twice as valuable as the corn. It seems that many of the farmers were convinced, and were willing to change to the more profitable, and surely more reliable crop of kafir. Certainly the bankers were convinced, and they possessed the instruments necessary to influence the skeptical. The corn growing habit had begun to give a bit.

In the following year the corn acreage dropped to 115,831, while the gain in kafir was more than the loss in corn. As a matter of record, this movement toward less corn continued, for the annual average for the decade ending with 1920 was 85,000 acres, as against 143,000 acres in the preceding 10 years.

In 1911 the acreage in kafir jumped to 97,457. The return was good, the farmers had made money, everybody was happy, and the inhabitants of the county gathered in El Dorado to rejoice at the kafir carnival which had been inaugurated by a committee composed of J. B. Adams, a banker; W. F. Benson, a banker; M. L. Arnold, the county clerk; J. C. Powell, a hardware merchant; H. L. Haines, a drygoods merchant; and Lee Scott, a grocer.

Interest in kafir continued to grow. Within two years the farmers of Butler county had put in 98,000 acres of kafir. Butler stood out as the premier kafir county in a state notable for its production of the crop. The carnival was being reproduced every year in the fall.

Then rich deposits of oil were discovered in various parts of the county. Previous to this Butler had been producing petroleum, but the drillers were bringing in new wells that promised to very greatly extend the field. The populace was excited. The regular order of business was interrupted, and nearly everyone who had not turned oil operator in one form or another was inoculated with the fever.

Rather naturally, perhaps, the farmers seemed to spend more time in delicious anticipation of sudden wealth than in the cultivation of crops. The acreage in kafir, for instance, gradually decreased to 59,500 acres in 1918. In 1919 it dropped rather abruptly to 37,600 acres; then in 1920 as abruptly again to 27,800 acres. And in 1921 the acreage fell lower than it had been for many years. The farmers had planted only 24,015 acres to kafir, and Butler had receded from the first rank to the third place among the counties.

The kafir corn carnival had been discontinued. The oil was coming in steadily, and nearly all of the Butler county gentry had made some money from the output of what they have pleased to call the Black Gold.

But now it appears that Butler county folk believe that oil has created only temporary prosperity. At least the kafir corn carnival was revived a year ago last fall.

This revival must be significant. It must be regarded as a tribute to agriculture as the soundest foundation for the prosperous existence of a community. The revival, perhaps, cannot be ascribed to definite individuals. It seems that the entire community had realized that the decrease in agriculture, particularly the decrease in kafir, had been accomplished at a considerable expense. In any event the condition which had been created was not a very happy one.

The bankers and the business men were active in the revival of the old institution. There may be those who will argue that the bankers were active because of the possibility that their deposits had fallen off, or because the business men were anxious to bolster up and increase their business, and not primarily because of any altruistic urge for



For Real Results

the betterment of the community generally. But I prefer to ignore these arguments because I am not interested in them, and because I believe them to be inconsequential. Bank deposits are a pretty fair indication of the prosperity of a community. If they have fallen off, the community has fallen to a lower estate; if they can be increased, the community will be showing an improved condition. In a matter of this kind, even the most motivating power may be selfishness, the results will be general and wholesome nevertheless. After all, selfishness may be a human trait very valued for progress.

The community, one would conclude, had realized when the kafir corn carnival was revived that the prosperity from oil was more or less fleeting, that it was not permanent. Moreover, much of the money derived from the oil wells was going out of the home territory, altho there is no doubt that many of the local people had some interest in the wells and had got some income from them. But the outside capital which had come in to develop the fields had demanded its considerable share of the returns, and had taken that share outside of the local territory.

Also many of the individuals whom chance had favored with the possession of land on which oil was found had their swelled bank accounts transferred to California or to Florida, where it was ultimately to be spent.

Oil gave Butler county a thrill, but the revival of the carnival would seem to presage the passing of the thrill. It would seem to indicate that the critical powers of the community which had been distorted by the oil boom were returning to the normal condition.

The community has realized again that the farmer is the only real producer. He produces from year to year what had never existed before.

The farmer can continue to produce indefinitely. Other producers, on the other hand, use merely those raw materials which they were fortunate to discover. They use the timber and the minerals, for instance, which have been provided by Providence. Sometimes these resources last for a long time, but in nearly all cases the supply sooner or later peters out. And when the supply of the materials begins to decrease, the community must maintain itself on agriculture. If it has no agriculture to fall back on, it must inevitably go to pot. I offer as evidence the Cripple Creek gold region in Colorado. Even the dullest observer must be forced to admit that for want of permanent resources the Cripple Creek territory now presents a dismal spectacle.

H. S. Bacheller, who is the farm co-operator of the George W. Brown & Son State Bank at Augusta, in a recent letter has expressed the views of many Butler county citizens in regard to the question of oil versus agriculture. He says:

"The oil boom did much for the towns and communities in this county, making improvements which will be enduring, but it also resulted in an artificial prosperity. An unrest existed among the farmers. With the hope of striking oil and with the expectancy of sudden wealth, farm programs were set aside, crops which required the least care were raised, and in many cases land was left idle. As time went by dry wells caused disappointments, and gradually the farmers and business interests awakened to the fact that only a comparatively few persons controlled or owned the producing leases, and in many cases these had moved away. Tho the oil production is decreasing, for many years it will be an important source of wealth, but real and lasting permanent prosperity will come from agriculture, practiced thru a sane system of balanced farming. Hence the resurrection of the kafir corn carnival, which respects not kafir alone, but agriculture in all its phases."

Eat Hot Dogs, Too

The new carnival is known as the Kafir Korn Carnival. Apparently the revised spelling shows the influence of the "phansy phrasing" of the advertising man. The features of the carnival, of course, are the agricultural exhibits. Stores are decorated with bunches of kafir and with kafir kernels, and floats are decorated with the grain. Kafir makes sightly decorations. The varieties are of different colors, and pleasing decorative combinations can be accomplished.

In addition to the exhibits, there are side shows and contests of many kinds. All of the institutions of the county, the townships, the schools and the business houses compete for the prizes awarded for the most ingenious and the most beautiful floats and booths.

Music by bands is a feature, and other entertainments are provided. Folks who crowd Kafirville shoot at the targets, throw at the nigger-babies, play at the gaming devices, drink lemonade, and eat hamburgers and hot dogs. Notables of the state are usually on hand to pay homage to kafir. On the reopening of the carnival Senator Arthur Capper and Governor Ben S. Paulen, and other dignitaries of officialdom graced the occasion by their presence, and a solid speaking program was carried out to advance the kingdom of kafir.

In the early days of the carnival, an order, called, if my memory is reliable, the Knights of Kafir, was established. The members were inducted in mock solemnity, so long as the initiators were able to maintain their straight faces. It was all a noble burlesque on the hocus-pocus of the very serious lodges. But despite the fun of the ritual there was a very real compliment to kafir.

Butler county takes kafir seriously, but it has a good time while it pays its respects.

The actions of the farmers themselves in the years before the revival of the carnival might have anticipated the event. From 1921, the year of the lowest acreage, the amount of land devoted to kafir has increased. In 1922 there was only a slight increase, about a thousand acres. In 1923 the acreage jumped some 6,000 acres, and 1924 witnessed the increase of 5,000 acres. Last year the gain was 2,260 acres. But even with these recent gains, the present kafir acreage in Butler is only a little more than a third the area once devoted to it.

The George W. Brown bank also anticipated Butler's return of interest in kafir and agriculture. Some time ago the bank established the office of farm co-operator. The job was given to H. S. Bacheller, who has been quoted earlier. He administers to the needs of any farmers of the county whom he may assist regardless as to whether the farmers happen to be customers of the bank. He

(Continued on Page 21)

<p>DEPARTMENT EDITORS</p> <p>Livestock Editor.....M. N. Beeler Engineering Department.....Frank A. Meckel Jayhawk Notes.....Harley Hatch Medical Department.....Dr. C. H. Lerrigo Poultry.....A. G. Kittell Dairying.....M. N. Beeler Legal Department.....T. A. McNeal</p> <p>Entered as second-class matter February 16, 1906, at the post office at Topeka, Kansas, under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.</p> <p>ADVERTISING RATE</p> <p>80c an agate line. Circulation 120,000</p> <p>Advertising orders, changes in copy, or orders to discontinue advertisements must reach us not later than Saturday preceding date of publication when all advertising forms close.</p>	<h1 style="margin: 0;">KANSAS FARMER</h1> <p style="margin: 0;">Published Weekly at Eighth and Jackson Sts., Topeka, Kan.</p> <p style="margin: 0;">ARTHUR CAPPER, Publisher</p> <p style="margin: 0;">F. B. NICHOLS, Managing Editor T. A. McNEAL, Editor</p> <p style="margin: 0;">M. N. BEELER, Associate Editor</p> <p style="margin: 0;">CHARLES E. SWEET, Advertising Manager</p> <hr/> <p style="margin: 0;">SUBSCRIPTION RATES: One Dollar a Year</p> <p style="margin: 0;">Please address all letters in reference to subscription matters direct to Circulation Department, Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze, Topeka, Kan.</p>	<p>DEPARTMENT EDITORS</p> <p>Farm Home Editor.....Florence K. Miller Farm Home News.....Mrs. Dora L. Thompson Young Folks' Pages.....Leona E. Stahl Manager, Capper Pig Club.....Raymond H. Gilkeson Assistant Mgr. Capper Pig Club.....Phillip Ackerman Capper Poultry Club.....Rachel Ann Nelwander</p> <p>ADVERTISEMENTS GUARANTEED</p> <p>WE GUARANTEE that all display advertising in this issue is reliable, and should any subscriber suffer financial loss thru fraudulent dealing resulting from such advertising, we will make good such loss. We make this guaranty with the provisions that the transaction take place within one month from the date of this issue; that we are notified promptly and that in writing the advertiser you state: "I saw your advertisement in Kansas Farmer."</p>
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THE opponents of national prohibition are making a nation-wide campaign to create sentiment in favor of the repeal of the law first and then the resubmission of the Eighteenth Amendment. Thru the papers in sympathy with the wet sentiment a referendum vote is being taken. There is no way in which such a vote can be guarded from fraud. The wets have strong financial interests back of their movement, and those persons favoring it can and will vote early and often. The result will seem to show a large majority in favor of a modification of the law. In addition to the interests which for financial reasons want the law done away with, there are a large number of honest folks who have been made to believe that there would be fewer violations of a less drastic law. They have been made to believe that if the sale of wine and beer were permitted the wets would be satisfied. They forget that the demand for whisky came long before there was any prohibitory law; when people had the privilege of choosing light wine and beer they still demanded whisky.

They also forget that the liquor interests have never failed to take every possible advantage of any law regulating their business. If the law were modified to permit the sale of wine and beer, whisky would be sold under cover of this permission wherever the laws of a state permitted the sale of these beverages.

To so modify the law would be equivalent to repealing it entirely.

Object to Compulsory Test

IHAVE here a protest signed by J. C. Johnson, J. H. Klingerman and S. A. Briggs of McPherson county, representing nearly 1,400 cattle owners of that county, who have signed a remonstrance against the proposed compulsory tuberculin test in that county.

The rule against which these cattle owners are protesting, as defined by J. H. Mercer, Live Stock Sanitary Commissioner, is as follows: "All dairy and breeding cattle are to be tested and other cattle that cannot be kept separated from the tested cattle."

These McPherson county cattlemen declare that they are not opposing the testing of milk cows, but they say the rule quoted by Commissioner Mercer would mean, so far as McPherson county cattle are concerned, that practically all of them must be tested. In other words, as I gather, it will be impracticable to separate the dairy and breeding cattle from other cattle.

These gentlemen say that in the part of McPherson county they have canvassed at least 78 per cent of the cattle owners and in some of the townships 100 per cent are opposed to this compulsory test.

"No one claims," say these gentlemen, "that tuberculosis is caught from eating meat, as the germs of tuberculosis, if there are any, are killed in cooking, and besides stocker and feeder cattle are not required to be tested under the modified area plan if the owner will agree to keep them segregated from the tested cattle. So, what really seems to be of importance are the milk cows, and we are all for testing milk cows, but with our own veterinarians without any strings attached."

Commissioner Mercer in his report on page 7 says: "Bovine tuberculosis or consumption caught from cattle, according to Government statistics, kills at least 10,000 people annually in the United States, or one-tenth of the people in the United States who die from tuberculosis."

Referring to this statement Messrs. Johnson, Klingerman and Briggs say: "Government statistics will show that most of these deaths occur in the densely populated districts of the East, but in our open Western country with its moderate climate where cattle run out in the open the year around and with the milk cows tested, the bovine infection of the 10 per cent dwindles almost to the vanishing point. And, as for the other 90 per cent, we have a county doctor, county nurse, county welfare worker, county hospital, county agent, boards, bureaus, commissioners, supervisors, inspectors and others too numerous to mention.

"Our own Senator Capper says 'There is more than one public official now to every 10 of our population, and at the rate we are going it is only a question of time until everybody will be on the public payroll. The cost of government has trebled in the last 10 years and doubled in the last six years.'

"Every new project calls for a new bureau, board or commission with supervisors and inspectors to see that all the rules, regulations and requirements are lived up to.

Passing Comment

—By T. A. McNeal

"Would it not be better to cut down some of the expense we have already taken on than to add on more? And, we here beg leave to suggest that our county farm be turned over to our county agent and the two combined in one. Our farm agent could then show us how it is done. He could demonstrate his farm accounting system, pay himself his salary from his farming operations and turn the balance over to the county treasurer."

The West and Waterways

AWAY back in the time of Clinton the state of New York dug the Erie Canal. It was a tremendous achievement. There were no railroads, and the canal, for the time being, solved, for the most important part of the United States, the question of transportation. According to modern standards it was not much of a canal. A few years ago I stood beside the old canal at a point where it had been abandoned for the newer one, and it seemed remarkable that it had ever been sufficient to accommodate the traffic from the

been widened to 150 feet, and deepened, as I have said, to 12 feet. It appeared like an important stream, but I stood beside it for an hour at a point near Rochester and did not see a barge pass. This was in August, when it might be supposed that traffic would be considerable. The canal has not paid expenses, but on the contrary has shown a deficit every year, which has to be made good out of the state treasury. Now New York would be glad to pass this burden over to the Government. This idea was no doubt suggested by the proposal to open up a ship canal from the Great Lakes to tidewater navigation on the St. Lawrence, the expense to be shared jointly by the United States and the Canadian government. New York City has always opposed this project for the reason that the business interests there fear that the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes Canal will divert export and import trade from New York.

Greeks Come With Gifts?

NOW the New Yorkers propose to turn the Erie Canal over to the Government. They are appealing to a patriotic sentiment: "Let us have an All-American canal; then in case of war it cannot be used to our detriment." It is estimated that our share of the expense of making the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes Canal will be not to exceed 100 million dollars, while to deepen and widen the Erie Canal to make it navigable for the big ocean liners will require an expenditure of 900 million dollars.

On this 160 miles of canal from Lake Ontario to the Hudson there are 30 locks and 80 bridges; every one to some extent obstructs traffic; there must be 30 halts for locks, and unless the bridges are made so high that all ships can pass under them, which is entirely improbable, there must be some halt for every bridge, in other words—a stop every 1½ miles.

On the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes route there are only seven locks and no bridges. The distance from the points on the Great Lakes to Europe is considerably shorter by the St. Lawrence route. From Oswego to Liverpool, for example, the distance, via the All-American Canal, would be 4,045 miles, via the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes Canal 3,434 miles; from Oswego to Copenhagen via the All-American Canal would be 4,766 miles, via the St. Lawrence route 4,120; to Southern Europe via the All-American route 4,052 miles, via the St. Lawrence 3,898. It also has been estimated that the time consumed in passing thru the locks and bridges on the Erie Canal will consume more than five days, which seems to me to be an exaggerated estimate.

Kansas is not so much interested in this canal question as are Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and the Dakotas, for the reason that our natural seaport is Galveston. It would be some advantage to Kansas, however, to have Chicago an ocean port, as it would be with the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes Canal in operation, making it possible for great ocean freight ships and passenger lines to sail direct from Chicago to the European ports. As between the St. Lawrence route and the Erie Canal route Kansas will favor the former.

Truthful James on Bees

HOW did you like that Argentine cattle company, Bill, and what did you do fur an ocean ridin' down there must be a sort uv strenuous business."

"It is, James, it is, but fellers git used to it. However, I didn't re'ly make my biggest reputation down there by ridin' buckin' hosses. I made it, James, by my superior skill as a marksman. If I do say it myself, James, there ain't ary man in either North or South America that kin shoot straighter than yours truly, as I succeeded in makin' them natives believe.

"Just by way uv illustration, one day I was strollin' round over the prairie, when I heard a hummin' sound in the air above me, and lookin' up, noticed that it wuz a thunderin' big swarm uv honey bees. Just then a native come a runnin' up and called my attention to the honey getherin' insects flyin' overhead. 'Stranger,' he says, 'that is the first swarm uv honey bees I hev ever seen in this here God forsaken country. If I only hed them in a hive I could start in the honey business and make a barrel uv money sellin' the product to these cattle camps; but them bees air headin' fur a tree and there ain't ary tree within 20 miles uv here, so there ain't no show to git them.'

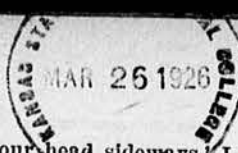


This Cartoon Appeared in The Daily Courier of Liverpool Under the Caption "We're Not Grumbling, But—! England Thinks the French Should Pay Their Debts"

Great Lakes to the Hudson and on to New York; there are drainage ditches now which are bigger than that old canal.

With the coming of the railroads the canal began to decline in importance. Most of the canals which at one time were important arteries of commerce went out of business entirely. A few boats still continued to run on the old Erie Canal, but the business became small. However, there was a strong sentiment in the state of New York against abandoning the canal. Probably sentiment figured as much as practical business judgment in wishing to preserve it. The state finally decided to deepen and widen the old canal, making the depth of the channel 12 feet and widening it so it would accommodate steam barges. These could make better time than the old horse or mule drawn canal boats, and they carry much larger loads. It was argued that with such a canal heavy nonperishable freight and grain could be carried more cheaply than by rail.

The state of New York spent approximately 140 million dollars in improving the canal, but as a traffic carrier it was a disappointment. It had



"I sez to him, sez I, 'My friend, hev you a hive?' 'I hev,' says he. 'I brought it down with me from the states, thought mebbly I would hev use fur it, but this is the first time I hev seen a bee.'

"How much would you give, my friend, to hev that swarm?' sez I. 'I sure would be willin' to dig up \$10,' says he. 'Git your hive ready,' sez I, 'and if you know as much about honey bees as you hev let on,' sez I, 'you know that the swarm will foller the queen.' 'I know that,' sez he, 'but what good does that do me? That queen is goin' to take her swarm to a tree if it's 50 miles from here.' 'Not this time she ain't,' sez I.

At that time the swarm wuz directly overhead and flyin' about 300 yards high. I immegitly took aim at the queen bee and shot off her left wing. 'Course she couldn't fly with only one wing, and come a tumblin' to the ground. The hull swarm foller'd her down and settled round her. I never see ary man so astonished as that feller wuz, but he run to his shack and got his hive, and carefully liftin' the one winged queen, put her in the hive and all uv the swarm foller'd her in. She wuzn't hurt a particle; the bullet hedn't scratched her body, just clipped her left wing. 'I must say,' says the feller with the hive, 'that that wuz certainly the bestest shot I ever see. Here is your \$10, stranger, and welcome.'

"I didn't see that man, James, fur more than three years, but just happened to run onto him one day in Buenos Ayres. He recognized me to onct, and as he seem'd sort uv prosperous lookin' I inquired how he wuz makin' it. 'Bully,' sez he, 'thanks to you. I hev now more than a hundred stands uv bees and am sellin' all the honey I kin produce fur \$2 a pound. So fur this year I hev sold 10,000 pounds uv honey. And I will say, stranger, that wuz the goldurnedest best shot I ever saw ary man make.'

"Speakin' further uv good shootin', James, I owe my life to my skill. There wuz some tough characters on that range, James. Fellers who hed been run out uv other countries on account uv crimes committed had landed out there where there wasn't no law. One uv them got it in fur yours truly and told some uv the other cowboys that he wuz goin' to fill me so full uv holes that they could use me fur a sieve. One uv them told me that I hed better git out uv there before this here feller got the drop on me. I told them, ca'm like, that I warn't in the habit uv leavin' 'til I got ready.

"Just then this bad man rode in. He supposed that I wasn't armed, and drawin' his gun, wuz just about to pot me. I allow, James that there ain't nary man in either continent who is quicker on the draw than I wuz at that time. Quicker than thought I drew and shot off his trigger finger just as he wuz crookin' it over the trigger. The shot also knocked his gun out uv his hand, and then I said to the fellers standin' round, 'I ain't goin' to kill this here son-uv-a-sea-cook, but I will trim him up so that he kin go into decent society.' The first shot cut the lobe from his left ear and the second did likewise to his right auricular appendage. You may not understand these classical terms, James, but they flow naturally from me.

"If you move," I said to him, "I will kill you, but if you stand still you will not be hurt. He hed long flowin' hair and that made him look like a bad man. I commenced to shoot off his hair right close to his scalp, and in 10 minutes that feller hedn't a hair on his head more than a quarter uv

an inch long. 'Turn your head sideways,' I yelled at him, and, tremblin' like a leaf, he turned his head. Then just by way uv markin' him I shot off his left eyebrow, cuttin' it down to the skin.

"Then I sez to him, sez I, 'Now, you cowardly varmint, git on your boss and travel away from here as fast as your critter will carry you. If I ever see you again I will shoot one hole thru your liver and another thru your heart.'

"Well, them yahoos just stood round with their mouths open. When one uv them recovered the power uv speech he said that I certainly beat any feller he ever saw handlin' a gun. Well, my fame spread to other camps and the herders come in from 50 miles to take a look at me. Some uv them wuz more or less skeptical and hinted round that they would hev to be showed. So our fellers put up a mark. I wuz to hev 10 shots at 500 yards with my revolver.

"I took the 10 shots, occupyin' 10 seconds in doin' the same. Then one uv the skeptics from the other range went and looked at the target and sniffed with scorn. 'This here fine shooter uv yours,' he



The "Boyish" Bob

says, 'ain't much uv a shot. He hev only hit the mark onct in 10 times, which accordin' to my idee isn't anything to brag about.'

"Then I sez, sez I, 'Will you please dig into that bullet hole? They did, James, and found all uv the 10 bullets jammed into the hole, one on top uv the other.'

Brief Answers to Inquiries

WILL you please give me some advice? My husband has just died, and left me to carry out his only dying request. This request was for the undertaker not to try to comfort his—the corpse's—facial features into a smile when fixing him up for the last public view. He said he had failed to see anything to smile about while going thru this life of pain and folly, and he didn't want to appear in his coffin displaying a defunct, hypocritical grin to the tearful gaze of the onlookers. Now, dear Mr. McNeal, I think it would be so very much nicer if my dear Eliphalet would present a cheerful countenance to his friends at his last farewell instead of the sorrowing look that he carried thru his

married life, and besides I can't see how it could make any particular difference to him, if dead, how he would look. Do you think any evil would come if we should go against his dying wish and send his loving carcass smiling into Eternity?—Penelope.

P. S.—Please answer soon thru the Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze as we are holding the corpse until we receive your prayerful advice.—P. Z.

My sympathies are wholly with your late husband. In all probability he never had his own way while alive; why deny his reasonable request concerning his post mortem facial expression? Certainly a husband has some rights. But even from the standpoint of the widow his request should be granted. If the corpse lies there with a grin spread on its countenance the onlookers can draw only one conclusion—that he was tickled to get away from his marital bondage; but if the face bears the imprint of profound sadness it looks as if he was sorry to go. Leave the grin off Eliphalet's face and bury him as he wished.

STUDENT—More than half of the steel made in the world is made in the United States. There also are those who are unkind enough to say that we also have more than half of the "steal" in the world.

From the Public Funds

I live on a county road kept up by the county engineer. Workers graded the road and tore a small bridge out at the entrance to my place. Whose place is it to put it back?—S.

Section 543 of Chapter 68 of the Revised Statutes reads as follows: "Whenever it is necessary to make a ditch along a public road in front of any property of such depth as will, in the opinion of the officials in charge of such road, obstruct the usual entrance connecting such property with the public highway, it shall be the duty of the county engineer to cause to be constructed and maintained a suitable culvert over the said ditch, so as to make a good, safe crossing. The county shall pay for such improvement on county roads and the township on township roads."

Right to Control Children

1—Have children under age the right to go to church if they wish without their parents' consent? 2—Has a boy or girl of 18 the right by law to own property or spending money of his own? 3—Have parents the right to curse their children? 4—Can parents compel their children to stay at home all the time?—J. P. S.

1—A parent has the right to exercise a large degree of authority over his children. He does not have the right to be cruel or unreasonable to the extent of depriving children of all their natural rights. I am inclined to think the courts would hold that a parent would have a right to dictate what church their children may attend. I do not believe children have a right to attend church without the parents' consent.

2—In law the earnings of minors under 21 belong to their parents. Of course parents may consent that the children own property. Minors may have a right to have their own bank accounts with the consent of parents.

3—Parents do not have a right to curse their children.

4—While parents have the right of reasonable control, a parent has not the right to be cruel to his children. I would therefore say that a parent would not have a right to compel his children to stay at home all the time.

"Get" the Big Grain Gambler

ANOTHER check must be put in the gambling proclivities of the Chicago Board of Trade and other big grain exchanges. It is needed in the interest of healthy markets and better economic conditions in the United States.

I am now endeavoring to supply this check with an amendment to the so-called anti-grain-gambling law which will limit trading to 1 million bushels a day for a single operator. It will automatically trip the big gambler.

The amendment does not apply to legitimate hedging. It is aimed at market manipulators and will make it more difficult for these big gamblers to raid the market. It will result in a more stable market and will benefit everybody but the big speculator who would break the market by short-selling and other vicious practices.

Nobody gains by a dishonest market but the gambler. A manipulated market, I hold, is a dishonest market. Such trading constitutes an economic crime, injuring the legitimate trader as well as the producer. Actual dealing in grain is not promoted by throwing dice, but requires normal markets, markets influenced by conditions approximating supply and demand.

I have been watching the operations of the Chicago market under the new rules the Chicago Board of Trade adopted when notified by Secretary Jardine last autumn that it must further reform its over-speculative tendencies.

That warning was due to the investigation conducted under the Capper-Tincher Futures Trading Act following the Livermore short-selling spree of last spring when that professional trader had dumped more than 50 million bushels of "paper" wheat on the market. This resulted in a total break in prices of about 62 cents a bushel and a widespread demoralization of legitimate buying and selling which lasted for weeks, to the injury of actual trading in grain.

There has been no such spectacular raid of the market since. But last December May wheat advanced 14 cents, broke 16 cents, and advanced 25 cents, scoring a net advance of 15 cents for the month.

These violent fluctuations reflected little or no genuine state of the market but were due to manipulators playing the market for profits.

There were 11 days in 1925 when trading exceeded 100 million bushels daily. On March 13, 1925, trading reached 150 million bushels, and that day wheat broke 15 cents a bushel. During that month the price of May wheat declined 55 cents.

March 2 of this year, the Chicago Tribune carried a heavy black "scream" line clear across its first page, reading, "Wheat Stocks Take Plunge."

The Tribune account read: Big operators poured millions of bushels of wheat into the Chicago pit. . . . Arthur W. Cutten, hitherto regarded as a bull leader, Tom Howell and L. W. Zimmerman, the last named a new trader, were credited by pit experts with throwing in the largest part of the wheat sold here. Cutten, who has been unloading for several days, is said to have admitted selling 5 million bushels Friday. . . . At the end of the day wheat prices had dropped 7 1/4 cents from the high point of the morning.

One of the puzzling features of the wheat break is that the farm reserve is the second smallest on record. In 1895 this reserve was only 83 million bushels. Today the 91 million bushels is smaller in proportion to the population.

The Tribune's market reviewer added, "Government regulation is believed to have had a part in the break."

My proposed "drastic" amendment limiting a single trader to only 1 million bushels a day was given as the reason for another break in the Chicago market in that market's official report February 25.

Yet as a trading limit the amendment can operate as a handicap only to the plunger, the manipulator or the "corner" runner, and that is its mission.

Professional speculators and their defenders are given to talking glibly about the need of a "broad market." I have seen the statement that for the year ending June 30, 1925, more than 31,400 million bushels of grain were sold on board of trade markets in the United States, of which less than two-tenths of 1 per cent was for actual delivery.

This is too "broad" a market—far broader than we need. In round numbers the entire globe produces no more than 15 billion bushels of grain of all kinds in a year. Of this amount the United States grows something less than one-third. It can hardly be true that it is necessary to sell 31,400 million bushels of paper grain to make a "broad market" for merely 62 million bushels of the real thing.

Such professional "short selling" is heavy during the months of heaviest crop movement, when the farmer's crop is being marketed in large volume. It amounts to many million bushels of an artificial supply thrown upon the market at a time when the supply of actual grain is heaviest. The professionals then buy back their short sales before any stringency in the supply shows itself, so what they buy back but slightly affects the price.

The assertion that short-selling benefits the market is a commission house myth.

I shall continue my efforts to better market conditions in the United States until we have something like a responsive, dependable supply-and-demand market at Chicago. When that is achieved the other exchanges will prove equally good producer and consumer markets and the country as a whole will be benefited.

Arthur Capper
Washington, D. C.



World Events in Pictures



Mrs. Peter B. Kyne, Left, and Mrs. Montague Glass Pose for a Photo While Their Famous Husbands Forsake Their Busy Typewriters for the Golf Links at Coronado Beach, Calif.



Rabbits May be Pests But Prove Most Valuable When They Depart This Life. The Compton Industrial Fur and Rabbit Show Recently Held in Los Angeles, Exhibited Many Uses to Which the Little Animals Are Put. They Provide Food, Coats, Wraps, Garters, Hats, Vests. The Girls Are Exhibiting a Few of the Products



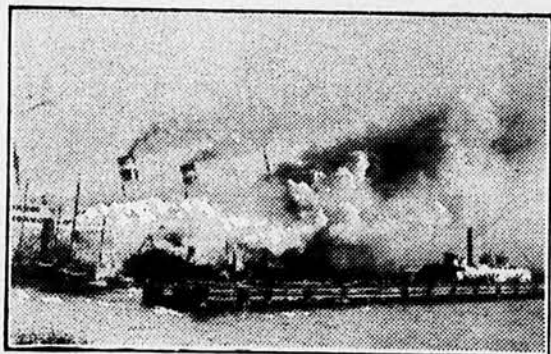
Paul Whiteman, "King of Jazz," Was Elected Honorary Member of Coral Gables, Fla., Fire Department and Decided to Show Brother Smoke Eaters How to Drive Aerial Truck



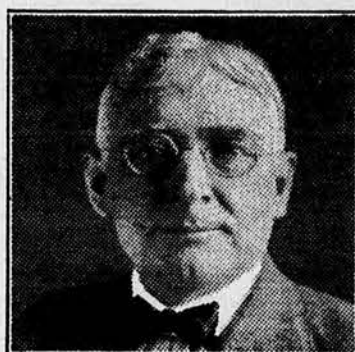
Luther Burbank, Plant Wizard and Self-Confessed Infidel of California, Celebrated His 77th Birthday, March 7 at Santa Rosa. The American Legion Posts of Sonoma County Presented Him with a Huge Birthday Cake, Weighing 138 Pounds. Photo Shows Mr. Burbank Cutting the First Slice for Mrs. Burbank



One of the Most Unique Sporting Events in California is the "Snow to Surf" Race from Chilly, Mile-High Banks of Lake Arrowhead to Sunny Shore of the Pacific. Arctic Togs Cover Bathing Suits and Participants Use Sleds, Snowshoes, Canoes and End Race by a Swimming Dash. Photo Shows One of the Contenders Near Start of Course



The United States Line Steamship America, Rests at Bottom of the James River After Burning with a Loss of 2 Million Dollars. Photo Shows the Ship Belching Smoke and Steam, and Listing to Port Side While the Fire Boats Fight the Blaze



Dr. C. J. Galpin, Head of Division of Farm Population and Rural Life in Department of Agriculture, Will Study Peasant Question in Europe



Margaret Wulfert, Dairy Marketing Specialist in Department of Commerce, Devotes Time to Discovering New Markets for Output of American Chickens and Cows. During 1925 10 Million Dollars Worth of Butter and Eggs Were Shipped Out of U. S.



President Coolidge is Becoming Authority on Glee Club Singing. He is Pictured Here with Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas and the University of Kansas Glee Club, Senator Capper is Eighth from Left; the President, Ninth, and T. A. Larremore, Glee Club Director, Tenth



Visitors at Long-Distance Headquarters Building of American Telephone and Telegraph Company, New York, Listening in During Tests of Two-Way Trans-atlantic Telephone Carried on by Telephone Company's Engineers and Engineers of British General Postoffice. Recently the 50th Anniversary of First Telephone Patent Was Celebrated

Seed Shooting and Fizzle Take a Celery Toll

CELERY casualties on a back lot garden in Wichita last summer were 117. Harry D. Wilson, a lawyer and director of a west side bank, reported to the agricultural committee of the Chamber of Commerce in that city: "Of the 540 plants, 36 shot to seed, 43 fizzled and 78 were lost from various causes."

"Seed shooting and fizzle are well known celery diseases, but what worries the jury is that loss from various causes." Deponent isn't clear on this point. Did he trample them, did they fall before his hoe, drown, or did he pull them too soon? In the meantime let's go a little further into Wilson's deposition. He staked out an area 16½ feet square in his back lot and engaged in irrigation farming. Spinach was broadcast on the plot February 17, 1925, between the hours of sunup and sundown. Evidence indicates that the seed was watered in either immediately following the planting or soon thereafter. In the list of expenses are spading, seed, fertilizer, water, harvesting and marketing—a total of \$4.55. The first spinach was cut April 14, and the marketings proceeded for two weeks thereafter daily. Prices received ranged from 10 cents to 6 cents a pound. The plot produced 201¼ pounds, which returned \$14.45. On the basis of the deponent's figures, and the court has no reason to doubt them, he had as a net result of his efforts and enterprise \$9.90 to put into his own bank. But that includes 22 pounds used at home and credited at 7 cents a pound. The market failed about April 25, but he had foreseen some such eventuality, and on April 20 began planting celery. The 423 plants which survived his cultivation practices, seed shooting and fizzle sold for 10.2 cents apiece, or a total of \$43.16. Cost of plants, fertilizer, depreciation on lumber for blanching, labor and the interest on money invested in land and plants was charged against the struggling celery. The net returns were \$21.19, or a total of \$31.09 for the two crops.

That's fair enough for a plot 16½ feet square, but the defendant wasn't satisfied. He figured what would have happened if proportionate results had been obtained on an acre. Up to July 15 his expenses would have been \$5,098.40 and gross receipts \$9,217.60, with a net profit of \$4,119.20. The land was reset to celery between July 3 and 15, but about this the record is lacking in details.

there are more of us—than our ancestors paid for ways that were far from being as pleasant or contributing as much to the happiness and fullness of life.

Take our public roads. In the first years after the colonies became a republic public funds were so meager and the people so poor that the commonwealth could not assume the burden of road building. Instead private companies were formed to build and maintain turnpikes, for which service they were authorized to charge a toll for the use of the road.

On June 14, 1796, the first turnpike company in New Hampshire was organized. A schedule of tolls running from 1 cent a mile for every 10 sheep or hogs up to 3 cents a mile for wagons, stages,



If Aladdin Were With Us Today

private carriages and like conveyances drawn by horses was legally permitted the company.

These old roads were very poor. Ruts were left unmolested, bridges sagged and fell in; vehicles were mired in the mud holes. Yet the toll companies claimed their returns were so small that they could not afford repairs.

Imagine a present-day motorist traveling over one of those roads and being stopped every 2 or 3 miles by a gate which he could not pass without paying toll!

Let's compare this with the cost of traveling on a modern paved highway. It will surprise many folks to learn that our modern highway is the cheaper of the two—far cheaper.

A concrete pavement today costs about \$27,000 a mile. Grading, draining and fencing bring the cost of the whole improved road to about \$35,000 a mile, the actual cost depending on the locality where it is built and the amount of grading required. At 6 per cent the yearly interest charge on this total cost is \$2,100. The sum which must be put aside every year to replace the pavement at the end of 20 years is \$907. Maintenance may be estimated at \$200 a year. The total yearly cost of a mile of modern concrete highway is \$3,207.

If an average of only 500 vehicles a day passes over the mile of improved pavement the cost is 1.73 cents a vehicle a mile. This is but little more than half what our ancestors used to pay to travel the mud and dust and ruts of the "good old days."

Warns Against Haste

THE Coolidge Administration is "not going to be stampeded into any 24-hour panaceas to aid the farmers," William M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture, declared at a luncheon given for him recently by Republicans at Dallas, Texas.

Sound changes based on accurate information is what President Coolidge wants, and he does not expect to do anything in a "jiffy," Jardine said.

"The agricultural problem is the biggest thing confronting the Administration, and the Administration is intensely interested in it but it expects to move cautiously," he explained.

'Rah for Garden City

GARDEN CITY has acquired the first million dollar financial institution in Western Kansas. The Garden City Building & Loan Association climbed past that mark in January, and its statement of February 28 showed \$1,014,115 in resources. It is a purely mutual association, 18 years old. Of 150 building, loan and savings associations in Kansas it stands 23rd. Nearly all the big ones are in large cities, and many are much older.

Judge William Easton Hutchison, executive clerk in Governor Paulen's office, has been president of the Garden City Building and Loan Association since its organization in November, 1907. C. B. Campbell has been secretary since 1912, and has seen it grow from about \$40,000 in resources. He and a young lady assistant have done all the office work, but now that they have reached the million dollar class the directors have created the office of assistant secretary. J. S. McCombs, a director, for 20 years cashier of the Garden City Sugar and Land Company, will assume that office April 1.

Because of its remarkable growth—it has doubled in size in the last three years—the institution is much discussed by other financial institutions. It expects to reach 2 million dollars within the next three years. It has loans in a dozen Southwest Kansas communities as far away as Hutchinson and Elkhart, and savings shareholders in nearly every state and several foreign countries.

Old Timers and Extravagance

EVERY now and then you will hear somebody sighing for the good old days. These are the people who see the nation headed for the demeriton now wows on a wave of "extravagant public expenditure," not realizing that for many of our superior advantages we pay far less—partly because

What's the Best Way to Plant Corn?

LISTING looks like a lazy man's way of planting corn," remarked the man from Indiana, as the train sped along the Kaw bottoms. It was springtime and farmers were at work in the fields.

"I always felt that way about it, too," said Bill Jardine, who at that time was some years removed from his big job as Secretary of Agriculture. "But I've decided that was strictly prejudice. After all the main thing is results, and the folks who list seem to get them."

Which of the three methods of planting corn is best? The institution of which Bill was head at that time answers the question. There has been little difference in the yields of corn from the listing, surface or open furrow methods, according to Kansas Experiment Station tests. The lister is a great benefactor of mankind in that it is the cheapest form of planting. It prepares the land, and by means of an attachment it plants at the same time. It puts the corn where weed control is fairly easy. "Where there is little or no trash to turn under," college authorities assert, "the lister probably is the best method of planting. The method is especially applicable to the drier portions of the state. The young plants at the bottom of the furrow are less likely to be injured by late frosts than those that have been surface planted, and listing has the further advantage of providing easy weed control. Where the ground has been plowed, furrow openers attached to a planter provide most of the advantages of listing and allow the corn to be checked so it may be cultivated both ways."

That just about settles the planting question. It conforms to general practice. The only trouble is that a man usually is addicted to one of the methods. If he has a lister he lists under any and all conditions. If he believes in surface planting he would consider listing a reflection on his puritanical methods of bringing up a crop.

Another problem that ought to cause more agitation than it does is the time of planting. Most farmers plant when they get the land ready and when the weather will permit. Often that's the only rule that can be followed, but if there's any

preparation to be done it should be planned for months in advance. Kansas climate demands that corn be planted just as soon as possible. Remember the dry spells and hot winds! Early corn will have a better chance to make something of itself than late corn. It may make fair corn before the most damaging weather comes. That planted extremely late is almost certain to strike the critical stage right in the middle of the driest time of summer. On this subject the college men say:

"In general the earliest planting possible after the danger of frost is over is likely to be best during a period of years, altho there are exceptions in certain seasons. April 20 to May 1 has been found to be the best time at Manhattan, altho corn may be listed slightly earlier if seed of exceptionally high germination and vitality is used."

At corn planting time the farmer must assume that the coming season is to be average. He has no way of foretelling whether the dry spell will come early or late, except that most years it comes about the same time.

Investigations indicate that the best rate of planting in the region of Manhattan is 16 to 20 inches apart in the row. In the east part of the state where more rainfall is available and if the land is fertile the rate can be increased somewhat. In the western part of the state it may be necessary to follow the skip-row plan, or space the stalks much farther apart. Check-rowing at Manhattan gave best results when the hills were 42 inches apart and contained two to three stalks apiece.

"Pride of Saline is the outstanding variety for the richer soils in the eastern two-thirds of the state," the statement continues, "while in Western Kansas and on some of the poorer soils of the eastern section, Freed's White Dent is an adapted variety. South of the Kaw River, Commercial White is among the highest yielding varieties. Kansas Sunflower probably is the best yellow corn for Eastern and Midland for Southeastern Kansas, but neither will quite equal white corn in production."

Experiments are being conducted in corn breeding to develop more satisfactory strains for the

state. A higher yielding variety of yellow corn is especially desirable in view of the growing demand for this kind of corn for feed. Corn breeding work is necessarily slow, but the plan being followed at the Kansas State Agricultural College is one that has resulted in improved strains or types at other stations, and it is hoped that not only a high yielding yellow corn will be obtained but also that improvement may be made in the white.

Folks are learning a great deal about corn cultivation in recent years. Remember how you used to sock the shovels or disks as deep in the ground as possible? The more moist dirt you turned up the better job you thought you were doing. If anybody had scratched along on top of the ground then as the best farmers do now, folks would have considered him dishonest.

The fact is, all that deep cultivation accomplished was a major operation on the feeding surface of the corn plants. The corn cultivator of 25 years ago had two other purposes—stirring the soil and killing weeds. The corn cultivator of today has only one purpose in mind—killing weeds. Or at least that is all he needs to do, according to experiments. Here's the report:

"It has been found that corn where the ground is merely scraped to control weeds gives just as big yields as that which receives three normal cultivations. This indicates that practically the only function of cultivation is weed control. Deeper cultivation than necessary to kill weeds, especially after the first time over, is not only unnecessary but actually injurious, because it cut off corn roots which are feeding in the richest portion of the soil."

When fertility was younger that superfluous agitation of the soil didn't cause so much trouble as it would now on the same land. There was a reserve of plant food that compensated in part for the loss of corn roots, but that reserve is no longer there. If you can shave the top of the ground and get the weeds you will be doing a good job of cultivation. And you'll get far less corn if you put the shovels down deeply into the soil.

In the Wake of the News

TWELVE counties in Southeastern Kansas have organized an association to advertise their resources, with a view of attracting the investment of additional capital in industrial and agricultural enterprises. The association is not particularly angling for "foreign" capital. It is hoping to induce local capital to remain at home and help build up home industries. Of course, if an outsider, lured by the wonderful showing as to its natural resources, elects to invade the district and invest his money in an industrial plant, he will be welcome. But it is the home investor, more than the outsider, whom the association has its eye on.

That Southeastern Kansas has perhaps more varied resources than any similar area in the world is an undisputed fact. It can produce agricultural crops of all kinds, including cotton and sugar beets. It is a good fruit country. It has coal and oil, lead and zinc, natural gas and shale. It could fence itself off from the rest of the world and sustain its own people. But it doesn't propose to do that. It wants to play its part in improving conditions, in the nation and the world. It is unselfish. It desires to carry its share of the white man's burden.

The association realizes that a vast amount of home capital goes to foreign fields for investment. For some unexplainable reason the average person invests more frequently in enterprises far distant than at home. Distance seems to lend enchantment to the view, especially when a blue sky salesman is furnishing the bait. It is to this class of investors that the association will make its appeal. It believes that if local people can be induced to invest their money in home enterprises it will not be necessary to depend much on outside capital.

But before any effort is made to sell the district to home people a survey will be made by experts. The association first wants to find out what it has to sell. Then it proposes to go out and sell it.

The soil fields which have been established in that part of the state, which were explained by L. E. Call, Dean of Agriculture in the Kansas State Agricultural College, on page 28 of the Kansas Farmer for February 27, will be of tremendous help in working out better methods. Much of the soil in Southeastern Kansas is formed from the decomposition of shale or sandstone, and it will require a considerable use of lime and acid phosphate and the growing of a much larger acreage of the good legumes, such as Sweet and Red clover, cowpeas and soybeans, before it can be built up to maximum production.

New Kind of Liberty

Why should soviet Russia be modest in proclaiming its many virtues to the world, and who has a greater claim to the title of liberators than that band of "patriots" which, by overthrowing czarism, brought in the rule of the proletariat for universal imitation? Moscow is answering these questions in its own way by erecting, on a high promontory that overlooks Vladivostok Bay, a colossal stone-and-bronze figure of Lenine. It is the work of a Russian artist who has taken for his model that famous Bartholdi statue which towers above the entrance to New York harbor. In place of "Liberty" with her torch, the monument at Vladivostok will present the soviet dictator "with outstretched right arm pointing the way to Russia as a land of social, political and industrial equality." Clearly outlined against the sky, it will be visible to all ships at sea for 50 miles as "The first symbol to greet incoming travelers to Russia from across the Pacific."

A symbol of what? The soviet leaders have planned it to show forth Russian liberty enlightening the world. But as the biographies of Lenine accumulate, it becomes more and more difficult to bring freedom into association with him. In one of his books he declared that "terrorism is inevitable as a weapon in the hands of revolutionists"; in another he urged the proletarians and peasants "to settle the reckoning of monarchy and aristocracy by ruthlessly annihilating the enemies of freedom"; in a third he showered abuse on the teachers of idealism and religion of all cults and schools. It

has been said that under his influence "the press was not gagged—it ceased to exist as a free agent"—and that influence has largely persisted to our own day. Up to February, 1922, according to the soviet government's own figures, the "Cheka" executed 1,706,118 persons on charges of counter-revolutionary propaganda, including professors, teachers, priests, workmen and peasants. More than 20,000 churches, moreover, have been closed in soviet territory, and today plans are being developed for taking the bells from such churches as remain and "turning the metal into small coin."

Soviet Russia has indeed been enlightening the world, yet hardly by making herself more attractive, still less by winning liberty-lovers to the luxury of residence within her borders. Haden Guest, who is now describing the collapse of socialism for readers of the London Times, is at one with the British Labor in its rejection of communism; not long ago the radical Emma Goldman, after many disagreeable experiences in Russia, repudiated the whole system which had made them possible.

And Rear Admiral B. S. Thesiger, superintendent of the dockyard at Portsmouth, has just enlightened the British House of Commons with an account of the enlightenment that came to him during his recent trip all thru soviet territory from north to south and from east to west. He expressed the pleasure which was his in knowing that there were few communists in the English dockyards; he took the rejection of communism by the British trade unions as showing that it was "pretty rotten." And his fervent wish was that such men as professed the communist creed in England might be compelled to spend five years in Russia, for if the man thus enlightened could return a communist then the rear admiral would be willing to admit that there was "something in communism." Perhaps the colossal figure of Lenine may impress the Orient, but its chances of winning the Occident seem slim indeed.

Crater is Not Unique

The Wallace county "lake" formed recently by the falling in of a portion of the bed of the Smoky Hill River is only another of those mysterious phenomena that have happened in Western Kansas.

Meade county had a similar occurrence in February, 1879, in the famous old salt well, generally known all over

the Southwest. This was in the Crooked Creek Valley about a mile southeast of Meade. This well when it dropped in was about 150 feet in diameter and 600 feet deep, with almost perpendicular walls. It was immediately filled with intensely salt water, and it was here in 1880 that the first salt was manufactured in Kansas. The water was pumped into large wooden vats and evaporated by the sun. The old well is still in about the same shape as it was 47 years ago, altho considerably larger from caving, and the water now is practically fresh. About half a mile north of this well there is a large crater. St. Jacob's well in Clark county, joining Meade on the east, is another mysterious crater much like the Wallace county phenomena.

Six Thousand Years Ago

That the great concern over "flaming youth," questionable literature and general cussedness and degeneracy of the human race is not a modern development, as is often thought, is indicated by an inscription on an ancient Egyptian stone now on exhibition in the Imperial Turkish Museum at Constantinople. The inscription is dated 4000 B. C., and reads:

"Our earth is degenerate in these latter days. There are signs that the world is coming to an end. Children no longer obey their parents. Everybody wants to write a book. The end of the world is manifestly drawing near."

One wonders what this ancient Egyptian's reaction would be if he were permitted to look in on our modern civilization.

1 Billion Dollars For Roads

Highway construction and maintenance in 1926 will equal and possibly exceed the progress made in any other year, according to estimates from the various states compiled by the Bureau of Public Roads of the United States Department of Agriculture. A total of \$1,030,286,948 is available for the construction and maintenance of all rural roads.

Fifty-eight per cent, or \$598,500,948, is to be available to the state highway departments of which \$461,500,400 is for construction and \$137,075,548 for maintenance. These funds will provide for the construction of 6,751 miles of asphalt, concrete and brick paving, 14,320 miles of sand-clay, gravel and macadam and 8,145 miles of improved earth road. The states also plan to maintain 234,582 miles of road.

The total expenditure by counties and local units for both maintenance

and construction is estimated at \$431,696,000, which is less than the similar estimate made one year ago by about 31 million dollars. This reduction is more than offset, however, by the increase of more than 53 million dollars in funds estimated as available to the state highway departments. For a number of years there has been a trend toward placing control of all important state roads in the hands of the state highway departments.

In Kansas it is estimated that the probable expenditure by the State Highway Department will be \$9,072,000. There is \$3,073,831.15 of federal aid money available. The expenditures of local officials likely will be about 10 million dollars.

Will Tax the County?

The apparently eternal possibility that the state may have to send troops again, and yet again, into counties like Crawford to maintain law and preserve order probably is responsible for a growing conviction in state official circles that the next legislature will be asked to enact a law saddling the expense of state intervention upon the county where the officials are unable or unwilling to preserve order.

Twice in the last seven years the state has had to send troops into Crawford county to quiet Alex Howat and his subjects. The state at large has borne the expenses. While there is a general belief that the latest "marching" will subside before the state will be called on, the possibility is there, and an act of resistance at any of the mines probably would inflame both sides to the point where soldiers might be needed.

From all reports a curious condition exists in Crawford county. There is a strong faction which would like to discredit Sheriff J. D. Turkington, for one thing. The county commissioners, according to a confidential report received in Topeka, have refused to pay for more than four deputies for the sheriff. Again, the big coal operators are not entirely averse to having the "shoe string operators," as they dub the little fellows operating surface mines, put out of business.

As a result of these and other cross-currents in Crawford county politics, the business interests there apparently don't give the sheriff much support in enforcing the law against the wishes of their customers. They are willing to "muddle along" until matters get serious—and then they want the state to come in and do the local officials' work. It saves the local men the odium of opposing the union miners, and it saves the county from paying the bills that would be incurred by a sheriff's force large enough to handle "marching" and other gentlemanly that Howat's men have evolved of lining up miners on their side. At least this is the view that many state officials take.

There has been talk before of a statute that would allow the state to assess the cost of law enforcement by the state upon counties where such aid is necessary. It also would apply where the state had to go in and enforce other laws, where local sentiment was dormant or antagonistic. Now the gossip is that such a measure actually will be introduced next January, and a determined effort made to get it enacted into law.

Might Get Into Danger?

In case you think your own life is a bit tough, consider the case of Lieutenant Frank Hunter, operations officer at Selfridge Field, Mich.

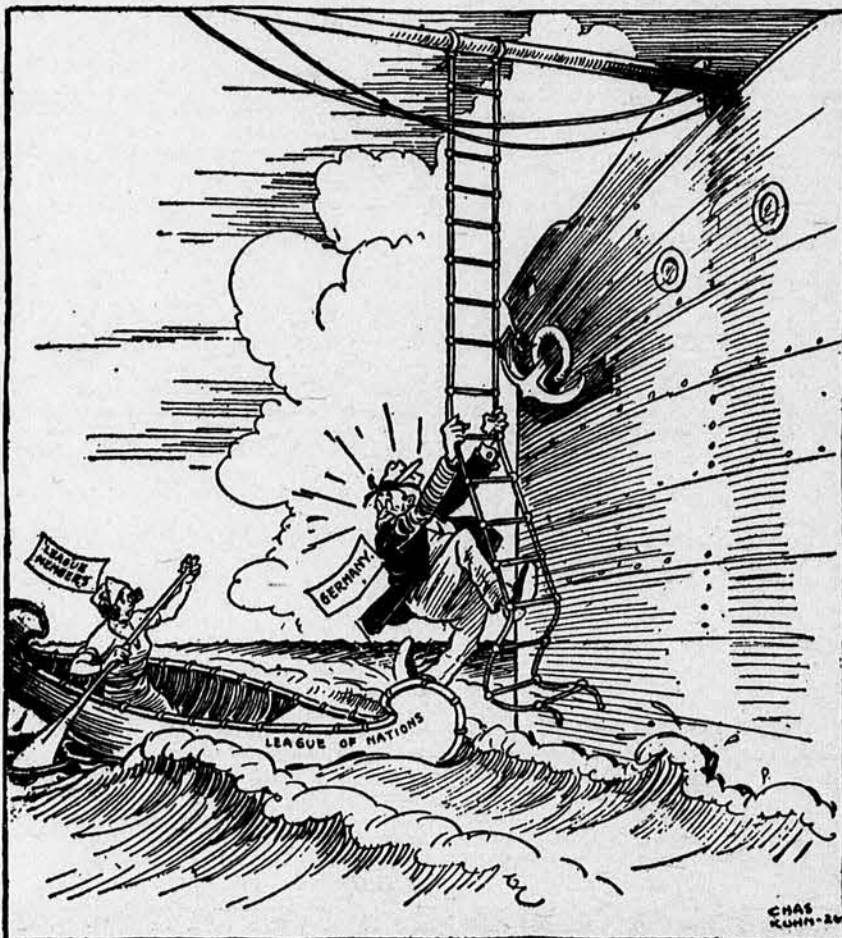
Lieutenant Hunter began his career as an aviator during the war when he brought down eight German planes.

Then, two years ago, his plane came down in a crash and he broke his back. He recovered, went back to aviation, and had to jump out in a parachute while 2,000 feet above the ground when his stabilizer frame collapsed.

Now he has again flirted with death by leaping 800 feet—in a parachute, of course—to the ice of Lake St. Clair. His plane caught fire.

Some day, if that young man doesn't watch out, he's going to get into danger.

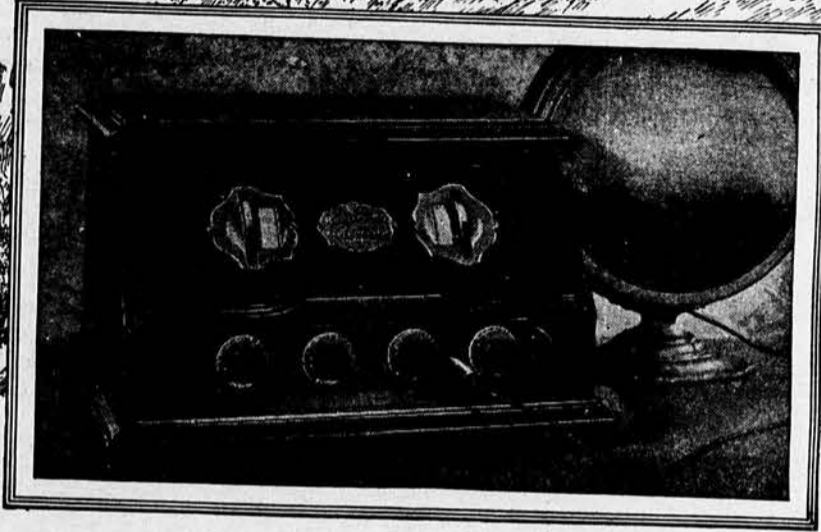
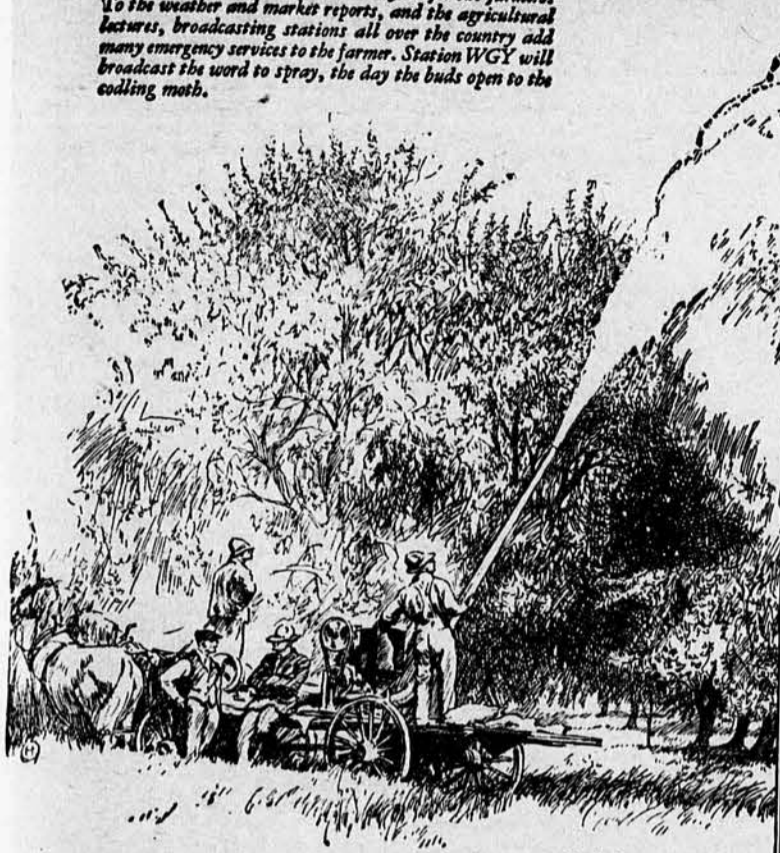
They are already talking of the proposed United States of Europe as a possible menace to the United States of America. But if they mind their own business as conscientiously as we do, there will be no trouble.



He's Rocking the Boat as He Gets In

—From the Indianapolis News.

Radio saves thousands of dollars a year for the farmers. To the weather and market reports, and the agricultural lectures, broadcasting stations all over the country add many emergency services to the farmer. Station WGY will broadcast the word to spray, the day the buds open to the codling moth.



Radiola 20, with five Radiotrons . . \$115

Where dependability counts — Radiola 20

WHEN the codling moth lays its eggs in the bud—the word comes—right on the hour—“Spray!” When a cold wave is rolling toward the home fields—the warning comes—“Frost tonight!” The farmer no longer plays a losing game with the weather man. He gets the weather reports by radio. He no longer takes the price he can get—but sells his goods at the top of the market. He gets the market reports daily—by radio.

On the farm, where the dependability of a radio set is a matter of dollars saved—where distance is important—and clearness—the new

Radiola 20 meets all demands. It was built to give greater five tube performance than any previous five tube set—for those who want a fine set at a moderate price.

It is so accurately built that, with its three tuning circuits for sensitivity and selectivity, it can be tuned in with a *single control*. The man who wants to play for distant stations will use the extra knobs for extreme delicacy of tuning. But a single turn of a single control will bring in the near programs, one by one.

For volume—on inexpensive dry batteries—Radiola 20 has the new

RCA power Radiotron. This newest tube takes the strain of added volume—gives you clearer, truer tone.

With Radiola 20, the farmer has the simplicity of uni-control. *Volume* and clarity of tone for the music of the great artists, now being broadcast from the big cities. *And dependability!* RCA, with the backing of the great laboratories of General Electric and Westinghouse, can assure you not only finest performance, but continued fine performance.

Get a Radiola 20—and get close to the market, news and entertainment centers of the great cities!

RCA Radiola

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RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO

THE LISTENER

By George Washington Ogden

WELL, if he ain't the devil he's blood related to him, accordin' to these cow-men around here," Uncle Boley said.

"You surely would think so, sir." "Not all of us—even cow-men," she assured him, leaving him for a moment in the cool of her clear brown eyes.

"You are a host on my side, Miss McCoy."

"Yes, and you're a stoppin' my door up so the air can't blow in on me," Uncle Boley complained, with a great comical exaggeration of injury and pretense of suffocation. "Git out of here and do your talkin' and passin' compliments, you two young sky-looters!"

He shooped them out like chickens, chuckling in his beard, and watched them as they went off together in the slant sunlight of the autumn day.

Sallie was on her way to gather goldenrod, she said, to adorn her room at school. It grew abundantly by the roadside everywhere, but it was better just out of town, and away from the dust of wheels and hoofs. Yes, he might go if he wished; he would be useful to help carry it, for she meant to gather a great deal, oh, an immense amount of it, indeed.

The world was full of gold that day, of black-eyed Susans wearing bonnets of it, of sunflowers blooming late, destined to fall before the frost, and goldenrod in banks and wide stretches over the wild meadow-lands. For it is the way of nature on the Kansas plains to send spring-time white-garlanded, like a bride, and autumn splendor in a golden cope, like a luxurious bishop come to give benediction on the summer labors of men.

They worked like gleaners in the ancient fields, freighting themselves with flowers, and what the moonlight had begun that night when they sat

under the cottonwood at Duncan's ranch the gold of this autumn evening brought to completion and welded so fast into his heart that he knew it never could come away. He must prepare the ways of life thenceforward for two; the road leading away from Cottonwood seemed so remote that his feet never would find it.

There was a great deal to be said, a good many sighs to be spent on both sides, about the business of gathering two armfuls of goldenrod, it seemed. Perhaps hearts out of which sentiment had dried, such as florists' hearts, would not have found it a long task nor a particular one in that field of abundant bloom, but it was nearing sun-down when Sallie and Hartwell turned their faces again toward the town. The school house was on the way to Sallie's home, and there they were to leave the flowers. Early in the morning she would go and arrange them along the bleak walls of her room.

"There's Mr. Stroud"

Never before in his life had Texas Hartwell gone carrying a sheaf of yellow flowers beside a lady. It was a rare day, indeed, an occasion of great pride.

Children came smiling to greet their teacher, little girls skipped beside her, turning up adoring eyes. There was room for all of them in her heart, along with him, Hartwell knew; room indeed for the whole world without crowding him and causing him one jealous pain.

"There's Mr. Stroud," said Sallie, as they approached the schoolhouse, "the principal of our school—my boss. I'd like you to meet him."

"I'll be proud to," Texas declared. Stroud was locking the front door of the white-painted, churchlike build-

Reno County is First With Wheat

WHAT would be your guess as to the Kansas county which leads all others, for example, in wheat grown last year, or with corn, oats, hogs, cattle, or the value of its dairy and poultry products? Any Kansan can tell you that "Kansas Grows the Best Wheat in the World," but not nearly so many know what county grows most of it. Fewer still could tell you which county raised the most hogs last year or the greatest number of chickens, meaning the feathered variety.

All of these facts and a great many others are to be found within the covers of a most interesting volume published by the State Board of Agriculture, otherwise known as the annual report of the board, statistics for which are painstakingly gathered every year by Secretary Jake Mohler and his staff of efficient assistants thruout the state. Every loyal Kansan should have a copy, not merely to gather dust on a book shelf, because figures are dry, but to be referred to and studied as time permits to the end that Kansans may know their state and its wonderful resources better.

As to wheat, the report shows Reno county heads the list with a production of 3,184,510 bushels last year. Sumner is second with 3,155,591 bushels, Sedgwick, Rawlins, Harper, Cheyenne, Ford, Thomas and Dickinson in the order named all grew more than 2 million bushels, and 16 other counties show more than 1 million bushels. Production for the state was 74,264,926 bushels.

Marshall tops the list in corn with 5,425,770 bushels, and its neighbor, Nemaha, is second with 3,957,525 bushels. Then come Brown, Pottawatomie and Washington, all above 3 million bushels. Six others topped 2 million bushels, and besides these 29 were in the 1-million bushel class. Of corn, the state as a whole grew 104,860,915 bushels.

Kansas does not rank so high in oats growing, that is in tame oats, no figures being available on the wild variety. Marion county came thru in the lead, growing 1,488,890 bushels, and Marshall was a close second with 1,438,770 bushels. Next are Sedgwick, Labette, Sumner and Butler, all exceeding 1 million bushels. Total production, 38,623,814 bushels.

In alfalfa acreage Jewell county is in a class by itself. Tonnage figures are not available, but Jewell has 39,041 acres as against Washington's 26,560 acres, which is in second place. Others of high rank are Smith, Republic, Nemaha, Butler and Lyon.

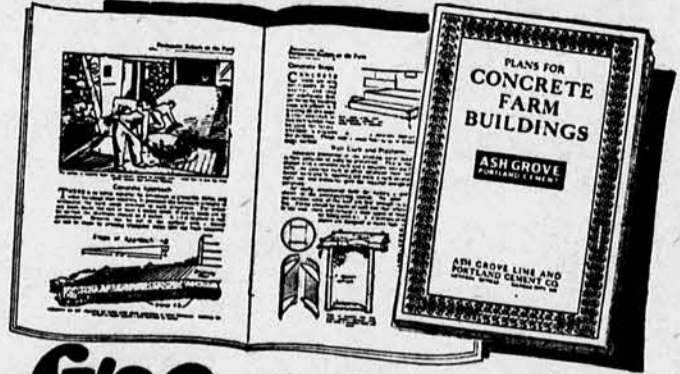
Since hogs and alfalfa do most excellent teamwork as wealth-producers, it is not surprising to find that Jewell also heads the list in numbers of porkers within its confines—52,291 all told. Nemaha, second, reported 49,253; Republic, 42,181 and Smith, 38,517.

Pottawatomie farmers milked more cows than those of any other Kansas county last year—13,314. That county also ranked highest in all other cattle with 62,292. But when it comes to value of dairy products, Shawnee easily outdistances the field. Last year this county turned out dairy products to the amount of \$3,393,810. Reno, second, made \$2,246,279 worth, and nine other counties—Wyandotte, Sedgwick, Franklin, Cowley, Morris, Cloud, Bourbon, Dickinson and Nemaha landed in the million dollar column.

Washington is the banner "chicken" county, its poultry and eggs sold amounting to \$536,971. Osage, Dickinson and Reno all received more than 1/2 million dollars in chicken and egg money last year.

Sedgwick county has the largest number of automobiles, McPherson leads in tractors, Dickinson in silos and Reno in cream separators.

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ing in which he presided over the mental discipline of Cottonwood's youth. Hartwell saw that he was a tall, harsh-jointed man, surly of look, ram-faced, a dusting of white in his heavy, rough black hair.

He looked around at them as he put the key in his pocket, a frown on his sour face, turned, and hurried off the other way, giving Sallie no chance to present her friend.

"He doesn't seem to be inclined to make my acquaintance, Miss Sallie," said Hartwell, feeling the cut deeply.

"Mr. Stroud is a peculiar man," she excused, flushing in humiliation for the necessity of making apology for the schoolmaster's boorish behavior.

"It galls a man to be in public disfavor to the depth that I have fallen, Miss Sallie; it hurts like saw-grass on the naked skin."

"I know it does, Mr. Hartwell, but as long as some of us believe in you, and your conscience is clear, you can hold your head up despite their prejudice."

"As long as you believe in me, Miss Sallie, I can feel the clouds scrape my hair!"

He waited outside while she unlocked the door and left her burden of blooms in her room, and not until he had parted from her at her own gate was he conscious again of the listening strain for the unheard footfall at his back.

That phantom had left him for a little while in what seemed to him her holy presence. Now it had returned in aggravation, as if to impress on him the fatuity of planning any felicitous thing for his future days.

There could be no peace, there could be no planning, indeed, until the day of reckoning between him and Dee Winch. Until that day he must walk with his life in pawn, with no right to love and inspire love, no right to plan and build and hope like other men.

His faculties centered on the invisible thing behind him, ready to wheel and fire at the first sound of that threatening step, he must walk the earth a listening man.

Moodily he walked the streets after supper that evening, turning in his mind many things. His heart urged him to the presence of Sallie McCoy, where he knew he should find welcome and the comfort of faith, but his honor held him back.

Crowds which seemed to have sprung from the ground like grasshoppers were out, the din of the musicians in the two rival dance halls was shrieking into the night. All was animation, with the flush of the night's first potatoes on the cheeks of men who would grow ugly and quarrelsome as

the accumulated poison struck deeper and the polluted night wore on.

He wondered how many men among them walked with their trailing shadows like him on the streets of Cottonwood that night. Many were there who had taken human life, against whom accounts remained to be balanced by law or kindred or friend. And there was growing at that hour trouble which probably would result in more shooting and slaying before many days.

An Imported Band

Jud Springer had defied the mayor and opened his place, with an imported band which, in volume of sound at least, was ahead of anything that Cottonwood had ever heard. Business was going to his doors.

Hartwell wondered what had become of Fannie Goodnight. He felt that he owed Fannie a friendly turn if it ever should come his way to pay it, for he was convinced that the good in her had moved her to warn him that night at the peril of hard usage for herself. He doubted if they should ever meet again, for it was likely that those who had used her to entrap him had sent her away from that country, distrustful of her for any future employment in their schemes.

Mrs. Goodloe was in the hotel office knitting a necktie of scarlet silk when he returned from his aimless rambling. She held the finished portion of it up to Hartwell's view and admiration.

"It's for Ollie's birthday," she said. "Do you think it'll become him?"

"It will make him look like a prince, ma'am," he assured her, with entire gravity.

Mentally he pictured the flaming adornment over Mr. Noggle's pea-green shirt, beneath his salmonlike, shallow chin. He surely would be a figure to fascinate the female eye when he stepped out arrayed in that ardent example of his mother-in-law's art.

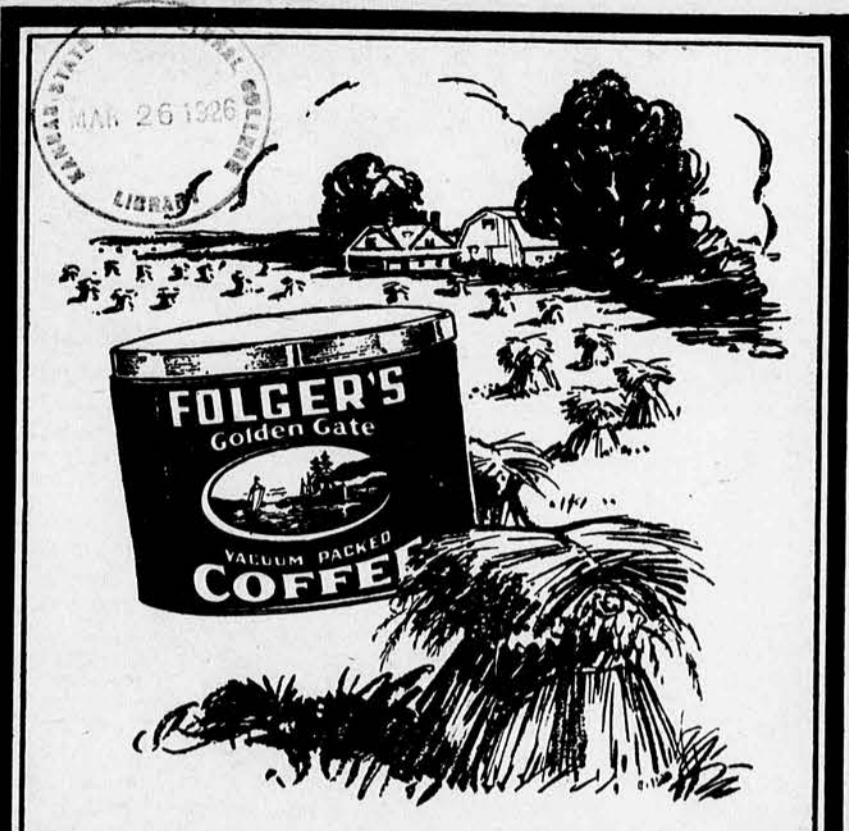
"Ollie's a good boy—he treats Malvina like a perfect lady. She never knew what it was to have a man that'd take his hat off to her when he meets her in the street, just like she didn't belong to him, till she married Mr. Noggle."

Mrs. Goodloe was so touched by the courteous behavior of the barber that her voice shook with tenderness.

Texas understood very well what such consideration meant to women whose lives had been as barren as Mrs. Goodloe's and Malvina's. His respect for the barber rose a little.

"Mr. Noggle is a gentleman, ma'am. Any man could tell that the minute he met him in the road."

"Yes, he is, Mr. Hartwell. He ain't



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WE ALL know that Kansas grows the best wheat in the world. Because Kansas farm people produce such a high quality product, it isn't difficult to understand why more Kansas Farm People use Folger's Coffee than any other brand. It is a blend of the finest coffees, bar none!

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Folger's Coffee has a reputation for never-failing quality, a coffee so fine that wealth can buy none better, yet so economical to use that every home can afford it.

We are proud that Kansas farm people are such steadfast friends of Folger's Coffee. We thank you for your support and shall continue to give you in Folger's Coffee the same distinctive blend of the world's highest grade coffees.

You can buy Folger's Coffee from almost every grocer in Kansas. Folger's Coffee is vacuum packed in 1, 2, 2½ and 5 pound cans.

If you are not yet among our many friends who use Folger's regularly in their homes, we ask you to make the Folger Coffee Test.

The Folger Test . . .

Drink Folger's Coffee tomorrow morning; the next morning drink the coffee you have been using; the third morning drink Folger's again. A morning or two and you will decidedly favor one brand or the other. That's fair, isn't it? The Best Coffee Wins!

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SAY, WHAT'RE YA TRYIN' T' DO, SCARE HIM AWAY?

—From the Indianapolis News

What paint will you use this spring?

MANY house-owners today will answer that question by saying, "Paint made of Dutch Boy white-lead and pure linseed oil." Why?

Dutch Boy white-lead is pure white-lead, corroded from the metal, lead. It makes an all-lead paint which resists the attacks of the weather. It insures you against loss from decay. It increases the value of your farm.

If your farm buildings are beginning to look a bit weather-

worn and shabby, cover them now with Dutch Boy white-lead paint. It is reasonable in price. Only 100 pounds of Dutch Boy white-lead is required to make seven gallons of pure lead paint.

The real economy, however, in using this paint begins after you buy it. Dutch Boy white-lead paint gives a smooth, even film that is tough, durable, elastic—a film that does not crack or scale. It enables you to save the cost of repairs you would have to make sooner or later on unpainted and deteriorating property. It lengthens the period between repaintings. And each succeeding year the appearance and the condition of the house painted with white-lead make evident the superiority of a pure lead paint.

"Decorating the Home" is a new free booklet illustrated in color which suggests decorative treatments for exteriors and interiors. It will be sent you, along with a booklet which gives directions for painting wood, plaster, metal and masonry, if you write our nearest branch.

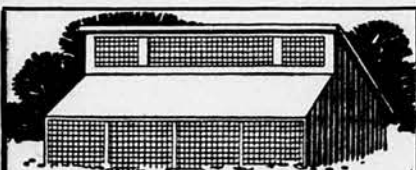
NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY
New York, 111 Broadway; Boston, 131 State Street; Buffalo, 116 Oak Street; Chicago, 900 West 18th Street; Cincinnati, 659 Freeman Avenue; Cleveland, 820 West Superior Avenue; St. Louis, 722 Chestnut Street; San Francisco, 485 California Street; Pittsburgh, National Lead and Oil Co. of Penna., 316 Fourth Avenue; Philadelphia, John T. Lewis & Bros. Co., 437 Chestnut Street.



You will see the figure of the Dutch Boy Painter on every keg of Dutch Boy white-lead. It guarantees a product of the highest quality. In addition to white-lead, there are also made under this trademark: red-lead, solder, babbitt metals, and flating oil for use with white-lead in painting interiors.

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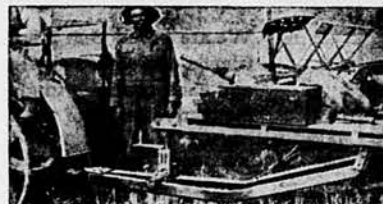
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much of a man for a fight, I don't reckon, till he's crowded to it, but all men ain't alike that way. You take Zeb Smith; he was always ready to knock somebody down, specially his wife. He never laid a hand on me, tho, the ornery old houn'!"

"I'll just bet you a purty he never, ma'am!"

Spider in His Coffee?

"No, and if he had I'd 'a' scalded him to the bone! I'd 'a' put a spider in his coffee if he'd 'a' been my old man, long before he ever took that cowardly sneak off to the Nation."

"He sure deserved two of 'em, ma'am. That man's got a breachy eye."

"He's as sneaky as a snake."

"I'll bet a purty he is."

"If you had all the horses together that man's stole they'd load a car."

"You don't tell me!"

"Yes, and cattle, too."

"Cattle, ma'am!"

"Millions of 'em. If he got a year for ever' one of 'em he'd be in the pen when Gabr'l blows his horn. Did you know he come sneaking around here as soon as he heard you'd left?"

"No, ma'am, I didn't hear of it. Did he do any damage?"

"He didn't come here to the house, but he's back in town, workin' for Johnnie Mackey."

"What might that old seoun' rel be doin' for Mackey, ma'am?"

"Bouncerin'. He goes on at ten or 'leven and works till the crowds clears out. They don't know him very well here now, for this was only a new starter of a town when he left, and most of them fellers has come in since. He looks fierce, and he's mean. I guess he'll hold the job. Zeb's trick's to hit a man when he ain't expectin' it and lay him out—that's his way."

"He sure is a mean-lookin' man, ma'am."

"Yes, and Ollie's so nervous over him bein' in town he don't hardly dare to go to and from the shop. He's been thinkin' of movin' down here to the hotel, but it wouldn't be as good. He'd lose trade by it, for he's centered where he is, and I tell him to buckle a gun on him and stick to it."

"That's the right advice, ma'am."

But advice which would profit Ollie Noggle nothing, and Texas knew it very well. He could imagine the barber's discomfort with that old sandstone savage hanging in the background like a threat.

"I and Malvina—we was just a talkin' a little while ago and sayin' that it would be a good thing for Ollie if him and you was to go pardners in the shop."

"Me, ma'am? Why, I never barbered nothin' in my life but a mule!"

"Not to do barberin', I don't mean,

but just to kind of stay around and draw the line for Smith, and walk to and from the shop with Ollie."

"I can do that without bein' a pardner, ma'am if it would help Ollie any, and I'd be proud."

"It would—it'd be the biggest help a man ever give another. That poor boy's up there at the shop right now, late as it is, waitin' for me or Malvina to come after him, and I'll bet he's sweatin' and trimblin' in every limb. Malvina's afraid to go over after him alone for fear of runnin' across Zeb, and both of us can't leave here. If this keeps on I'll load up a gun and drive that scallawag away from here myself!"

"I'll go right up to the shop, ma'am, and fetch him home."

Texas had to hurry out of her presence, her volley of thanks at his back, for the provocation of laughter was greater that minute than at any time since he came to Cottonwood.

By Mackey's Place

In his imagination he could see little Noggle's long, narrow face at the door of his little shop, the sweat of his anxiety like the distillation of his precious ambergris on his brow.

It was a terrible thing for a man to be a coward like that, especially when the subject of his aversion was so unworthy as Zeb Smith. Still, it was a pity that Smith, the old ruffian, should be allowed to give the simple-hearted Malvina so much distress. The old rooster ought to be run out of town, and Texas had half a mind to go to him and serve notice. But that would be putting him up before the public in the light of a bad man, and it was a distinction that he did not court.

Noggle was a greatly relieved man when Texas stepped into his shop. He was so grateful that he capered about in light little prancings for his hat, his seersucker coat, his umbrella, and his gloves.

Noggle never appeared on the street, by night or by day, without his gloves, if not on his hands, then held elegantly in one of them as if he had just taken them off.

Now, as he walked beside Texas, turning fearful glances this way and that for the terrible form of Zeb Smith, he made a very fashionable figure indeed, for all his fear.

His hat was small and soft, of a dove-gray, pinched together at the crown like a tomato can that had been run over by a wagon wheel. It sat high on his curly hair, a little to one side, leaving free an abundant, fluffy lock of that adornment to fall upon his left eyebrow. His trousers were light, and tight on his long, thin legs; (Continued on Page 15)

A Cross-Eyed Boy Brings Reality

A COUPLE of fake religious leaders wandered into the city of Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, the other day and announced that by the laying on of hands and by faith they would cure all and sundry of any ailments they possessed. In came the sick, the crippled and the malformed, by hundreds. There was much talk of the "cures" that had been done. Everybody was happy.

And then something slipped. Somebody led up a cross-eyed boy. And that spilled the beans. The "healers" prayed and sweated and performed incantations without number, all to no avail. The boy's eyes stayed crossed. The crowds lost their faith and the bloom went off the boom.

Most of the striking examples of public enthusiasm gone cockeyed don't end in quite so ridiculous a fashion. But it's always somewhat similar. Someone always leads up a cross-eyed boy.

Ever so often, you know, large numbers of us get all tangled up with some dizzy scheme and aren't quite ourselves for a while.

A goodly multitude sat up all night a year or so ago, firm in the belief that the end of the world was at hand. But it didn't come and they went away cured.

A lot of us went nutty over M. Coue when he came to America a few years back. We gibbered his mystic formula in the fond belief that it would make the blind to see and the halt to run. But it didn't and presently we found we were over it and able to go back to work.

Or, to get down to a case a trifle more serious; nearly 10 years ago we got involved in a war. It was to be a war that would end all wars and wipe away all tears, and most of us really lived in the belief that the world's major troubles would slide away thru the magic of war and the millennium would come as soon as the peace treaty was signed.

But somehow it didn't work out that way. We discovered—in fact, we're still discovering it—that the way to make the world a better place is the same old way: to work and sacrifice and struggle always for the good things, to support justice and practice kindness, neighborliness and tolerance. So we got over our habit of going about with our mouths open looking for a great light from heaven and settled down to do our work again.

It's always the way. We go off on a tangent over some new idea or theory or superstition and we forget to work, and it raises hob with us generally. But we get over it.

Somebody always leads a cross-eyed boy around.

LET US Introduce

some typical North Dakota citizens. They are farmers who have proved that North Dakota is a land of opportunity.



JOHN CHRISTIANSEN
(He came from Wisconsin)



FRANK SANFORD
(Formerly a Michigan man)



E. C. BUTLER
(He came west from Maine)



JOHN G. MILLS
(Once a farmer in Ontario)

Write to any of these men, in care of The Greater North Dakota Association. They will be glad to discuss your farm problems with you.

Men like these are members of a special committee in each of North Dakota's 53 counties. Their job is to see that new settlers get a square deal.

Write to them!



North Dakota is O.K.

NORTH DAKOTA today is the land of real opportunity for the man of moderate means who wants to farm. And folks here in North Dakota want more neighbors. They had a meeting the other day and organized The Greater North Dakota Association... Everybody joined—the farmer, the banker, the business man, the county agents, the school teachers, the college professors.

This is what they said: "As soon as folks in other states learn about the opportunities in North Dakota, we'll have more neighbors. We want good neighbors, and we want every new citizen to get a square deal. We want him to get his land at a fair price, so that he can make a good living."

So they formed the Greater North Dakota Association. In every county they appointed a committee, made up of responsible citizens. These committees serve without pay and are pledged to assist new settlers.

Write and you will get the facts about North Dakota. No land booms, no high pressure selling, but just plain words, spoken by folks who want prosperous, contented neighbors.

Write to the Greater North Dakota Assn. Tell us about your farm problems. You can acquire an improved farm home in North Dakota, on crop payments or easy terms.

Come to North Dakota and get all the facts. Visit 'round and talk to farmers who are making good. . . . then decide for yourself. You know what you want. We know that North Dakota offers you a real chance to grow and prosper.

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LOSS OF ONE FOOT \$300	LOSS OF BOTH HANDS \$1000
LOSS OF BOTH FEET \$1000	LOSS OF HAND AND FOOT \$1000

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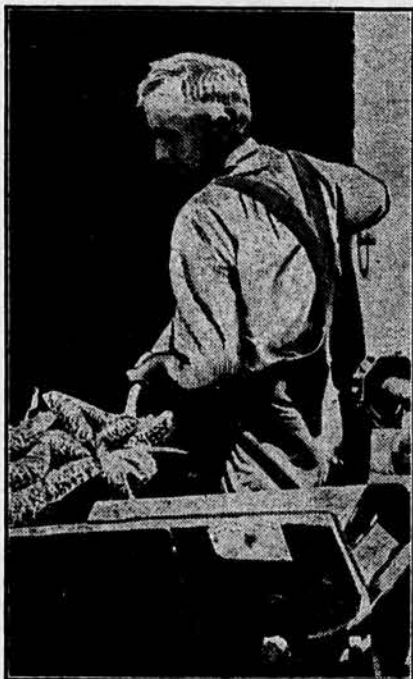
Oats Are Sprouting Nicely

And the Wheat Crop Came Thru the Winter Without Any Loss to the Plants

BY HARLEY HATCH

A GOOD rain which fell during the middle of the last week was followed by cold north winds which on one morning crusted the ground to the depth of an inch or so. Since then it has been typical March weather. The ground has just the right amount of moisture, and the oats are sprouting nicely. Given about three warm days and they would be up but the warm days seem slow in coming. Wheat looks well and came thru the winter without any loss. We have raised 12 crops of wheat on this farm; the one coming on makes 13, and in those 13 years we have lost virtually no wheat by winter-killing and none by blowing out. A heavy soil has its drawbacks, and the soil here is no

fields. That plan did not suit us very well, so two years ago we made an addition to the main cattle yard so the threshing could be done in it and at the same time be far enough from the buildings so they would not burn in case the straw did. Last year we made another yard opening out of the main yard in which we threshed last summer. By having these two yards, both of which can be shut off the main yard, we can thresh in one this year and in the other the next, as often the straw in the first yard will not be rotted enough to haul or we will not have had time to haul it by the next threshing time. The second reason we had for threshing in the field was because it was so much quicker to haul to the machine than if it had set at the house. This is not a very good reason, but when help is scarce we cannot always do as we should like.



Harley Hatch at Work

450 Hedge Posts!

There is always a job waiting us this spring even tho the ground may be too wet to work. There are, or were, 450 big hedge posts to set and 20 spools of barb wire, weighing 2,000 pounds, to stretch. We are leaving 10 acres out of a pasture near the house which we will endeavor to coax back into prairie meadow, and in place of this subtracted to acres we are adding 30 acres to the pasture. This 30 acres is in the far corner of the farm, and we have mowed it every year since we have lived here, and that has been 30 years. If such long mown meadows are pastured for a few years, taking care not to overpasture, they will produce much better hay when finally brought back into meadow. We did not especially need more pasture, but this meadow was so far from the house that we thought it best to make meadow of the pasture close to the house and pasture of the meadow so far away. We have given up the idea of baling hay for sale, and so we stack most of the hay in the field, but the close-by meadows come handy to put on wagons with the hay loader and haul to the barn.

Puts 'Em in a Pond

Speaking of making fence reminds me of a letter I received this week from a friend living at Kincaid. The writer says he has noted what I have said regarding hedge posts, and especially about the throwing out of staples. He says that if the posts are taken when they are green and placed in a pond they will cure there so they will never throw staples, nor will they be troubled with borers. After remaining in the water for a time the bark will be shed smoothly, leaving, as our friend says, a post not to be excelled by any other post on earth. He also says that such posts should be grown in groves and not along the fields. In this I am in complete agreement with him. A hedge along a cultivated field will, in a dry season, completely destroy the crops growing near. If the hedge grows up to be 15 to 20 feet it will take all the moisture and fertility in a strip 2 rods wide on each side of the hedge. Our Kincaid friend also speaks a good word for evergreens. Again I agree with him; there is no tree more certain to thrive than the Red Cedar in Eastern Kansas, and it "sets off" the farm buildings better than any other tree we grow.

Another Oil Well

A good oil well has been brought in lately nearer to this farm by 1/2 mile than any found so far. A well put down almost a year ago in the block of which this farm formed a part struck oil; the drillers said it would make about 5 barrels a day, not quite good enough to pump but valuable, possibly, in the indications it gave of more oil in this locality. A number of locations of wells to be drilled have been made here lately, and by next fall we will know more about what is (Continued on Page 10)

exception, but it also has its good qualities. Some farm land has been sold in this county of late at prices on about the same level as before the war. Pastures will be well filled this coming summer at about \$1 a head for the season more than was paid last year. Cattlemen are not expecting to get rich this year, but they are hoping for a little profit.

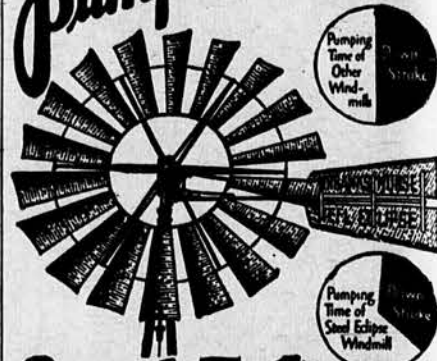
One Tractor at Work

Until the rain came one tractor had been kept busy on the plowing. The rest of the force was engaged in hauling out the remains of a big straw stack which had finally rotted down after standing several years. This stack had held the straw of two wheat crops; it was in the pasture and the cattle had run to it for three years and had finally worked it down so it was fit to handle with the spreader. We hauled for more than two days on it, the loads being spread close by, so that a good many could be hauled in a day. There still is one day's hauling left. What value this rotted straw will have is hard to tell; it is completely rotted and handles like manure, but probably it does not have nearly so much value. Even at that, we think it will pay well to get it out on the land. We have two other stacks in the process of rotting down and which will be hauled next year. For the last two years we have threshed at the yards where the cattle have the run of the stacks all winter, and there was not much straw left by spring.

A Favorable Wind

We had two reasons for not threshing all our straw in the yards; the main one was that a few years ago a big straw stack in the main yard was struck by lightning, and only a wind in the right direction saved some of the farm buildings. That scared us a little, and the next year we threshed all the wheat out in the

Starts Sooner Pumps longer!



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Two windmills stood just across the road from each other. With the first sign of a breeze one started up smoothly and quietly. When the breeze became a wind, the other started with a groan and lumbered away only as long as the wind raised a dust in the road.

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The Listener

(Continued from Page 12)

perfume floated after him; his very presence proclaimed his trade. In a little while he put aside his fear, for he was as simple in his trust as he was poor in valor, and walked beside Texas with the confidence of a child whose mother has come to convey it home from school thru the perils of street barbarians. Their way led past Johnnie Mackey's wide-open door. There was no other route to the hotel, except one that would have been roundabout, dark, and undignified to follow. Noggle seemed to have a sort of desperate satisfaction in passing the lair of his enemy.

"Hired a Nurse!"

Zeb Smith was standing in the door. Noggle did not see him among all who came and went thru that gaping portal until it was too late to draw back, altho Texas had picked him out from afar. He must have looked as big as a church steeple to the barber, whose eyes began to grow as his jaw fell and his breath came short.

"There he is, there he is!" he whispered, shrinking behind his conductor. "You got your gun? Yes, oh, yes—you got it!"

Noggle sighed in the assurance and relief that the sight of the gun gave him, and Texas took him by the arm with firm grasp to hold him abreast, and marched him so close up to Zeb Smith he could smell him. Smith came out to the sidewalk and glared fiercely on them as they passed under the bright lights.

"Huh! Hired a nurse!" he scoffed. Texas felt Noggle's flesh tremble under the rough, taunting voice. Noggle could not have framed a word if his life depended on it, for his tongue was frozen against his teeth with fear, but Texas let go of his arm, turned and gave Smith a look that drove him like a kicked dog to the shelter of his door. His cur's courage returned to him there; he stood calling insults after them which drew laughter from the loungers at hand.

When they turned the corner the barber's breath began to go down as far as his first vest button again. He drew out his perfumed handkerchief from his breast pocket—where a corner of it was always displayed in the refinement of fashion and the elegance of taste of which Noggle was the great exemplar—and wiped away the sweat of his agonizing fear.

"That feller 'll go too fur one of these days!" he said. "I think he's gone too far already," Texas allowed. "You could whip that man with one hand if you'd sail into him—why, I tell you he'd run so fast you never would be able to overtake him between here and the Nation."

"I'll do it, too! If I could ever git him in the shop for a shave I'd cut his throat clean down to the backbone!"

"I don't think he'll put his head in a trap thataway. You buy yourself a gun, and you wear it when you step out; then you march up to that man and slap his jaw and spraddle all over him like old folks. He'll beat time hittin' a streak out of this town, and I'll bet you a purty he will."

Noggle didn't warm up to the suggestion. Texas could see thru him all

around the edges; he hadn't any more heat in him than a hickory shad. He felt sorry for Malvina, for he knew that if there was any fighting to be done in that family she would have to do it, and he believed she would do it if it came to pass where Zeb Smith ever ruffled a curl of Ollie's small, brainless head.

Then Malvina Cried

Ollie entered the hotel by a side door, and in his gratitude drew Texas in after him, where both of them were almost enveloped in Malvina's grateful embrace. Texas avoided her arms only by a quick withdrawal into the back-ground, leaving the barber to bear it all alone.

Malvina cried a little, and declared that she thought he had been killed, which gave Ollie a lead for the announcement of his bloody intentions in regard to Zeb Smith.

Malvina's cheeks paled on hearing this, and she clung to her new husband with trembling hands, for she knew he was a sheep in his heart and a rabbit in his soul, but he was kind to her, and took off his hat when he met her on the street.

As for Texas, the valor of the barber in the house was not so diverting that moment as it might have been but for a circumstance that drew his attention toward the office, partly seen thru the open door.

A man had entered and saluted Mrs. Goodloe with friendly word, and was now selecting a cigar from the offering out of the showcase supporting the bell. His voice came into the room distinctly, and it was one that Texas would have known out of all the tumult of the earth.

There could not be two men afflicted with that same, nosy, mefalle, whanging voice. The man at the showcase was the one who had cursed Fannie Goodnight, and taunted him as he lay bound in the Texans' rawhide that night beside his supper fire.

Texas stepped to the door for a look at the man's face, but he had his cigar, and was going out to the street. He hastened to Mrs. Goodloe, eager in manner and voice, inquiring who her customer was.

"Why, that was Henry Stott, the banker. I thought you'd met Henry."

"I believe I have," said Texas grimly. He stepped to the office door and looked after the banker as he passed down the street, the smoke of his cigar trailing after him. He was safe, he was anchored there, he wouldn't get away. And tomorrow there would be a reckoning between them.

So Stott was playing a double game against the cattlemen of that range. Doubtless the past three or four years of prosperity there had made loans slow, and the income from interest was not as brisk as it should have been.

To make things merrier. Stott had gone back to his old trade of importing Southern cattle, buying them with the funds of his depositors whose herds were now in peril.

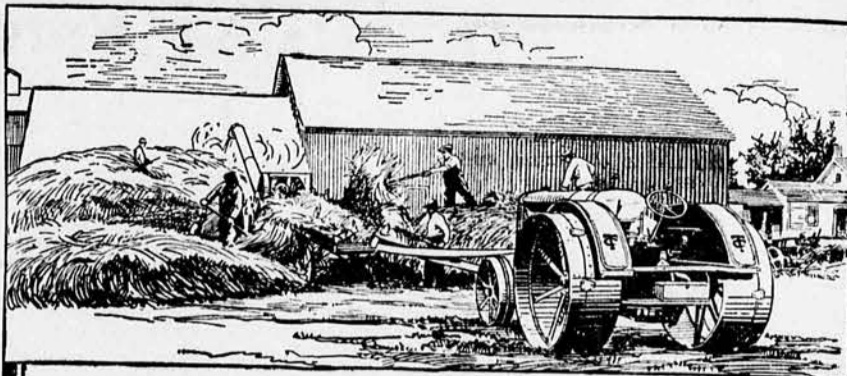
If the cattlemen could be convinced of Stott's hand in bringing this danger to their herds, it would be all day with the banker's future schemes in that country. He would be a lucky man, indeed, if he didn't stretch a lariat on somebody's upended wagon-tongue.

In the morning, he determined, his first business would be to hire a horse and ride to Duncan's and lay the matter before the president of the Cattle Raisers' Association. For there could be no mistaking Stott; there could not be two men in the world, indeed, affected with voices such as his, and especially not in the small compass of Cottonwood and its tributary range.

But why wait for morning to go to Duncan's? The thought took hold of him with the eagerness of fire in dry grass. The desire to vindicate himself, and stand clean in the eyes of the men who had trusted him, was in his throat like a thirst. Duncan would return to Cottonwood with him; they could be there by the time Stott opened the bank in the morning.

Within half an hour Hartwell was on his way to Duncan's ranch, the cool night wind in his hot face as he galloped with free rein over the old cattle trail that led back into his native land.

(TO BE CONTINUED)



When Time is Money!

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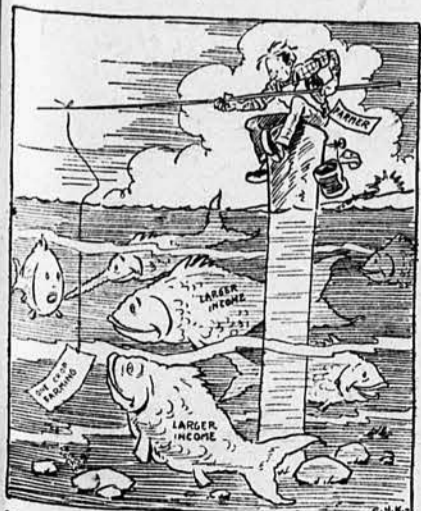
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He Can't Really Hope to Catch the Big Ones on That Hook

Greens That Grow in the Spring

Gentle spring zephyrs
Waft ever to me
Mem'ries of senna and
Sassafras tea.

WHAT you children need," grandmother used to tell us every spring when we began to loiter on the way home from school, and beg off from doing our chores, "is a good strong cup of sassafras tea." And, knowing that we'd have to take sulfur and molasses or something even more distasteful if we didn't drink tea, we cheerfully drank tea. As a spring tonic sassafras tea wasn't so bad, altho, with all due respect to grandmother, we doubt if she knew that its chief value lay in the water it contained, and in the outdoor exercise required in gathering the bark.

We know now that we can add certain foods to our diet in the spring which will take the place of the "yarbs" and "tonics" of former days. The

IN THE education of children, too, we are prone to forget that their future ability and eminence depend vastly less on any amount of possessions which we can transfer to their minds than on the energy and ardor which may be awakened and enkindled in them to acquire for themselves.—
Horace Mann.

most important of these foods are the greens of early spring. They add variety to the diet and stimulate capricious appetites, furnish building material for growing children, prevent constipation and scurvy, and supply the valuable vitamin A, so important for normal growth and health.

Iron as it is found in its natural state in greens is a more useful tonic than expensive mineral waters. The large amount of water in greens makes them valuable in flushing the system, and their laxative effect largely is due to the cellulose or woody fiber they contain.

During the winter months vegetables are difficult to get, but as soon as warm weather returns there is an abundance of wild greens, followed a little later by the cultivated or "garden" greens. Wild greens include dock, purslane, pokeberry, wild mustard, wild lettuce, lamb's quarter, dandelion leaves, water cress, and sorrel. Sorrel is used in salads, and as a flavoring for mild greens.

The cultivated greens include spinach, beet tops, Swiss chard, kale, kohlrabi, mustard, horse radish and turnip tops. The turnip tops should be used while they are very young.

When preparing greens for the table pick them over carefully, remove the weeds and dead leaves and wash the greens several times in a large quantity of water. Cook them until the cellulose or woody fiber is tender. Strong flavored greens may be parboiled 5 minutes. Greens are especially valuable for their mineral salts, therefore none of the water in which they are cooked should be wasted. There should be little liquid left when they have finished cooking.

Greens may be seasoned in the following ways:

1. Cook the greens with a small piece of salt pork or bacon.

2. Make a thick sauce of 1 tablespoon flour, 2 tablespoons butter, and $\frac{3}{4}$ cup vinegar, chop the greens, and add them to the sauce.

3. Pour melted butter with salt and pepper over the greens just before serving them.

4. Cook horse radish with greens to give them flavor.

5. Use lemon juice instead of vinegar for seasoning.

Greens should be molded by packing them in a very hot bowl or mold, before placing them in a hot serving dish. Slices of hard cooked eggs make attractive garnishes.

Any of the fresh salad greens may be used in sandwiches. Eggs and water cress or tender dandelion leaves may be chopped together, mixed with a salad dressing, and

By Josephine F. Hemphill

spread between slices of whole wheat or white bread. "Spinach a la Creme" is a favorite way to cook this palatable vegetable. Take 3 cups of cooked, chopped spinach, 1 cup of cream, 6 tablespoons of fat, 4 tablespoons of flour and salt and pepper to taste. Cook fat and flour together until smooth and frothy. Add spinach, cook 5 minutes, stirring constantly. Add cream and salt and pepper. Cook 3 minutes. Serve on toast.

Short Cuts Around the House

By Our Readers

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

Marguerite Salad

THIS salad is delicious and easy to prepare since it calls for ingredients we always have on hand in the spring. We like it with our Easter dinner. Arrange shredded lettuce on serving dishes. In the center place whites of hard cooked eggs cut into eighths lengthwise like flower petals. Sift the yolks of the eggs into the center and sprinkle a little paprika over them. Serve with French dressing.
Douglas County. Mrs. J. P. Dick.

Packing Dried Fruit

DRIED fruits are packed in breakfast food boxes in my home, preferably the round oats boxes. These are sealed with gummed paper. Dried fruit that is carefully sealed may be kept several seasons. I often use the substantial boxes more than once, but always sterilize them by baking in a slow oven when they have been used before. Insects are likely to have found their way to the empty boxes.
Lyon County. Josephine H. Coffeen.

Seersucker for Curtains

By Nelle Portrey Davis

RECENTLY, while looking for material for a bedspread, I found something that I thought would be equally satisfactory for bedroom curtains. This was 81-inch, unbleached seersucker, made especially for bedspreads. I bought 5 yards in all—2 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards for the bedspread, and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards for the curtains for the two ordinary sized win-

dows in our bedroom. The material cost me 68 cents a yard, making a total of \$3.40 for two pairs of curtains and the spread. After the spread was cut off, $\frac{1}{2}$ yard was cut off for the valances for curtains. Then the remaining 2 yards was split in four strips, each 2 yards long and 20 inches wide. This is wide enough for the ordinary curtain, and for ordinary windows.

The hems in curtains, valances and spread were run in with dainty colored thread. Feather-stitching also would have made a pleasing finish. The resulting curtains cost me just 85 cents a pair, not counting the embroidery thread, and would be equally attractive in any room of the house. I like them much better than the popular unbleached muslin.

A Combination You'll Like

SOME time when you are tired of potatoes fried, mashed and baked, try this versatile vegetable in potato and bean cakes. Use 1 cup boiled mashed potatoes, 1 cup cooked mashed lima beans, 1 small can pimentos, and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup bread crumbs. Mix, season with salt and pepper, and form into cakes. Saute in a small amount of hot fat or dip in egg and crumbs and brown in the oven. Serve with tomato or cheese sauce.

One World

THE worlds in which we live are two, The world "I am" and the world "I do." The worlds in which we live at heart are one, The world "I am," and the fruit of "I have done." And underneath these worlds of flower and fruit, The world "I love"—the only living root.
—Van Dyke.

Our Farm Home News

By Mrs. Dora L. Thompson

AGOOD many readers have accepted the offer to send a simple chick-feeding schedule to those sending a stamped, addressed envelope. Many have added some very pleasing notes to their requests. Some have asked questions, the answers to which may interest others than the inquirer.

One reader wants to know what to do for chicks that have sacks of air form under the skin. This is nothing serious. Quite often one or two punctures of the skin will suffice to rid the chick of the surplus matter. Such sacks frequent form on newly made capons. A Canadian manufacturer of caponizing tools suggests that a piece of woolen yarn be drawn thru the skin and cut off a short distance from the skin. This will allow air to escape but will not allow dirt to enter.

One young mother wonders how she can keep a young baby amused while tending chicks and

garden. A baby who is well will not require much attention in the way of amusement. One mother has found that a rug in the shade and a clean, discarded automobile tire may be used to keep baby where he should be. A toy balloon hanging where a youngster can hit it is attractive by its bright color and furnishes entertainment. Some beautiful rubber balls do as well. A button in a cocoa can be good for a racket and satisfies as long as it is within reach. A small amount of water in a closely closed bottled pleases for a time. Older children enjoy pinning doll clothes on a line, folding and unfolding strips of muslin with bright pictures on them, stringing soaked corn, making designs of colored kernels of corn, stringing beads and cutting out fashion sheets.

Out-of-door play equipment for small children is something that should be planned for every home in which there are children. Besides sandpiles, swings and teeters, there may be a Flying Dutchman, a croquet or tennis court or baseball gloves, ball and bat. The small expense involved is money well spent. Children who are playing at wholesome games, are not in mischief.

Suggesting Fun for April One Party

By Rachel Ann Neiswender

IF YOU are planning to entertain in April, why not give an April Fool's Day party? The idea is, of course, to have as much trickery connected with it as possible. Invitations may be written on plain white paper, then formed into dunce's caps and sent out to the victims. When it is about time for the guests to arrive turn out all the lights of the house except those at the front and back door.

Tack to the front door in the full glare of the light a sign which says: "Bell out of order. Go to rear, please." When the guests approach the rear entrance they are greeted by a large sign also in full light: "No Party, April Fool!" Then as they turn away someone stationed outside may let them in on the joke and escort them into the house thru a side door to enjoy the joke as the next couple appears.

Before the guests arrive place plates of candy and fruits around the room, some of which have been "doctored" with red pepper or castor oil. It will be fun to see how "leery" or unsuspecting folks will be of the dainties.

A game that supplies much fun is the following: Divide the guests into groups by seasons or birth months and then ask each group to put on in turn during the evening a "sell" or trick of some kind. Prizes may be

awarded; these should be of the "booby" order.

At the close of the evening turn the lights low or light candles, if you wish, and serve the refreshments(?) Have ready thin sandwiches in each of which is inserted thin paper and a lettuce leaf. The cocoa may be topped with a marshmallow which has had its center removed and filled with a bit of cotton. Real refreshments should be ready and follow the "fool" ones, of course.

There are quite a few common games that can be adapted to the April 1 party. For example, in "spin the pan," whisper to all the guests the same name. The leader who is onto the sell calls a half dozen or more names to which no one, of course, responds. When all are wondering over the point, she calls the name which all have been given, when everyone will make a wild rush for the pan.

We are glad to offer to you our two game booklets, "Fun Making Games," and "Red Letter Day Parties," which will help you to plan other games for your party. The first is made up of games for general occasions, and the latter, of games for the special holidays. They sell for 15 cents apiece or the two for 25 cents. Order from Book Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.



Featuring Popular New Spring Styles



2645—The opening down the center front with turn back collar and vestee tends to give long, pleasing lines to this model. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

2312—Apron Style. This is one of our most popular cover-all aprons. Sizes 36, 40, 44 and 48 inches bust measure.

2644—The young girl will like this style which is fashioned on lines that are popular with the matron and maid. Sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

2118—A good looking house frock, that is easy to launder is pictured here. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

2611—Coat Frock. The stout woman, especially, will find the lines of this tailored model becoming, altho it is a popular style with slender women. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.

2663—Princess Frock. Sleeves may be long or short in this chic model which is attractively trimmed in our embroidery pattern No. 709. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

1734—Child's Bloomer Dress. A variety of materials and trimmings are adapted to this dress which perhaps accounts for its popularity with mothers. Sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years.

2664—Sport or Afternoon Frock with Circular Flare. Sizes 14, 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

2650—Girls' Slip-on Dress, Transfer pattern No. 712 trims this dress with a circular skirt. The design is as becoming to juniors as to grown-ups. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

2337—Child's Rompers. A standard pattern for small rompers is shown here. Sizes ½, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years.

2660—Easy to make and attractive withal are features that recommend this neat design. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

2457—Attractive Apron. A new apron that bids fair to be popular is shown here. Sizes small, medium and large.

2311—Pretty Apron Style. Sizes small, medium and large.

Order the patterns described here from the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price 15 cents each. Transfer patterns are 15 cents extra. Our spring and summer fashion magazine sells for 15 cents, or 25 cents for a pattern and catalog. You will have no difficulty planning the wardrobes for yourself or the children with this help for designs are illustrated for every occasion, at home as well as dress-up.

Puzzle Fun for the Boys and Girls

I AM 8 years old and in the third grade. I go to Bean school. I live 2 miles from school. I have two dogs. Their names are Shep and Toots. They like to hunt. I like to play ball. I have a little sister. Her name is Ufa. I enjoy reading the boys' and girls' page.
Kenneth Dawson,
Halls Summit, Kan.

Spots, Meany and Shep

I am 10 years old and in the fifth grade. I live 1 1/4 miles from school. My teacher's name is Miss McNeil. For pets I have two cats named Spots and Meany and a dog named Shep. I have three brothers and two sisters. I would like to have some of the boys and girls write to me.
Raymond Chigbrow,
Morganville, Kan.

alike so you get two chances at finding the solution of this puzzle. Don't forget to watch next week for the answer.

Ruby Likes Her Teacher

There are seven in our family. I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade. My teacher's name is Miss Loomis. I like her very much. There are 16 girls and 11 boys in our school. There are five in my class. I have three sisters and one brother. I have a pony, six cows and one calf. I enjoy reading the young folks' page. I would like to hear from some of the girls my age.
Ruby Mae Rath,
Ozawkie, Kan.

Old Woman in a Basket

There was an old woman with nose so long
Tossed up in a basket while singing a song.
Up and up she kept on soaring
Till seventy times as high as the moon.
Ah, where are you going, old woman,
said I?
With broom stick slender and long
I'm sweeping the cob webs out of the sky.
But I will be back before dawn.

Word Square Puzzle

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

Once a man by (1) of (2)
Loved a (3), called Emma Lou.
They lived and loved for evermore,
That is how this story (4).
If you insert the correct words in the dashes above you will find that the four words read the same horizontally and vertically and that filled into the sentences below the dashes they make complete sense. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers. Address Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Goes to Forest Hill School

I am 12 years old and in the sixth grade. I live on a 480-acre farm. I go 1 mile to school. My teacher's name is Miss Tabler. There are 15 pupils in our school—two are in my grade. The name of our school is Forest Hill. For pets I have two little kittens. Their names are Tidy

and Dotty. I milk two cows. Their names are Darkie and Lottie. I like to go fishing. We go fishing on the creek 1 1/2 miles from our home. I have seven sisters and four brothers. My youngest sister is 2 months old. Her name is Frances. I wish some one would write to me.
Beardsley, Kan. Marian M. Vrbas.

My Dog Will Talk

I am 7 years old and in the third grade. I walk 1 mile to school. For pets I have two cats, three dogs and one kitten. My cats' names are Tom and Nigger, my kitten's name is Snowball and my dogs' names are Jack, Riger and Peggy. Jack will speak. I would like to hear from some of the girls.
Dorothy Riemer,
Pomona, Kan.

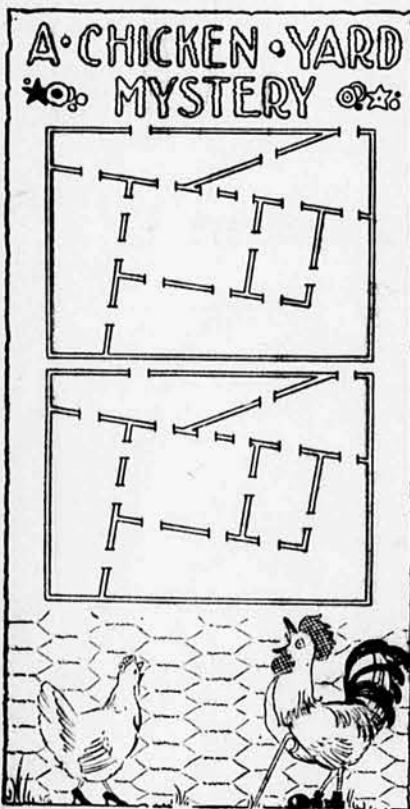
Leah Has Plenty of Pets

I am 13 years old and in the sixth and seventh grades. I live 1 1/2 miles from school. I have two sisters and three brothers. Their names are Elsa, Mary, Clyde, Clarence and Virgil. For pets we have a pony and a pet cow that we can ride. We have two dogs Their names are Jiggs and Dutch and two cats—Spot and Blackie.
Selden, Kan. Leah Huber.

A Test for Your Guesser

What is it we all say we will do, recommend others to do, and yet no one has ever done it? Stop a minute! What is that which no man ever yet did see, which never was, but always is to be? To-morrow.
Where did you go on your tenth birthday? Into your eleventh year.
When is a man like a cart wheel? When he is tired.
What tongue is it that frequently hurts and grieves you, and yet does not speak a word? The tongue of your shoe.
How is a poultry dealer compelled to earn his living? By foul (fowl) means.
What kind of business never makes progress? The stationery (ary) business.
Why is the woodman's ax an inconsistent weapon? Because it first cuts a tree down and then cuts it up.

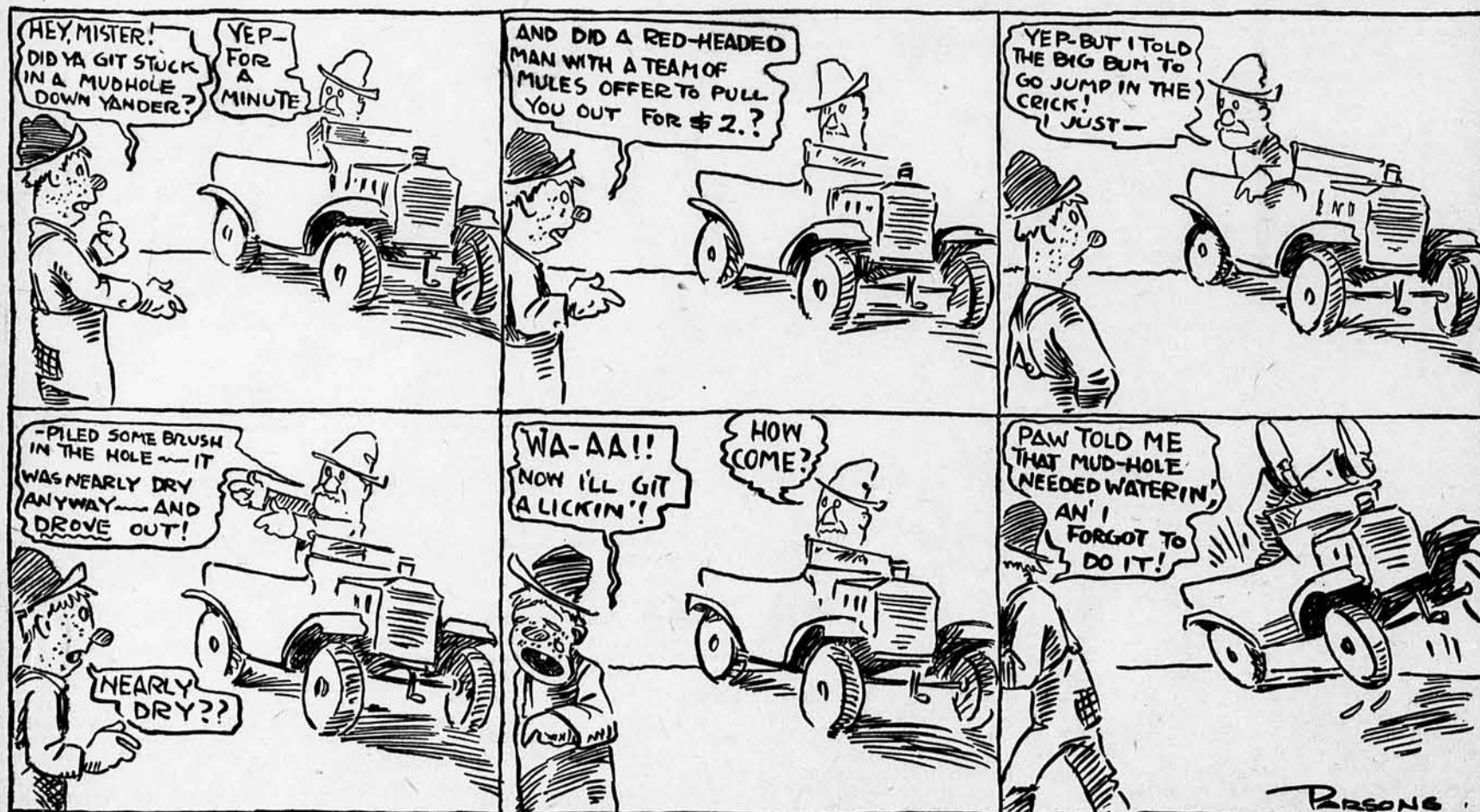
Why ought the man who handles the reins on a horse-car be successful? Because he does a driving business.
What is the most difficult train to catch? The 12:50 because it's ten to one if you catch it.
What is that which comes with a train, goes with a train, is of no use whatever to the train, and yet the train can't go without it? Noise.
On the first of July, 1891, a train ran off the great bridge at St. Louis and no one was killed or injured. How was it possible? It ran off the bridge as usual and went on its way.
Why is a steel-trap like the small-pox? Because it is catching.
Why is thunder like an onion? Because it comes peel on peel.



This is a very odd chicken yard. Can you start in one of the outside gates and go thru each gate just once and come out at the other outside gate? Here are two chicken yards both



How many rhyming words does this picture suggest to you? Just to help you out, there are 11 of them. Try to see if you can name them. Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a package of postcards each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.



The Hoovers—Hi Meets a Road Worker

To Cure Constipation

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

Do cathartics cure constipation? Never!

Even the mildest and blandest laxatives may get the bowel into constipated habits if used habitually. They ruin the morale of the bowel by taking its work away. They produce in the intestine a soft or liquid mass which moves along with little or no effort. There is no demand for the bowel to put forth muscular effort, and in consequence it loses its strength.

No greater medical authority on constipation ever existed than Doctor S. G. Gant. He delivers expert testimony as follows:

In my opinion one of the most common sources of constipation in this country is the pernicious habit of resorting to the use of drugs to secure a daily stool.

If we except England, there is no other country in which chronic constiveness is so prevalent as it is here; and it is equally true that in no other land do people so frequently resort to the indiscriminate and senseless use of medicine to move the bowels.

It is a lamentable fact that not a few parents have the insane idea that if they do not administer a cathartic frequently to their children, dire results will follow; and in their anxiety they eventually bring about or aggravate the very condition which they wish to avoid, namely constipation.

This does not alter the fact that it should be the rule to have an evacuation of the bowels daily and the exception to miss it. The great point is that pills only make matters worse.

Briefly my rules to overcome constipation are:

1. Eat sufficient "roughage" in the way of fresh fruit and green vegetables to stir the bowel to action.
2. Drink fresh water in good supply (six to eight glasses daily.)
3. Observe faithfully a regular time every day for action of the bowels.

These are the Big Three, but there are many other things to tell about constipation. I am preparing a special letter that will be helpful. I will send a copy to all inquirers who send a self-addressed stamped envelope.

20 Pounds Underweight

I am a girl 18 years old, 5 feet 6 inches tall and weigh 106 pounds. How much underweight am I? My hair is rather curly, but it is just awfully thin. Is there anything that will really make it thicker?

Skinny.

You are 20 pounds underweight. You may feel well, but it will pay you to take extra nourishing food, such as whole milk, cream, butter, eggs, easily digested meats and also add green vegetables and fruit whenever possible. Building up your nutrition will improve your hair, but do not fail to give it a thoro brushing with a firm brush night and morning, and also massage the scalp, using your finger tips and applying a little cocoa butter.

Doesn't Injure Heart

I would like to know what causes heartburn. Does it seriously disturb the heart?

C. M.

Heartburn has nothing to do with the heart. It is just a name applied to a form of acidity of the stomach in which acid fluids are gulped back into the mouth. Thoro mastication of food is a great help in the cure of this condition. Folks annoyed by it should drink a glass of hot water about 10 minutes before every meal, but take little or no fluids with the meal.

Food Fermentation?

I think I have bad breath. What is likely to be wrong to make it offensive?

S. G. B.

Disagreeable odors coming from the mouth usually have little to do with the breathing apparatus. They are produced by poor digestion causing food fermentation in stomach, decayed teeth or diseased tonsils. Have these matters attended to and your "bad breath" will disappear, as also will your coated tongue.

Build Up the Body

I am troubled with a most distressing pain that seems to come without much provocation right down at the end of the backbone. Sometimes it is excruciating, at others just dull. I am told that it is due to a disease known as coccygodynia. How can a person who has always lived a clean life have such a thing?

M. L.

There is nothing disgraceful about the complaint known as coccygodynia. It may be due to an injury, to neuralgia, or possibly to a displacement of the uterus. Its treatment depends on

the cause. In your case I would advise you to build up your body as much as possible by taking plenty of nourishing food and sleeping at least eight or better nine hours every night. Take life as easy as possible about the time of the monthly periods.

Sign of Poor Health

Please tell me what to do for my face. I had a spell of sickness five years ago and I have had brown patches since. Folks here call them liver spots.

O. I. B.

Liver spots are patches of skin in which a brown pigment has been deposited. They have nothing to do with the liver, but are often associated with uterine disturbances in women. They will go away when you get back to good general health and proper circulation.

Compulsion in Farming

We have been afraid for some time that a few of the politicians and "fizz economists" who have been struggling with the farm problem would "go nuts." Doubtless Senator Howell of Nebraska is near that stage; he would make the farmers, gol ding 'em, cooperate by law. And that's that.

We haven't observed any of the prairies afire in support of his idea. But it is so extraordinary that even the Chicago Tribune, which spends the major part of its space in whooping it up for light wines and beer, stops briefly from such toil and observes:

Senator Howell, Republican, of Nebraska, is for compulsory co-operation in the sale of agricultural products. He told President Coolidge he thought the co-operative measures now in Congress were all useless as remedies for the farmer.

Compulsory cohesion to a common purpose can be brought about in two ways. One in violence, running out the scab by the slinger. The other is by law, government decree. The restriction of British rubber production is achieved by enactment. Brazil has experimented with government control in this fashion.

Labor unions do not need a legislative enactment. Force is behind the union card, and when a union thinks it necessary or expedient to protect the common purpose and interest against the outside competitor it drives him off the job.

Kentucky tobacco growers used violence to restrict the tobacco output, destroying property in night raids, attacking non-conforming planters, and using terrorism to get co-operation and cohesion. Without so much violence there has been use of the same methods in our own milk producing regions.

It is to be expected and may be inevitable that if a certain number of producers join to create favorable markets and good prices, others will remain outside the association which does this, avoid any part in the common effort, expenditure, and, when necessary, sacrifice, and the outsiders will get just as much benefit without any trouble, or they will break the market and make the effort a failure.

The co-operative may fight the "outsiders," slug them, drive them out of market, destroy their produce, and intimidate them. That is one way of making it compulsory. The other way is for the Government to prohibit any farmer from selling his crops unless he sells them thru co-operation, assuming that we are at a stage where Government interference with the individual, his work, and his way of making a living is within its authority.

Which method of compulsion does Senator Howell favor, and how many farmers want either method used?

There is one angle, among others, to Howell's idea on which we have a very definite opinion. And this is that we don't want a job, after his law is passed, if ever, telling farmers just where to head in on co-operation.

Makes \$100 in 60 Years

In the spring of 1866, Dan Rhodes, then a boy 12 years old, planted four walnuts along a fence row on his father's farm, a half mile west of the Cameron school house, near Excelsior Springs, Mo. Sixty years have passed. Rhodes is now 72 years old. He sold the four trees a few days ago, as they stood, for \$100.

Oats Are Sprouting Nicely

(Continued from Page 14)

under this country than we do now. Most of the leases made in this neighborhood have gone to old reliable oil companies. With such companies it is safe to lease even tho no money is paid down, for one can be sure that if the business comes to nothing the lease will be taken off the records. In doing business with an unknown "leasehound" one should at least have enough money down to clear the lease off the title should it be necessary to do so. Several farmers in this county have had to take the matter to court at considerable expense to get the lease off the title, the leaseholders being without responsibility and their address unknown.



Where Great Entertainment Comes from

THE most entertaining photoplays—the grandest dramas and richest comedies—they're all built from great stories with wonderful characters and situations and climaxes.

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"Infatuation"—Corinne Griffith the famous orchid beauty triumphs again in the amazing drama of the woman who sought the path to happiness between love for her husband and infatuation for another man. Adapted from Somerset Maugham's play "Caesar's Wife."

"Memory Lane"—Eleanor Boardman and Conrad Nagel bring it home to you with whimsical reality—your heart-singing courtship time. Everybody's romance has a Memory Lane—and this picture may help you to see things in your lane that you've never seen before.

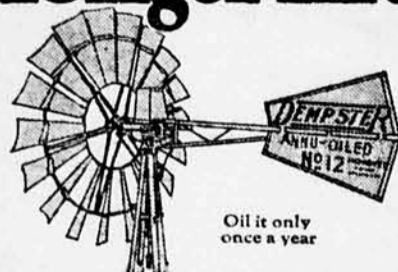
"The Girl from Montmartre"—Lewis Stone in an adaptation from Anthony Pryde's book "Spanish Sunlight", a story with a twist in its plot of twisted souls such as a genius like De Maupassant might have written—a drama with an unusual climax in the far off island of Majorca.

"Just Suppose"—Richard Barthelmess as Prince Charming and heir to a throne, and exquisite Lois Moran as the American girl he falls in love with—though he's supposed to marry a princess. Scenes of royal magnificence in Europe—mansions and polo in America.

"Too Much Money"—Anna Q. Nilsson and Lewis Stone in a superb adaptation of Israel Zangwill's stage comedy drama. The great game of piling up wealth—the fear of losing it all—and the greater fear of losing love and the joy of living. Poverty may be happier than riches.

"The Reckless Lady"—in which Belle Bennett repeats her magnificent mother role of "Stella Dallas" with Lois Moran as the daughter. Ben Lyon is in it too. The thrills of Monte Carlo—the menace of unpaid bills, bills, bills—mother love fighting against doom! A superb adaptation of Sir Phillip Gibb's great story.

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Two Winners in This Family

Prize Money Earned by the Zieglers Bought an Incubator of 250-Egg Capacity

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN



Spotted Poland China Pigs and Plenty of Pluck Were on Lester Ziegler's Side of the Game in the Capper Pig Club Contest. This Picture Shows Lester with the Fall Litter

IN ONE Morris county home, there were two winners of first honors in the Capper club contests conducted thru Kansas Farmer in 1925. These winners are Della and Lester Ziegler, of Council Grove. Della has been a Capper Poultry Club member for three years, and is enrolled for the club work this year. She always has been a booster of the baby chick department, and each year has raised a fine flock of White Rocks. That is her favorite breed, and likewise her choice for contest work this summer.

The prizes Della won in 1925 were, a handsome silver loving cup, a Certificate of Honor, and \$12 cash. Certificates of honor were awarded to all prize winners, and the \$12 which Della received was her reward for making the highest score in her department for promptness in reporting records, raising the largest number out of 20 chicks—Della raised 100 per cent—contest profit record, and story entitled, "Things I Learned in This Year's Contest Work."

Lester took first prize in the Capper Pig Club. Profit alone was not considered in awarding prizes in this department of the contest. But contestants were scored according to pounds of pork produced, cost a pound, contest story and profit record. Lester won first and received \$20. He made this record with Spotted Poland.

For three years Lester has been a Spotted Poland booster, and a member of the Capper Pig Club. He has enrolled again for pig club work in 1926 and tells me in his letter, "The pigs are doing fine as I have them on rye pasture down by the timber where they are well sheltered. They certainly are husky fellows and always are ready for their feed and slop."

Accompanying this story are pictures of these two Morris county members. The beautiful cup Della holds in her right hand was mentioned in a previous paragraph. In her left hand is the honor certificate, and many club folks who have them will recognize the dark square near the center as a picture of

Senator Capper. White Rock fanciers will look with pride at this beautiful flock which made the prize record for Della.

A good many of you may recognize the fellow behind the spotted pigs as Lester Ziegler. It is mighty easy to tell why he is proud of his hogs. It's because they bring home the bacon. These are not his contest pigs, but the fall litter.

It is worthy of mention that Della and Lester bought an incubator with their prize money. It has a capacity of 250 eggs, and after making this investment, Della says they have some of their cash left. They have the incubator set and it is due to hatch soon. What kind of chicks will they be? Della's favorites, of course.

Begin Well—Finish Well

The pep contest will begin April 1. On that date or a few days before, county leaders will be appointed, and they will be presidents of their clubs. Names of club members and their addresses will be sent to the leaders, so they may send invitations to every one, both pig and poultry boosters, to attend a meeting at which they will get acquainted and officers will be elected. Also, a guide for pep activities will be sent to all club members on April 1.

All club folks are invited to attend meetings, and they should take their parents, brothers and sisters, and friends with them, whenever possible. A boy or girl who plans to make his entry before May 15, is a club member even before that date—he is a member now, and has all the duties and privileges of a member. These folks are to appear at county meetings to make perfect attendance.

The spirit of willingness and fidelity in supporting the leader shall be observed by the club manager when he scores each member's club work. It is the support of every teammate that counts in pep. County leaders and clubmates will not rebuke any member for neglect, but they certainly will ap-



A Club Member, Who Owns a Flock of Purebred Chickens, a Silver Loving Cup, and a Certificate of Honor, Welcomes You as Her Clubmate. This is Della Ziegler, Morris County Capper Poultry Club

Because it SAVES All the GRAIN—

The Threshermen That Save All the Grain

The instant the head of a bundle comes from the feeder, the 1st thresherman, the Big Cylinder, tears into it. The big teeth of the cylinder and concaves are set by hand, close enough to thresh every kernel out of the head, but not so close as to crack the grain.

At the speed of a mile a minute, the Big Cylinder throws the flying straw and grain to the 2nd thresherman, the "Man Behind the Gun." The grain goes through its grate, is stopped by the check plate and sent direct to the grain pan. More than 90 per cent of the grain is separated right there, and separated forever, in a Nichols & Shepard Thresher.

The 3rd thresherman, the Steel Winged Beater, then takes a whack at the straw, batting it down to the 4th thresherman, the Beating Shakers that beat, beat, beat the straw, till the last kernel of grain is beaten out and saved.

Roller Bearings, Alemite-Zerk Lubrication and the Tilting Feeder are standard equipment on all sizes.

The construction is practically all steel—the machine will last a lifetime.

Send to us for our book, "How a Good Thresher is Built," that will tell you how the 4 Threshermen will work for any farmer at a reasonable price.

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prelate the loyal co-operation of all. Then there is this to offer as a suggestion. A member will feel that he has not done his best, unless he has given his county leader his full co-operation and due allegiance.

The meetings in public places, such as parks, public halls and groves should be conducted in a very businesslike manner, and at these gatherings guests and friends will, become acquainted with the excellency of the Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs. In Superior, Neb., the Jewell county boys held a meeting attended by more than 200 guests last year. About that many attended a meeting in Abilene, and there were large gatherings in Linn-Anderson, Reno, Marshall, Washington and Lyon counties. Let us start the pep club work properly, and a triumphant ending is certain.

Butler Goes Back to Kafir

(Continued from Page 3)

plans balanced farming programs, which nearly always include some acreage in kafir, and, more likely than not, a silo and some milk cows. He came from a dairy country and knows the value of balanced farming. He aids in the selection of seed and in the straightening of all kinds of agricultural tangles. The bank thought so highly of agriculture that Mr. Bacheller's office was established despite the fact that the county agent was working efficiently and well. The bank's co-operator is simply an addition to the force now serving agriculture in the county. Mr. Bacheller does not in any way compete with the county agent; he works with him.

The bank had recognized the value of sound farming in the county which, so far as agriculture was concerned, had been to a certain degree disrupted by oil.

Kafir is eminently adapted to Butler county. It grows thriftily on the uplands. It has produced good yields on high fields which have consistently refused to produce creditable crops of corn. Kafir is very certain in Butler. Writing in 1911, J. B. Adams of El Dorado stated that after an experience of 20 years with the crop, there had never been a failure.

At the present time, altho the acreage has been much diminished, Butler county leads all others in Kansas, save one, in the production of kafir, and no doubt this preeminent position will be maintained, if not advanced. But kafir is immensely useful in other parts of the state. It is valuable as crop insurance even in the counties where the most highly productive soil is found.

It is interesting to note that the state's acreage in kafir has been well maintained thruout this period of kafir depression in Butler county—another evidence of the esteem in which kafir is popularly held, and another evidence of the effect of the oil industry on the crop in Butler county.

The first acreage census of kafir in Kansas was in 1893, when the State Board of Agriculture reported 46,911 acres. The next year 95,237 acres were given to the crop, and with some fluctuation in the intervening years, there were gradual gains until, and for the first time, a million acres were reported in 1912—1,422,114 acres to be exact. This stood as the record until 1917, when 1,480,438 acres were devoted to kafir. This record has not been equaled since, altho it was approached in 1923, and over a million acres have been planted in the crop in each of the last two years.

Thus it would appear that the farmers of Kansas are fairly constant in their reliance on kafir as a sure feed crop, as insurance against dry weather. While its acreage is subject to variations year by year, according to whether other crops are good or bad, there evidently is just about so much land set over for kafir every year. If the season has been unfavorable for wheat or unpromising for corn, more kafir will likely be planted, but when all other crops are good and every prospect pleases, the prudent farmer is found with a field of kafir or other sorghum, in obedience to the wisdom of safe farming and better balanced agriculture.

And he may well rely upon kafir. Its value has been proved, and its adaptability thoroly demonstrated. The crop will withstand adversities of weather which will shatter corn prospects. It will stand practically dormant during prolonged hot and dry periods, and

when rain comes it will continue its growth. The yields in some years, of course, are better than in others, but failures occur very rarely.

Livestock afford a ready market for kafir. As is well known, its grain is virtually the equal of corn, pound for pound, in feeding value, and as a silage crop it is excellent. The records of the State Board of Agriculture show that the farmers of Kansas during the last 20 years have produced kafir at a farm valuation amounting to \$228,375,671, or on an average of \$11,416,878 a year. In 1917 the kafir crop of Kansas was worth close to 17 million dollars.

Formerly the idea existed that kafir was hard on the soil, but that opinion has been pretty surely denied. Kafir does not draw more heavily on the soil than does a corn crop, for instance, which corresponds in yield.

Kafir does take much moisture from the soil, and is likely to leave the field very dry. But that does no injury to the fertility of the land. The ability of the plant to take moisture from the soil is, in reality, the secret of its vitality, of its ability to resist hot and dry weather.

Kansas knows kafir is a good crop to tie to. Butler county knows it. And other regions, especially the great Southwest, might do well to give increased attention to this sure feed crop.

People wouldn't get divorced for such trivial reasons if they didn't get married for such trivial reasons.

From Station KSAC

This radio program will come next week, March 29 to April 3, from Station KSAC:

Rural School
9:00—Music, Inspirational Talks, Agricultural Primer, Calisthenics.
Three II
9:55—Readings, Backyard Gossip, All 'Round the Ranch, Question Box, Planning Today's Meals.

NOON-DAY 12:35-1:05

Readings, Timely Talks, Question Box
Monday—Tractor Operation.....Claude K. Shedd
Tuesday—Some Timely Suggestions.....G. W. Salisbury
Planting the Orchard.....L. C. Williams
Wednesday—Spray Dates.....W. R. Martin
State Summaries for 1925.....L. N. Chapman

Thursday—Buying Day Old Chickens.....J. H. Meadows
Chicken Thieves.....Roy Moore
Friday—Orchard Fertilization.....E. B. Wells
Southwestern Kansas Five Years Ago.....A. L. Clapp

COLLEGE OF THE AIR—6:30-7:30

Market Review

Opportunity Talks

Monday—Book Review

Tuesday—Current Events

Wednesday—Better Speech

Thursday—Etiquette

Friday—Sports

Extension Courses

Monday—Roughages for Fattening Lambs

Tuesday—That Awkward Broiler Age.....H. E. Reed

Marketing Dairy Products in Kansas.....H. H. Steup

Shade Trees—Selection and Care of.....R. M. Green

Wednesday—Some Things the State Highway Commissioners Hope to Accomplish.....A. H. Helder

Thursday—The House and its Setting.....W. V. Buck

The Eternal Fitness of Things.....A. H. Helder

Friday—The Beginnings of Home Economics.....Maria Morris

Measuring the Thrift of Plants.....E. C. Miller

Honey as a Food.....Ralph L. Parker

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Do you produce and ship cream that will make good butter?

Do you believe that cream should be paid for according to quality?

Do you believe a creamery should pay the same price other creameries are paying for cream regardless of whether such price is FAIR, or do you believe a creamery should have enough backbone and enough regard for the farmer to pay a price that is in line with the actual selling price of butter every week in the year?

Do you believe a creamery should weigh and test your cream in a haphazard manner and then make you an adjustment when you KICK or do you believe a creamery should use whatever care is necessary in order to give you an accurate settlement in the first place?

After you have answered the above questions to yourself, read below just how the Lange Creamery Company operates. If we operate the way you think a creamery with the interests of its patrons at heart should operate, then take your next can of cream to your express agent and tell him to send it to us at either Kansas City, St. Joseph, Mo., or Salina, Kansas.

The Lange Creamery Company Operates as Follows:

We pay for cream the same day we receive it. We return empty cans the same day. We protect you against can and cream losses while in transit. WE PAY THE EXPRESS ON FULL CAN SHIPMENTS OF CREAM TESTING 25% OR BETTER. We do not operate on any kind of a guarantee system which makes it necessary to rob Peter to pay Paul. We take whatever time and care is required to insure you correct weights and tests in the first place.

We buy cream on a graded basis exclusively as we believe the man who produces and ships good cream should get more money for it than the man who ships poor cream. We divide cream into three grades: Premium Grade, No. 1 Grade and No. 2 Grade. We pay the limit for Premium Grade and cream in order to grade Premium must reach us only slightly sour and absolutely clean to the taste.

We base our butterfat price on the actual selling price of butter. We are independent operators and do not belong to any price combine or price fixing association. Our amazing growth the past two years is due entirely to our regular shippers who have recommended us to their friends and neighbors.

Ship us your next few cans. Like many others, you will find we are the market you have been looking for.

Respectfully yours,

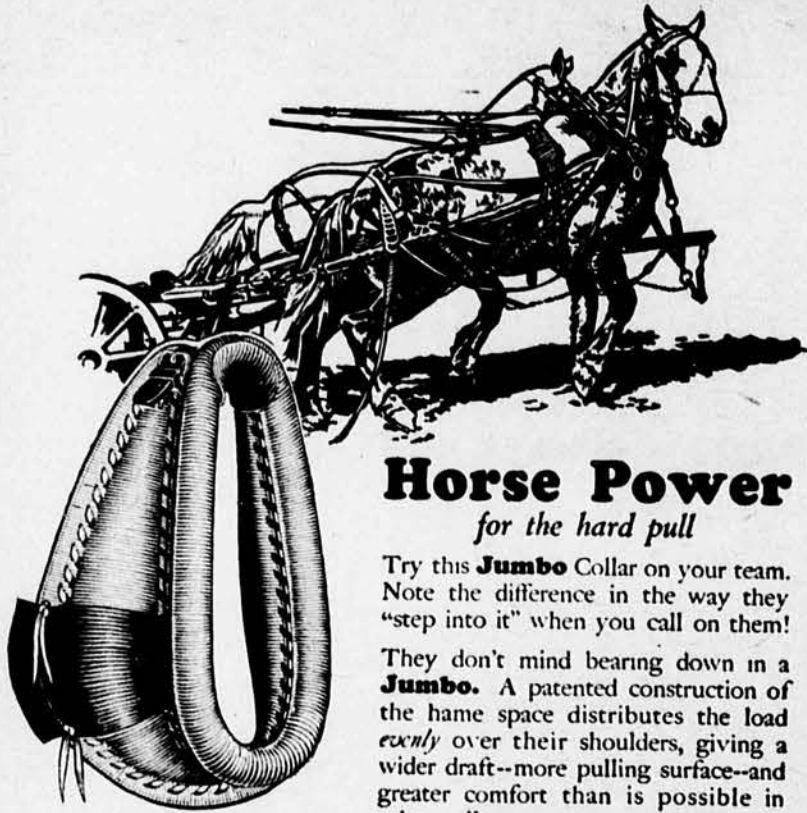
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Write our nearest plant for shipping tags. Remember we pay the express on full can shipments testing 25% or better. Our butterfat price is always top even when cream is plentiful. Ship your cream to our closest plant.



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Try this **Jumbo** Collar on your team. Note the difference in the way they "step into it" when you call on them!

They don't mind bearing down in a **Jumbo**. A patented construction of the hame space distributes the load evenly over their shoulders, giving a wider draft--more pulling surface--and greater comfort than is possible in other collars.

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An 80-page book that explains why Capons are the most profitable part of the poultry business and everything you will ever want to know about CAPONS. 50 pictures from life that show each step in the operation. List of Capon Dealers' addresses. Tells how to prevent "Slips," where to get the best and cheapest Capon Tools. Capons are immense eating. Big profits realized. Get wise. This book tells how. Copyrighted new and revised edition. Regular 50c copy, prepaid to your address, George Beuoy, R.R.No.41, CedarVale, Kan. a short time only, for a Dime in coin or stamps.

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100 Tancred pullets, sired by 250 to 291 egg dams, \$1.25 each.
200 Tom Barron hens hatched season of 1924, \$1.00 each.

All in the lay and in good condition. Many weigh five pounds and better. Order now as this ad will not appear again.
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140 Egg Incubator \$17.50

30 Days Trial

Freight Paid east of the Rockies. Hot water, copper tanks—double walls—dead air space—double glass doors. Shipped complete, with all fixtures set up ready to use.

140 Egg—\$13.75; with Drum Brooder, \$18.95
180 Egg—\$15.95; with Drum Brooder, \$21.15
250 Egg—\$22.75; with Canopy Brooder, \$35.45
340 Egg—\$30.75; with Canopy Brooder, \$43.45
500 Egg—\$45.50; with Canopy Brooder, \$58.20
Drum Brooder (50 to 200 Chicks Capacity) \$7.25
24 Inch Wickless Canopy (25 to 125 Chick), \$10.25
44 Inch Wickless Canopy (50 to 500 Chick), \$14.75

Made of California Redwood

Order direct from this ad. 30 days trial—money back if not pleased. If not ready to order now, don't buy until you get our 1926 catalog which shows larger sizes up to 1000 eggs.

Wisconsin Incubator Co., Box 132, Racine, Wis.

Buy Smith Hatched CHICKS

Dr. S. B. Smith

A Smith Hatchery near you will supply you with baby chicks hatched in a Smith 47,000 Forced Draft Incubator. Insist on having quality chicks, proven by the growth of Forced Draft Incubator Sales:

1917, \$1700 — 1921, \$270,000 — 1925, \$2,204,212.38. No hot spots. Even moisture and temperature—constantly circulating air, insuring quality and quantity hatching.

If you do not know of a Smith Hatchery in your vicinity write us.
The Smith Incubator Company
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Take No Risk 30 Days Trial

140 Egg Incubator \$13.75

Money back if not satisfied. Made of California Redwood, covered with galvanized iron, double walls, air space between, built to last for years; deep chick nursery; hot water heat, copper tanks. Order from this ad — you take no risk. Shipped set up — ready to run. Money back if not pleased, or write for FREE catalog.

140 Egg—\$13.85; with Hot Water Brooder, \$19.80
260 Egg—\$23.50; with Hot Water Brooder, \$32.50
140 Egg—with 200 Chick Canopy Brooder, \$25.85
260 Egg—with 300 Chick Canopy Brooder, \$35.80
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6 Magazines for \$1.50

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Send All Orders to **Household Magazine, Topeka, Kan.**

Then Poults Have Pep

A good starting feed for young turkeys can be made by soaking stale bread in milk. After it is soaked, squeeze it out nearly dry and feed just the amount the young turkeys will clean up in a few minutes and still appear a little hungry. Chopped boiled egg mixed with bread crumbs gives good results. Thick sour milk and corn bread crumbs are sometimes used. Just a little seasoning with salt and pepper seems to make the mixture more appetizing to the poults.

Poults are seed and insect eaters, and sloppy mashes often give them digestive disorders. Sour milk can be given as a drink, and it seems to retard bowel trouble. When poults are about 3 weeks old, fine chick scratch feed and rolled oats can be worked into the ration. They can be gradually given larger grains as their size permits.

The smallest losses from blackhead seem to occur among young turkeys that have a range fenced away from the chickens. Blackhead seems to be the most prevalent when the poults feed in the barnyard and around the building with the hens and growing chicks. Chickens seem much more resistant to blackhead than young turkeys.

It pays to raise the poults in orchards and around clover, alfalfa and grain fields where the soil is comparatively clean and the turkeys do not eat feed which has become contaminated with the droppings of the chickens.

You Must Know Poultry

There are as many ways of managing a poultry flock successfully as there are people who attempt it. If I should give, step by step, the way a highly successful poultry raiser of my acquaintance manages his flock and you should try to follow exactly in his footsteps, you probably would make a grand failure of it—your conditions are not the same as his and his methods would not fit your needs. If you could take the principles underlying his success and apply them to your own problems, you would have a chance of succeeding as he did. It is not so much the following of certain stated directions that makes for success in any line of work as it is the using of one's mind as that business is being managed.

Take, for instance, the baby chick problems. Perhaps you do not have a good hatch, altho you followed the incubator directions to the letter and the incubator you have is the best on the market. Unless you have read widely and informed yourself on such matters you do not know that the poor hatch may have dated back to a time before the eggs were even set. Perhaps the hen laying the egg did not have enough green feed or had too high a percentage of protein. Perhaps she was a lady of leisure and did not have to work for a living.

Unless you know how to distinguish the difference between bacillary white diarrhea and the white diarrhea caused by improper feeding, or lack of vitality, you will not be able to avoid heavy losses.

Unless you know how a chick acts when too warm or too cold or when it is ill, a thermometer will do you little good in determining the proper temperature of the brooder. Perhaps it is a lack of ventilation and not temperature that is causing the trouble.

If you do not know the principles underlying the balancing of rations you have no way of knowing whether you are feeding as economically as possible. If you know the feeding value of the different grains and feeds the less expensive grains often can be utilized to as good advantage as can the highest priced ones.

If you know the underlying principles of breeding poultry to obtain definite results in type, color and production, you can make advances in building up your flock that others, without this knowledge, cannot do.

Knowing the principle in order to interpret the facts, knowing how to determine the reason for results instead of being bewildered when things do not come your way, these are what make for good management.

Fortunately, these details can be learned for the effort it takes to master a good text or two on poultry science, or by a close study of the bulletins the experiment stations put out.

White Diarrhea

Splendid Success of Mrs. Ethel Rhoades in Preventing White Diarrhea

Mrs. Rhoades' letter will no doubt be of utmost interest to poultry raisers who have had serious losses from White Diarrhea. We will let Mrs. Rhoades tell it in her own words:

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

Cause of White Diarrhea

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

Never Lost a Single Chick

Mrs. L. L. Tam, Burnetts Creek, Ind., writes: "I have lost my share of chicks from White Diarrhea. Finally I sent for two packages of Walko. I raised over 500 chicks and I never lost a single chick from White Diarrhea. Walko not only prevents White Diarrhea, but it gives the chicks strength and vigor; they develop quicker and feather earlier."

Never Lost One After First Dose

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

You Run No Risk

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

Capper Chix Sent C.O.D. Order now. Pay on arrival. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, 100-115, Anconas, \$14. Black Minorcas, Single and B. C. Reds, Barred and White Rocks, \$15. Buff Oringtons, White Wyandottes, 100-116. Assorted, \$11. \$5 discount on 500.

CAPPER HATCHERY, Box A, Elgin, Iowa

MISSOURI ACCREDITED

Our Chicks are from Purebred, Heavy laying, State inspected flocks. Ferris 300 Egg Strain W. Leghorns, Barron Strain W. Leghorns, Br. Leghorns, Anconas, Heavy Mixed, 50, \$8.50; 100, \$12; 500, \$58. Barred & Wh. Rocks, B. C. and R. C. Reds, Buff Oringtons, Blk. Minorcas, Wh. Wyandotte, 50, \$7.50; 100, \$14. Light Mixed, 50, \$5; 100, \$9. Big Discount on larger quantities. Postpaid, Full Live Arrival. Ref. Montrose Savings Bank. Free Catalog. So.-West. Mo. **CALHOUN'S POULTRY FARMS, Box 42, Montrose, Mo.**

Do You Know That—

you have not read all the paper until you have looked over all the classified advertisements?

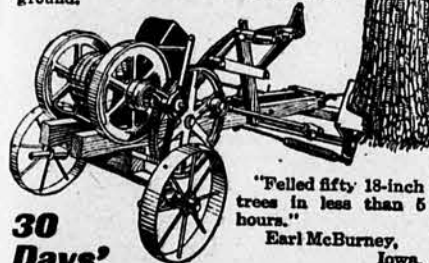
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"Felled fifty 18-inch trees in less than 5 hours."
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30 Days' FREE TRIAL—Lifetime Guarantee Sold direct from factory to you. An all-purpose outfit for any farm use. Engine can be attached to pumps, grinders, etc.

Write today for my new Free Book and Low Easy Payment Prices. No obligation. Or if interested, ask for our Engine, 8-in-1 Saw Rig or Pump catalogs.

WITTE ENGINE WORKS
6540 Witte Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
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QUALITY Chicks & Eggs

52,000 Standard Bred Breeders. 14 varieties. Best laying strains. State Accredited. Incubate 25,000 eggs daily. Catalog free. Prewar prices. Free live delivery. Missouri Poultry Farms, Columbia, Mo.

\$13⁹⁵ Champion Belle City \$21⁹⁵
140 Egg Incubator 230 Egg
50 Egg Incubator \$11.95; Hot Water Copper Tank, Self-Regulated, \$5.95 buys 80-Chicks \$7.95 140-Chicks, \$9.95 230-Chick Hot Water Brooder. Save \$1.95. Order both, 80 Size Incubator and Brooder—\$15.95 140 Size Incubator and Brooder—\$19.95 230 Size Incubator and Brooder—\$29.95

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of Rockies and allowed West. If in a hurry, add only 45¢ for each machine and I will ship by Express Prepaid. Order now or write me today for Free Book "Hatching Facts." It also gives Low Prices. They are all fully guaranteed. Jim Roban, Pres., Belle City Incubator Co., Box 21 Racine, Wis.

Beautify Your Home With House Plants and Ferns

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



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

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

These things are within the reach of all. There are common sense reasons for things that anyone can figure out for the effort of exercising his brain. Unless one is willing to think with his head and work with his hands and have unending patience and grit, he will not make a success with poultry. Without these assets he will never be able to meet emergencies, or hold steady over lean places, nor can he take advantage of his mistakes and profit by his gains.

My records might look queer to some folks but they mean something to me. The records of my losses and mistakes mean much more to me than a page resplendent with successes. I can remember the successes without a record—losses have a habit of becoming very dwarfed in prosperous times, and the first thing I know they are tripping me up, unless they are definitely recorded somewhere in black and white so they neither shrink to nothingness nor assume gigantic proportions. Second to the fundamental understanding of the "hows" and the "whys" of poultry raising come the definite records of the "has beens" to check by.

These are essential in the proper management of a farm flock. Minute detail of one kind may be essential in one flock, but would be unnecessary in another. One person might use one method with success while another would use another with equal success. The underlying principle probably is the same in every case. Let us look deeper than methods then—let us find the reasons for certain methods and then fashion one that will fit our needs.

Mary R. Parsons,
Arkansas City, Kan.

'Ras With the Lice

More than 50 per cent of Kansas farmers still cling to the faithful biddy, while the other half have some form of incubator as a foster mother for the baby chicks, reports G. T. Klein, the poultryman at the Kansas State Agricultural College. Those who believe in the mother hen instead of the incubator should remember that she is a temperamental creature Klein warns.

"The nest for hatching is important," suggests Klein, "and should be roomy and well away from the rest of the flock but quite convenient to the house. The coop should have dirt banked up around it to keep out surface water, and the nest is best made by scooping out 2 or 3 inches of dirt and gradually sloping the sides. Oats straw probably is the best nesting material, with wheat straw or hay as second choices. Materials such as sawdust or fine shavings that pack should not be used.

"In arranging a nest, care must be taken to round it out so that eggs will roll apart when the hen steps upon them, but it should not be so flat that eggs will not roll back together.

"The hen must be entirely freed of parasites before she is entrusted with the eggs. This is accomplished easily by dusting with sodium fluoride to control lice. The powder must be thoroly worked into the feathers, especially the fluff and under the wings. It is important that this be observed, as lice are a common cause of chick losses where natural incubation is carried on. The mites do not stay on the hen but may be present on the coop. They can be destroyed with creosote, but it must not come in contact with the eggs."

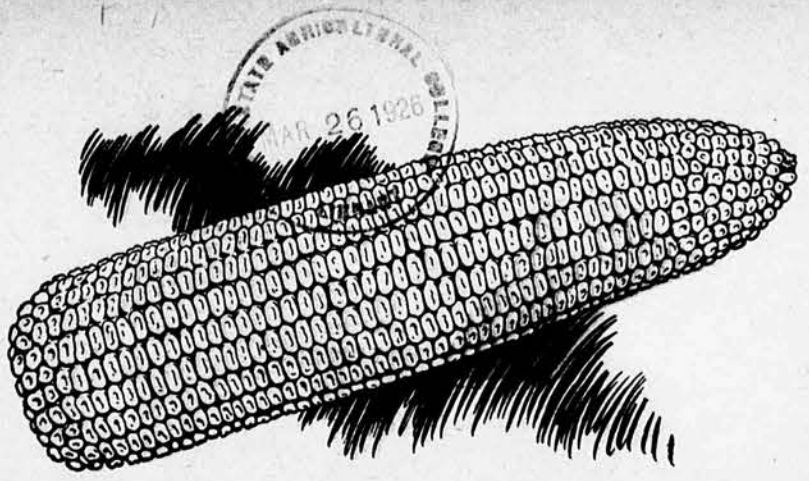
Feeds For Baby Chicks

BY H. H. STEUP

What are you going to feed your baby chicks this year? Do you have a supply of feed on hand that is clean and not moldy? Chicks will not thrive on musty feed. The Kansas State Agricultural College poultry department recommends the following ration:

Scratched Grain	
Cracked corn (fine).....	60 pounds
Cracked kafir.....	20 pounds
Cracked wheat.....	20 pounds
Dry Mash	
Bran.....	30 pounds
Shorts.....	30 pounds
Fine corn chop.....	25 pounds
Meat scrap.....	10 pounds
Bone meal.....	5 pounds

In addition to this feed give all the skim milk or buttermilk the chicks will drink. This should be given for at least the first month and longer if practicable.



Treat Your Corn Seed Before Planting

Benefit Now by U. S. Government Experiences

To offset poor seed corn and to insure better results from good seed, treat your seed with

USPULUN

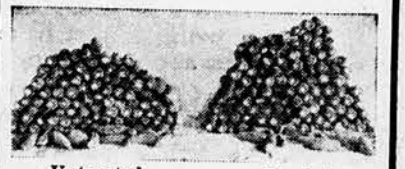
The original organic mercury compound tested for 3 years in the United States and the acknowledged leader in efficiency.

Soaking shelled corn seed in an Uspulun solution before planting.

- Does Not Injure Seed,
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- Prevents Soil Decay,
- Increases Germination,
- Prevents Seedling Blight,
- Increases Vigor of Plants,
- Reduces Amount of "Down Corn,"
- Increases Yield,
- Improves Quality.



Treated Untreated
Effect of Uspulun seed treatment on seedling growth and vigor. Test conducted at the Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research, Inc., Yonkers, N. Y.



Untreated Treated
Increase in yield secured from USPULUN seed treatment. In this case, an increase of 34.5% was obtained. Test conducted on farm of W. T. Ainsworth & Sons, Mason City, Ill.

One pound of Uspulun makes 25 gallons of solution, sufficient to treat 6 bushels of seed. Adds little to cost of seed. Full directions on each package.

Write for Booklet entitled
"LARGER YIELDS FROM SMALLER FIELDS"
Your nearest seed dealer carries Uspulun.

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

ORPINGTONS—WHITE

WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS FROM HEAVY layers, \$1.00-1.50; \$6.00-100. Mrs. Sam Gibbs, Manchester, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—BUFF

BUFF ROCK EGGS, \$5.00-100, L. E. WIL-lams, Melbourne, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—BARRED

PARKS BARRED ROCKS, EGGS 100-\$5.00, Rena DeBusk, Macksville, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—BARRED

PARK'S OVER 200 STRAIN BARRED ROCKS, Excellent layers, Eggs \$2.50 setting; \$7.00, \$10.00-100, Chickens 17c, 20c. Mrs. F. Hargrave, Richmond, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—WHITE

WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$5.00-100, Mrs. Verna Bowser, Abilene, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS MISCELLANEOUS

PARTRIDGE ROCK EGGS, \$6.00-100; \$1.50-1.50, Mrs. Orrin Ellison, Jefferson, Kan.

RHODE ISLANDS—WHITE

RHODE ISLAND WHITE CHICKS 15c each, Harvey Scott, Fredonia, Kan.

RHODE ISLANDS—RED

LARGE DARK ROSE COMB COCKERELS, \$3.00, Ed Bohn, Alma, Kan.

RHODE ISLANDS—RED

EXTRA LONG BROAD BACKS, LOW spread tails, dark even red to skin, those Comb Rhode Island, especially bred for eggs, shape, color, fifteen eggs \$1.00; 100-\$5.50, postpaid, Walter Baird, Lake City, Kan.

SUSSEX

RED SPECKLED SUSSEX EGGS, \$2.00-1.50, H. Surber, Wakarusa, Kan.

TURKEYS

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS, 75c each, Grace Scott, Anthony, Kan.

WYANDOTTES—BUFF

BUFF WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$4.00 HUNDRED, Mrs. Anna O'Malley, Alma, Kan.

WYANDOTTES—SILVER LACED

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE EGGS \$5.00 100, D. Norton, Herlington, Kan.

WYANDOTTES—WHITE

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, 310 RECORD, A. H. Fry, Paxico, Kan.

WYANDOTTES—WHITE

PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTES, Martin strain. Culled flock. Eggs \$5.00 per hundred. Mrs. M. Meritz, Sunnyslope Farm, Wabunsee, Kan.

WYANDOTTES—MISCELLANEOUS

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE CHICKS, Mrs. A. B. McClaskey, Burlington, Kan.

SEVERAL VARIETIES

S. C. W. LEGHORNS, STOCK AND EGGS, Pearl Guinea, White Ganders, E. Ahlstedt, Roxbury, Kan.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

HENS AND ODD POULTRY ACTIVE DEMAND. Good prices. Coops loaned free.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

CEL-O-GLASS, 33' DELIVERED \$5. FOUNDATIONS, Feeders, Wafers, Wicks, Thermometers, Chicks, Custom Hatching, McCune Hatchery, Ottawa.

LIVESTOCK

HORSES AND JACKS

20 THREE AND FOUR YEAR OLD TON Percheron stallions. Blacks and grays, mares and some large jacks. Al E. Smith, Lawrence, Kan.

CATTLE

BESIDES HIGH-TEST, MY OLD-ESTABLISHED Jersey herd is bred for heavy production and is rich in the blood of Pogie 99th, Sybil's Gamboge and Golden Fern's Noble imported from Island of Jersey.

CATTLE

FOR SALE 3 SHORTHORN BULLS, 10 TO 13 months, grand sons of Meadow's Sultan, L. H. Rollins & Son, Hill City, Kan.

HOGS

ROYALLY BRED CHESTER WHITE BOARS, \$35. F. Scherman, Rt. 7, Topeka, Kan.

REAL ESTATE

WILL BUY 20 Quarters of Western Kansas wheat land, at bed rock prices. Quick action. Layton Bros., Salina, Kan.

FARM BARGAINS

We are selling Agents for Farms in the following counties which can be bought at a small part of their former values.

360 A. Missouri Producer Stock, Farming Tools

Included to close affairs quickly; 150 A. fields in fertile farming section, good neighbors, abundance water, wire fences, valuable wood and timber should pay for everything.

KANSAS

100 QUARTERS wheat, share with land, \$20 to \$35 per A. Goss & Dwyer, Liberal, Kan.

FORECLOSURE \$7,200, 160 A. on highway, good soil, prospects for oil. Write for particulars. The Mansfield Co., Topeka, Kan.

BEST LAND FOR THE LEAST MONEY in Kansas. Grows all crops. Prices \$10 to \$40 per acre.

FOR SALE—1120 acres of land in Thomas Co., 12 mi. from town, 700 A. of this ranch in wheat. Price \$25 per A. Will with reasonable payment down, give terms to suit purchaser. G. F. Ball, Colby, Kan.

KANSAS

WHEAT AND GRAIN LAND, \$10 per A. and up, terms. Near R.R., schools and churches. Williamson Land Company, Manter (Stanton County) Kansas.

GOOD, SMOOTH 80, good improvements, good soil, plenty water. Every acre plowable, plenty natural gas on place for fuel.

BEST BUY IN GRAY CO., KANSAS. Good smooth, 640 Acres, 520 a. good sod wheat, 120 a. grass, crop all goes at \$28 acre.

160 Acres, nice set improvements, rented one-third delivered, 90 acres wheat. Possession August 1st. Close to elevator. Other wheat lands on long easy payments.

Corn, Cotton, Alfalfa and ranch lands \$20.00 to \$50.00 per acre. On easy terms. S. G. Straight, Independence, Kan.

ARKANSAS

\$1300 CASH, 160 well located, 2 sets nice improvements, 100 acres rich farm land, hog fences. Priced \$1900. Other bargains. Wilks, Mountain Home, Ark.

COLORADO

IMPROVED Colorado Ranches, \$3 to \$5 per acre. J. Brown, Florence, Colo.

320 ACRES CHOICE KIOWA COUNTY land \$500 cash, balance to suit, 640 acres choice Kiowa Co. land \$800 cash, balance to suit.

A WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY for young farmers and others of moderate means to own a farm.

THE LAST FRONTIER Come to Baca County and start as your father did in Eastern Kansas.

COLORADO FARM BARGAINS Write for descriptive price list on money making farm bargains.

IDAHO GOOD IRRIGATED Fruit and Berry land at Twenty to Sixty Dollars per acre, eight years to pay.

NORTH DAKOTA NORTH DAKOTA imp. farms. Crop pymt. or easy terms. No inflated values.

WHEAT AND GRAIN LAND, \$10 per A. and up, terms. Near R.R., schools and churches. Williamson Land Company, Manter (Stanton County) Kansas.

160 ACRES Improved rich bottom land, all under cultivation, good potato, corn and wheat land near Lawrence, Mrs. A. P. Wall, 1411 Massachusetts St., Lawrence, Kansas.

160 LEVEL, all in growing wheat, all goes, 1 mile to market, \$5,600. 320 Acres level, all in sod wheat, all goes. 9 miles market; \$32 per acre.

GOOD, SMOOTH 80, good improvements, good soil, plenty water. Every acre plowable, plenty natural gas on place for fuel.

160 LEVEL, all in growing wheat, all goes, 1 mile to market, \$5,600. 320 Acres level, all in sod wheat, all goes. 9 miles market; \$32 per acre.

CUBA

ISLE OF PINES, CUBA. Five acres poultry or fruit farms. \$400 terms. H. Harrison, Santa Fe, Isle of Pines, Cuba.

MISSOURI

IMPROVED and well located Missouri Farm, J. M. Mason, Box 232, Rockport, Mo.

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

IF YOU WANT to buy real good Southeast Missouri dirt from owner—Direct—Write me for my list, Lee Dohogne, Kelso, Mo.

NEW MEXICO \$8 AN ACRE for shallow pumping irrigation Farm lands, fortunes in cotton, onions, poultry, goats, cattle, cereal crops, all-year plowing, special bargains small stocked cattle ranches, perpetual water, fine grass, good markets, advanced civilization, no blizzards, climate ideal, oil lands and leases.

NEW MEXICO IS FULL OF OPPORTUNITIES. Here in the Cuba and San Juan Valleys you can now buy low priced land on terms that assure financial success.

WANTED TO BUY—Acreage, business or residential property in Western North Carolina. Give description, price and terms in letter. Address M. G. Stark, 17 Howland Road, Asheville, N. C.

NORTH CAROLINA

SALE OR EXCHANGE TRADES EVERYWHERE—What have you? Big list free. Bessie Agency, Eldorado, Ka.

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LEASE—Well improved ranch, 1,920 Acres, alfalfa, native hay, crop land; unlimited water; three miles Weskan, Kansas. \$1,500 per year.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

OWNER having good Kansas farm for sale at reasonable price. Write C. Smith, 1814 Alice Street, Oakland, Calif.

'Ras With the Rats

A. E. Oman, a rodent control specialist from the Kansas State Agricultural College, conducted a rat killing demonstration recently on the farm of R. W. Trotter of Washington, in cooperation with John V. Hepler, county extension agent, in which 12 rats were "eliminated."

Plenty of Work

Industrial employment generally is on the upward trend, according to the Bureau of Labor. Evidently the cities are going to have another good business year. All of which is of real importance to agriculture; a high buying power among the folks there helps to maintain price levels with farm products.

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.

Aid in 47 Counties

Federal aid for roads is being used in 47 counties, according to Walter Van Buck, State Highway Engineer. He expects that the number will be increased soon to about 75.

Narrow is the way that leads to life but it needn't make people narrow.

Our Kansas City House



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