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KANSAS FARMER

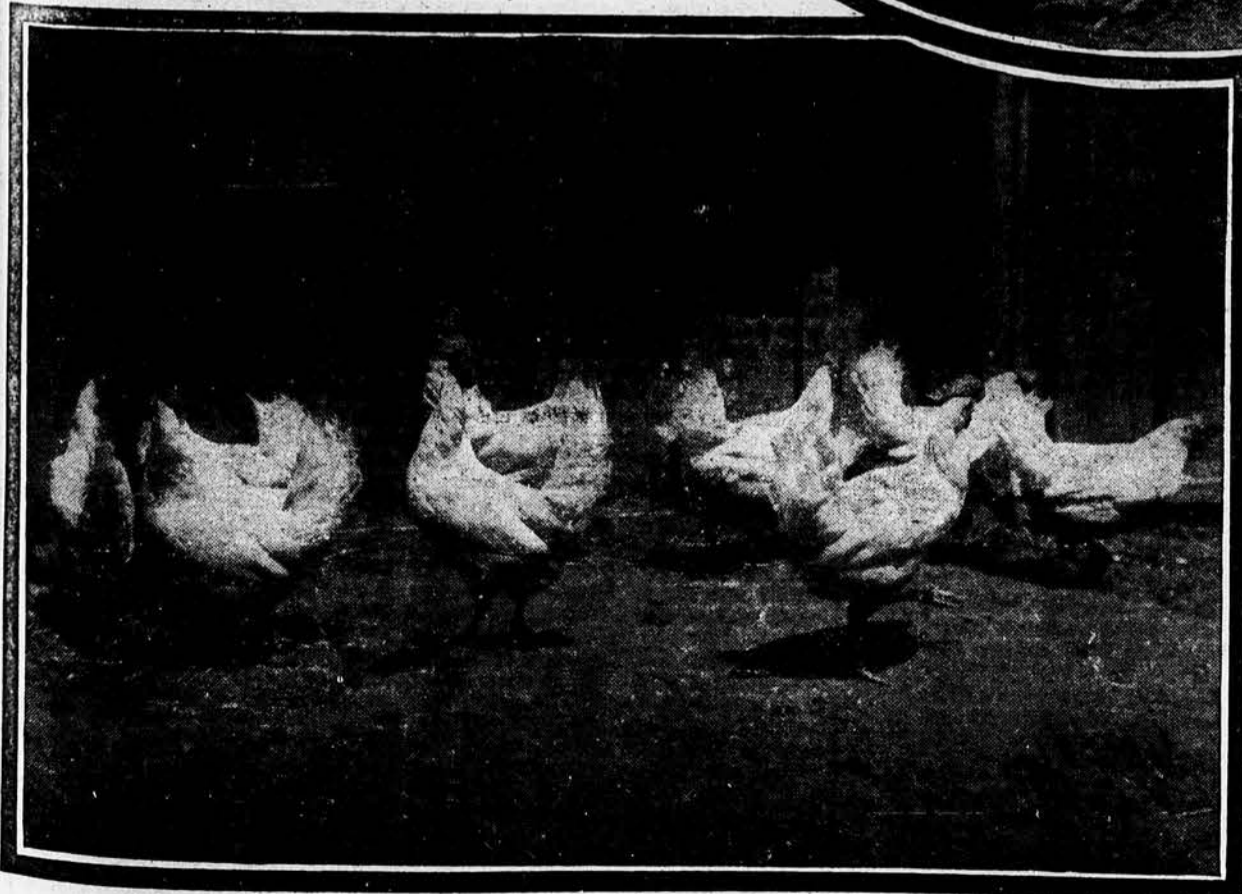
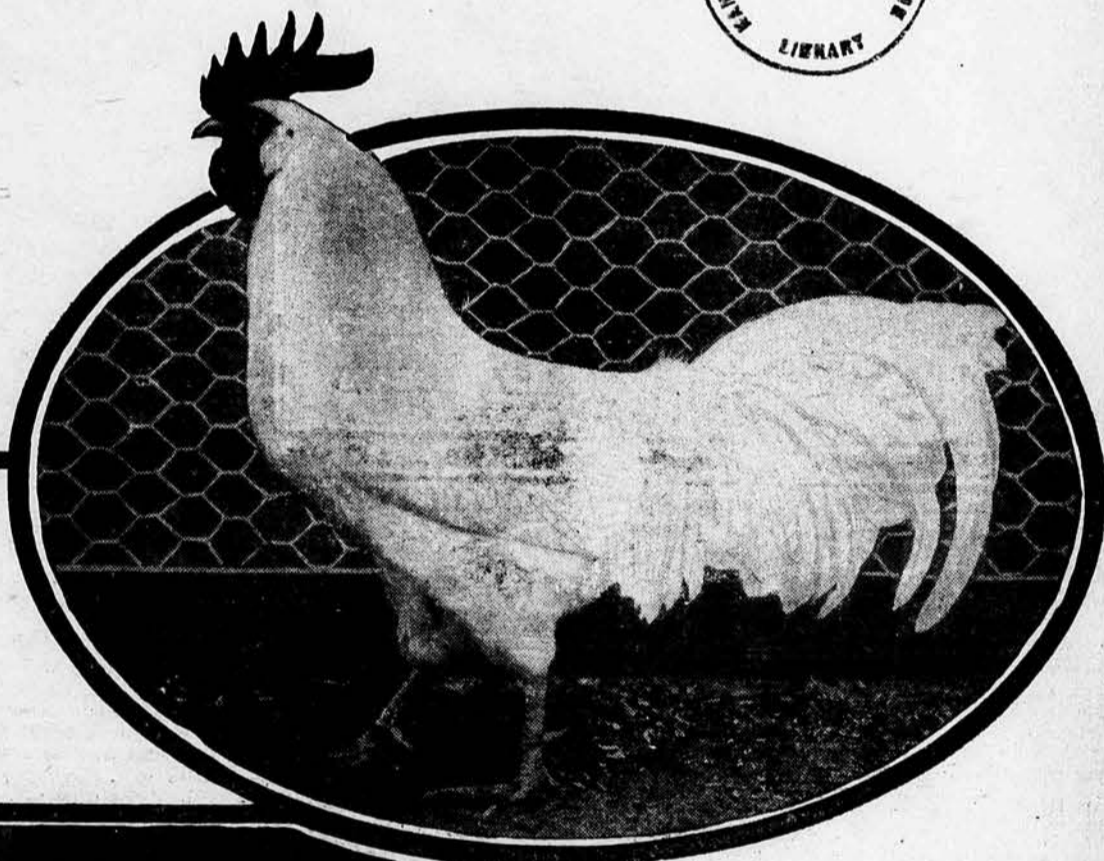
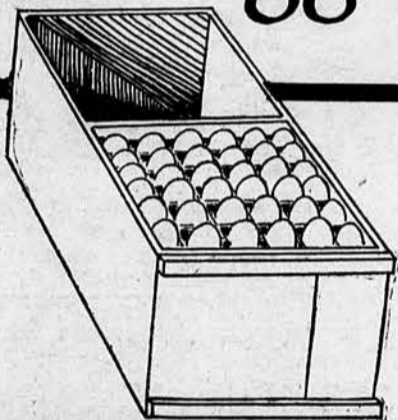
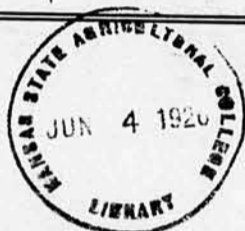
MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 64

June 5, 1926

Number 23

*A Penned
Rooster
Spoils
No Eggs*



Look Out for Wet, Rainy Harvest

It is hoped, with the wonderful wheat crop anticipated, that we will have a dry harvest,

But Remember

muddy fields are navigated with just as much ease as dry fields by

CATERPILLAR

tractors

We can give one day delivery on 2 tons and Thirties out of Wichita, and will send out by truck on telephoned orders.

A 2-ton "Caterpillar" Tractor weighs 5,220 pounds, and pulls a Combine, with loaded wagon, in sandy or muddy fields.

H. W. Cardwell Company, Inc.
300 So. Wichita St. Wichita, Kansas

You can be quickly cured, if you

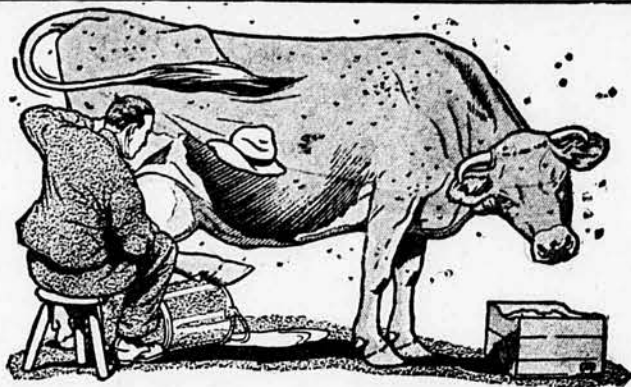
STAMMER

Send 10 cents for 288-page book on Stammering and Stuttering, "Its Cause and Cure." It tells how I cured myself after stammering 20 yrs. B. N. Bogue, 5338 Bogue Bldg., 1147 N. Ill. St., Indianapolis

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High or low wheels—steel or wood—wide or narrow tires. Wagon parts of all kinds. Wheels to fit any running gear. Catalog illustrated in colors free. Electric Wheel Co., 30 Elm St., Quincy, Ill.



Dr. Hess Fly Chaser makes cows milkable

They relax. They let down. You get the last drop. It is long lasting.

Dr. Hess Fly Chaser has the odor of the pines. Because of this odor it serves a threefold purpose:

First—It is the most effective fly and mosquito repellent known to science—quick in action, long lasting.

Second—It is an excellent disinfectant. Therefore, while it is keeping the flies away, it is also destroying the disease germs that attack your cow's body—disinfecting your barns, and injecting into the atmosphere a most healthful odor.

Third—No herd sprayed with Dr. Hess Fly Chaser ever suffers from warbles, which cause a great annual loss to dairymen and farmers.

It does not blister—does not stain the hair—does not taint milk. Applied to the hands and face, it keeps the mosquitoes away.

If Dr. Hess Fly Chaser does not prevent the milk slump, make your cows milkable in fly-time, save your horse-flesh all summer long, it will not cost you one cent.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Inc., Ashland, Ohio

Then a Good Rain Arrived

So the Crops Are Making a Fine Growth These Days at Jayhawker Farm

BY HARLEY HATCH

SHORTLY after my last letter was mailed we had a heavy rain; at least 1½ inches fell in this locality; in some parts of the county the fall amounted to between 3 and 4 inches, while other parts had just the right amount. We did not really need all that rain for the ground already held about the right amount of moisture, but the soil dried out in a couple of days, showing that the subsoil still had room for more. Corn is being cultivated on most farms; despite all the rain the corn is not very weedy or grassy, and the cultivators seem to leave clean fields behind. There are few reports of poor corn stands, but there is some complaint regarding kafir; kafir seed which was planted just before the wet, cool weather set in is coming slowly. Wheat is heading nicely, and on this farm the Kanota oats are getting ready to break out the heads. As compared with Texas Red oats right alongside, Kanota seem to be several days ahead; the same holds good with our Blackbull wheat; it is at least four days ahead of Turkey Red grown under the same conditions.

Acid Phosphate Helped

Wheat on ordinary upland which has had no manure for several years and which received 100 pounds of acid phosphate last fall is a full week ahead of wheat right beside it on which no fertilizer was used. Our wheat on this farm is all on upland, and it is about the thinnest of all the soil on the place. This wheat was all sown with acid phosphate last fall at the rate of 100 pounds an acre, and it is all in the head with the exception of one drill row thru one field. The fertilizer ran out of the boxes once when we were at the farther end of the field, and on this strip none was used. I can take anyone down thru the field and, without telling them where that strip is, they can spot it by just walking over it. That strip is not yet headed, and the straw growth is less by 30 per cent than the rest of the field. Some folks say that fertilizer used in this way depletes the soil, and it probably does to the extent of the extra yield the wheat makes, which usually is from 5 to 6 bushels an acre. A heavy yield of corn, say 50 bushels, also takes more out of the soil than does a 20-bushel yield, but most of us are pleased to get the 50 bushels.

No Luck With Oil

Drillers for oil in the wildcat fields of Lyon and Coffey counties are not finding much encouragement. So far no oil has been found in Lyon county in the purely wildcat territory, and six dry holes have been given up lately. In Coffey county two wildcat wells have found oil in small quantities, so small that they have no value aside from the showing they make that perhaps real oil may be close by. The oil belts, even in real fields like those of Greenwood county, are narrow, often being a scant half mile wide, so a few tests over a wide area count for less than one would think. In this territory where no oil has been found or else in very small amounts there is a good depth of oil sand; a well drilled not far from this farm lately found 40 feet of good sand, but it was dry. But even a dry sand is better as an indication than no sand at all; in a number of the wildcats no trace of sand was found, which does not look encouraging. West of this farm on the Lyon-Greenwood county line some very heavy producers have been found this spring, and the producing field seems to be enlarging, altho rather slowly.

Keep the Guarantee Law?

A short time ago I stated in this column that the bank guarantee law had apparently "blown up" as a result

of a decision of the Supreme Court allowing banks to withdraw from the guarantee system by forfeiting the bonds they had on deposit with the bank commissioner. The liabilities of the banks in the system probably are close to 5 million dollars; the amount of the bonds they would forfeit is virtually 1 million dollars, so that, under the decision, the banks could pay \$5 indebtedness with \$1. It was rumored at the time that many banks would withdraw, and an article written by the retiring secretary of the bankers' association indicated a belief that the system had failed. But the state bankers under the guarantee seem to have rallied their forces, and thru their new secretary announce their intention to stand by the law and to pay, not only their legal obligations, but their moral ones as well.

Did Better in Nebraska?

It seems to me the common depositor of money in any of our banks, whether state or national, should have at least as good security as do the favored depositors, by which I mean the state, county and other governmental depositors that have their deposits secured by bonds. The common depositor, by whom I mean you and I, has no such security. Under the guarantee we seemed to be safe, and we may yet be if the legislature will give the banks the amended law they are asking for. The Nebraska banks were in a much worse condition than those of Kansas until they were given control of the failed or failing banks and authority to handle the assets instead of giving them over to receivers appointed as political favors. Since then the Nebraska banks have made collections on assets of 54 per cent, and they are paying out the balance as fast as it falls due. The secretary of their association makes the statement that every bill presented under the guarantee has been paid in full when due. Bank failures have entirely ceased in Nebraska and the banks under the guarantee have built up an enviable reputation.

Liabilities of 26 Million

As showing what a load the guarantee system carried in Nebraska as compared with Kansas, at one time let me say that the total liabilities of the Nebraska failed banks was 26 million dollars, as compared with the 9 million of the failed banks of Kansas. Under the law giving the Nebraska banks control of the assets of the failed banks, there has been collected from those assets 14 million dollars, or virtually 54 per cent. From what I can get from newspaper accounts of the Kansas collection, I judge that they have been little more than 33 per cent. The failed or failing Nebraska banks are in most instances run as going banks until liquidated and, as such, are enabled to make better collections than are the Kansas banks in the hands of receivers. If the state banks of Kansas are going to stay in the guarantee system they should be given every support by the people of the state, and their requests for an amended guarantee law should be heeded. If these banks stick and pay out, not only their legal obligations, but their moral ones as well, it will put them on a very high plane. Voters of Kansas who wish to retain the guarantee system should this fall take care to send to the legislature only those representatives who are known to favor it.

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.

The only males of this era who boss the household are under 3 years old.

KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 64

June 5, 1926

Number 23

What a Banker Thinks of Club Work

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

THINGS seen and done by a child 8 to 15 years old make a stronger impression than at any other time in life. If you can impress boys and girls of that age with work that counts, it encourages them to have great interest and confidence in it. I believe boys' and girls' club work is the foundation for better business methods on the farm, and for a better agriculture thruout.

G. A. Rogers forgot the numerous things that called for his attention in the last hour before closing, and waved his visitor to a seat beside him. He wanted to talk more about club work. He is a kindly person. The years and a wide experience have silvered his hair, and have left a smile that begets confidence. The friendliness that radiates from him makes a person feel that he is ready to understand. And no doubt that is why boys and girls are attracted to him, and it probably is for the same reason men seek his advice.

As president of the Abilene National Bank, Mr. Rogers is in position to know the factors that are working for the good of his community and county. And as president of the Kansas Bankers' Association, he is able to observe these things from a state-wide angle. Out of the various activities that are aligned to aid agriculture he has selected boys' and girls' club work as one of the most important present day factors. "Club work is giving the boys and girls on farms today a broader vision of farm life than we have had in the past," he said. "It provides a substantial foundation for individual thought. It is a big factor in rearing a new generation of farmers who will be able to keep out of the ruts.

Ruts Have Worn Deeper

"One time I watched a young fellow watering some stock," he went on. "The trough was several steps away from the pump, and the lad carried bucket after bucket of water to fill it. I asked why he didn't make an extra trough that would extend from the pump to the watering trough proper and make it do the carrying as he pumped. He answered that he hadn't thought of it, and 'it always had been done that way.' Club work encourages initiative and individual thinking." Perhaps that particular incident never has been duplicated on another farm, but other habits and customs have been handed down from one generation to another, and the ruts have worn deeper and deeper. It happens in every business—not just on the farm. Chambers of Commerce and Better Business Bureaus are working day in and day out trying to eliminate the old ruts from business channels. Mr. Rogers sees club work as the means of steering farm boys and girls away from agricultural ruts.

"It teaches everything from the best farming methods down to time saving methods in doing the chores," he offered. "New fields have been opened to young folks that before we did not know existed. All of this teaching is of a new age and is needed. We didn't have it in our days. There is no end to the good club work will do."

From Mr. Rogers's point of view, club work is the means of giving farm boys and girls in an impressive way, and at an early age, a good knowledge of all that has been learned about agriculture thru years of experience and labor. It enables them to judge much better whether they will be content in the big business of farming. It

lines them up in important angles of farm work so strongly that they can see results, and this makes them feel that they are an important part of it all. "Why, these boys and girls know what they are doing and why," Mr. Rogers exclaimed. "They know about cows, hogs, poultry, crops and all the other things that are taught in club work. They grow up in the work with a good foundation back of them, and the knowledge gained as they go along urges them to make still greater efforts.

"Club work is one of the first steps on the road to scientific farming. It puts boys and girls into the game early in life, and gets their interest and confidence. After that they are not satisfied merely to work at the jobs that must be done. They wish to know why all this takes place—they want to know the scientific part of farming. This all leads step by step to a college education.

"I have made the trip to the agricultural college at different times with some of our club folks when they went for the annual club rally, and every time I have seen things that opened my eyes. A visit to the college will have a good effect on anyone. Folks don't realize what a lot of good the college is doing. Taking club folks there creates an excellent spirit and fires their ambition. All this creates a mighty healthy spirit



Club Work Has Put a Keener Edge in Competition at Fairs and Livestock Shows. Here is Sarah Sterling, Dickinson County Poultry Club Girl, With Some of the Ribbons She Took from All Corners

in whole communities. I see its effects all over the state."

No doubt anyone who is familiar with club work, like Mr. Rogers, can point out numerous cases in which it has been responsible for putting purebred livestock on a good many farms and for getting some kind of livestock and poultry in communities where there was a comparatively small amount before. Profit from club work has bought new clothes, paid school and college expenses and has even helped pay for farms and modern implements. Club work teaches thrift and good management. "The boys and girls carry the spirit of it home to their parents," Mr. Rogers assured, "and it isn't long until the whole family gets interested.

"One of the greatest obstacles we have to overcome," he continued, "is the lack of faith in the Kansas State Agricultural College and the farm bureau." He believes these two institutions will help agriculture in Kansas take advantage of the big opportunities of the future. "And there never was as great a future in farming as there is today," he said. To him club work points to a more complete co-operation with the college and the farm bureau.

Mr. Rogers doesn't think it is necessary for industrial plants to be built in the country so farm folks can do productive work the whole year thru. He feels that the very best institution for this purpose already exists in the farm itself. "I go on the theory that a farm is a factory," he explained,



Among Tomorrow's Farmers Are These Eight Kansas Club Members. Having Their Energies Directed in the Proper Channels and Living in a Wholesome Environment is Their Birthright

"and any factory must produce 12 months out of the year to make the most out of the investment. Instead of turning out only one product, a factory makes a number of different things so as to keep going full force every month in the year. If it has one main product it adds enough sidelines to take up the slack time. That must happen on the farm. Take a grain farmer for example. If he does nothing else he will work something like two months planting his crop and about the same time harvesting it. He needs to add sidelines, so his factory will be producing every week in the year."

"But won't there be danger of overproduction if everyone takes up these sidelines on the farm?" Mr. Rogers was asked. "Pshaw, no," he replied. "There is no overproduction in eggs. I looked at the increase in poultry business in this county with some apprehension when so many folks started raising chickens, but there was no need for alarm. Folks are producing more eggs today than ever before, and they are getting better prices than ever for them."

If you should talk with Mr. Rogers about club work you will find that he feels it functions well in teaching boys and girls the best way in which to make the farm factory produce to the fullest extent. "Cows, hogs and poultry should be made to pay for the groceries and other regular bills that come along," he maintains, "and when the money comes in from the crops it will all be velvet."

From the very start club work has been a success. That is sufficient proof that there was and still is a great need for this kind of constructive work with farm boys and girls. If we are to have a sound business growth thruout the country, which fundamentally is an agricultural nation, we must construct well the foundations on which the business is to be built. Helping farm boys and girls get a start for themselves, assisting and encouraging them in their work, will show them the greater possibilities in agriculture. Business men realize this, and today business is taking greater interest than ever in club work. In its business sees one channel for doing some real good. Mr. Rogers expressed this when he said, "Sponsoring club work is the most practical way in which business can co-operate with the farmer."

Health Officers and Politics

CALL to the public to protest against the baneful effect of political appointment of health officers which frequently results in putting into office untrained, inefficient men and ousting trained, efficient men just when they are most needed for effective health administration, was voiced recently by Dr. S. J. Crumbine, general executive of the American Child Health Association, speaking to health workers at the American Health Congress at Atlantic City.

Doctor Crumbine, a former Kansan, urged that the public demand security of tenure and freedom from unjust political interference for their health officers such as is assured to chiefs of fire departments under the fire insurance rating plan. He also outlined a method whereby life insurance companies might build up a system of credits or debits, similar to that used by fire insurance companies, which with a basic rate would determine the industrial and life insurance rates of residents of a community, that aroused considerable interest.



What Farm Boy Wouldn't Want to Own This Sow and Eight Pigs? Similar Club Projects Have Put Hogs on Many Farms Where They Were Lacking and Have Helped Many Fine Lads Thru School

Agronomy Field Day, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, June 12, 1926

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I DO NOT believe the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution will be wiped out, but I think the cause of national prohibition is facing the hardest fight it has ever encountered. I do not believe there will be a nation wide referendum on the question, but it is not altogether improbable, in the present state of the public mind, if such referendum were held, it would show a majority against prohibition. I have been surprised to hear men whom I know to be temperate and favorable to prohibition who have been made to believe by the propaganda that has been spread abroad that nation wide prohibition cannot be enforced, and that perhaps it would be better to modify the law.

In my opinion such a modification would amount to a nullification of the Eighteenth Amendment. I am of the opinion that it would make matters infinitely worse than they are now. I believe that permitting the sale of light wines and beer would mean the opening up of saloons all over the country outside of states which have a strong majority sentiment in favor of prohibition, as in Kansas. I do not believe these saloons would confine their sales to light wine and beer. I think they would sell the vilest liquors that ever polluted the lips of men and brought misery and want to their families; but I am not closing my eyes to what seems to me to be the fact, which is that prohibition was never in greater danger than now, and the foes of it may triumph.

What About the Debts?

I WAS interested in your editorial of May 22 on the indebtedness of foreign countries to the United States. May I ask you a few questions? Is this money due the United States Government or to the individuals of the United States who lent money to these countries?

Is this vast indebtedness due us for money actually lent or for some indemnity? Are these nations any better than Russia if they do not pay?

Please allow me to offer a friendly criticism of the stand you take in this matter. You are too easy on these foreign countries. I believe as a loyal citizen of the United States Government it is the duty of every individual to say these nations must pay. We should petition every representative of the people at Washington to urge the settlement of these debts, to show to these nations their littleness if they fail to pay. France has been small enough to send a representative to ask us to cancel its debt, while it spends vast sums at home for extensive improvements.

While you are perhaps right in regard to the making of war on these nations, you are too easy with them. Your attitude will cause our Congress to be too easy with them. Are these foreign nations any better than were the citizens of the United States when Uncle Sam wanted money to carry on a foolish war and the Old Fellow's picture was posted on billboards in every town and hamlet in the United States, pointing his finger of scorn at good loyal citizens and saying, "You buy Liberty Bonds?"

Instead of such an insult as this our Government should have posted a picture of Uncle Sam patting a loyal soldier on the back as with musket on his shoulder he was bidding goodby to his home and loved ones, going forth to battle; or a picture of Uncle Sam shaking hands with the loyal money lender who has always gladly made sacrifices when his country has called on him for funds. Don't you think it would be appreciated by the American taxpayer if these foreign nations would at least rake up enough change to pay our ex-soldiers the bonus we are paying them for going over there and winning a war which was none of our own?

Wilkie Blair.

Girard, Kan.,

We Provided the Money

THE discussion of the settlement of these foreign debts is rather futile because practically all of the settlements already have been made, and such as have not been formally ratified by Congress undoubtedly will be within a few days. However, I am entirely willing to permit Mr. Blair to have his say. He has exactly the same right to his opinion that I have to mine, and probably is no more likely to be mistaken than I am. He asks me three questions; first, is the money owed by these foreign nations due the Government of the United States or to individual citizens of the United States who lent the money?

The answer to that is easy. None of these foreign nations so far as these war debts are concerned had any contract with individual citizens

Passing Comment

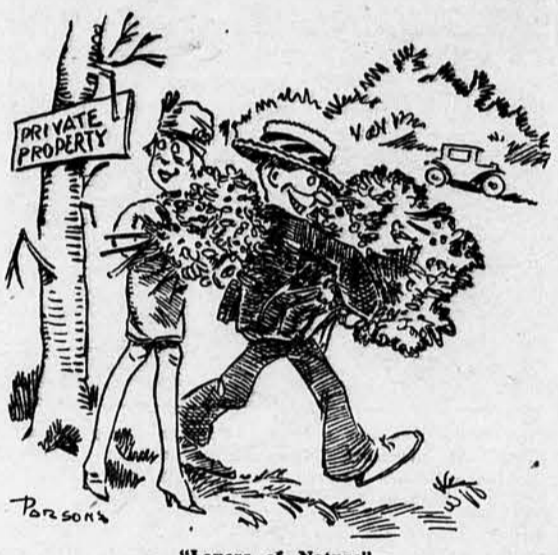
—By T. A. McNeal

of the United States. There were loans made by private individuals who bought foreign bonds both before we got into the war and after it was over, but they are not counted in the debt settlements. Our Government borrowed the money from its own citizens and lent it to these nations, but the obligation was from our Government to the citizens, just as if Mr. Wilkie should use his own credit to borrow money from his friends to lend to somebody else, giving his friends his own note or bond.

If the persons to whom he lent the money failed to pay, the parties from whom he borrowed would look to him for payment, not to the ones to whom he lent their money.

So this seems to me to be a rather idle question. Of course our Government obtained this money or credit from its own citizens. The Government gets money by borrowing it or by taxation.

Mr. Wilkie's second question, is this indebtedness due us for money actually lent or for some indemnity, also seems to be a rather idle one. The Government did not lend these nations actual money; there was not that much money in existence. It lent them credit so they could buy necessary goods



"Lovers of Nature"

and munitions. "A very large part of these loans were spent in the United States. Of course we do not owe any indemnity to anybody. His third question is, "Are these nations any better than Russia if they do not pay?" Certainly, if they do not pay they are no better in that respect than Russia if it does not pay.

'Tis a Business Problem

BUT, after all, the whole question, so far as practical results are concerned, comes down to this: Is the Government making as good a settlement as can reasonably be expected? If not then it is subject to just criticism. There is no doubt about the foreign nations being indebted in a much larger sum than the settlements call for. That is not denied.

Mr. Wilkie is mistaken about one thing; France has never sent a representative to this country asking our Government to cancel its debt to us. The French government and the Italian government both insist simply that they cannot pay the full amount of their debts, and ask us to scale it down. Whether they can actually pay neither Mr. Wilkie nor I know.

It was the unanimous opinion of the members of the commission appointed to negotiate these settlements that we made as good a settlement as could be made. The members of this commission were not all of one political party, but they were in agreement on this. I believe them.

Mr. Wilkie says we should force these nations to

pay. How does he propose to do it? If any sovereign nation refuses to meet its obligations there is only one way to compel it to do so, and that is by force. That force might be by war or by the blockading of the ports of the repudiating nation, which after all is merely a phase of war. Does Mr. Wilkie wish the United States to organize vast armies and a vast navy with all the equipment of modern warfare to intimidate these foreign nations?

Such an equipment would cost billions of dollars, as much in all probability, as the aggregate indebtedness of all of these foreign nations to us. And after the vast armies and navy, greater than have ever been organized, were gotten together, what would he have them do? Would he have them invade the territory of these foreign countries, seize the private property of their citizens and perhaps hold the citizens themselves for ransom as was done a thousand years ago? Does he really believe that either the present Congress or any Congress that may be elected hereafter, no matter what political party may be in power, will enact the legislation necessary to put such a plan into operation?

This talk about compelling these foreign nations to pay their debts to us in full seems to me to be so utterly foolish that I can hardly speak of it with patience.

Truthful James on Liars!

WILLIAM," I said one day to Bill Wilkins, "gittin' right down to brass tacks, who do you consider the most accomplished and convincin' liar you hev ever met?"

"The most convincin' and accomplished liar I hev ever met, James, was one uv these here educated fellers, a shark on figures. He not only told me one of the goldurnedest lies I ever listened to, but he proceeded to prove that it wasn't a lie at all, and what was more he did prove it by figures which, as you know, James, they say won't lie."

"This here feller wuz Professor J. Erasmus Sylvester, A. B., A. M., LL.D., Ph.D., D. D. S., and a lot ov other things I don't just now remember. One day I was tellin' him about a grayhound dog I hed and which I claimed then and claim now wuz the fastest dog that ever run. I told him uv one occasion when that dog picked up a jackrabbit which wuz goin' so fast that the friction uv the atmosphere set fire to the hair uv the rabbit. When my hound grabbed it the flames from the burnin' hair singed my dog's mouth something fierce, but he refused to let go. A feller shot at the rabbit just after it started. My dog passed the bullet twice, once when he wuz goin' out after the rabbit and again when he wuz comin' back with the rabbit in his mouth."

"Well, this feller, J. Erasmus Sylvester, listened to my story and didn't dispute it none. He congratulated me on ownin' such a dog, and then he says, 'I suppose you would feel irritated, Mr. Wilkins, if I were to tell you and offer to prove to you that this dog of yours cannot overtake a cottontail rabbit.'"

"I certainly would feel more or less irritated," I says, "but my chief wonder would be that a man of your attainments don't know a thing about my dog or a cottontail. Why, Professor, my dog can give a cottontail rabbit a hundred yard start and pick it up without even extendin' himself."

"Mr. Wilkins," said the Professor, takin' out a sheet uv paper and pencil, 'getting down to exact statement as near as possible, how many yards do you really think a cottontail rabbit could run while your dog is running a hundred yards?'"

"Well, Professor, if it wuz a full grown cottontail and good and scared it might maybe run 10 yards."

"Very well, Mr. Wilkins, then your dog runs according to your estimate 10 times as fast as the cottontail. When your dog has run 100 yards, therefore, the cottontail is 10 yards ahead."

"Them figures seems to be correct," says I. "And when your dog has run 10 yards more the cottontail is still 1 yard ahead, is it not? And when your dog has run 1 yard more the cottontail is 3 3-5 inches ahead, and while your dog is running that 3 3-5 inches the rabbit runs 18-50 of an inch, and is that much ahead of your dog. And when your dog has run that 18-50 or 9-25 of an inch the rabbit is ahead 9-250 of an inch, and while your dog is running 9-250 of an inch the cottontail runs 9-2500 of an inch; and while your dog is covering that 9-2500 of an inch the cottontail has advanced 9-25000 of an inch and while your dog is covering that 9-25000 of an inch the cottontail has advanced 9-250,000 of an inch."

"Well, James, that durned professor went on provin' every statement he made by an exact mathematical calculation. At the end of a couple of hours he hed it figured out that the cottontail rabbit wuz still something like 9-25,000,000,000,000 uv an inch ahead uv my hound, then I got sort uv riled in my mind and says to him, 'Professor, you may be an A. B. and an A. M. and an LL.D. and a Ph.D., and a D.D.S., and your figurin' may be correct accordin' to science, but you air a durned liar just the same. Figures uv no figures, that dog uv mine can ketch a 10-acre field full uv cottontail rabbits durin' the time you hev been makin' them calculations. Next thing I know you will be undertakin' to prove to me that my dog can't overtake a land turtle when it is out takin' a stroll, and what's more, I don't propose to let any educated son-of-a-gun prove by arithmetic that my dog can't ketch a measly little old cottontail rabbit,' and with that, James, I handed him one on the point uv his jaw. He moved back as I hit, his head movin' I should say about an inch while my fist wuz travellin' a foot.

"Accordin' to his system uv arithmetic I never could hev reached him at all, but when he waked out uv the dream I put him into he asked me what I hit him for and I says to him, 'My friend, accordin' to your arithmetic I never touched you; I probably got wathin mebbly a millionth part uv an inch uv the pint uv your chin but I didn't actually git to you. This impression that I knocked you out wuz just an illusion on your part.'

"So, James, I say again that the durned liars in the world air these educated, scientific sons-of-guns."

Brief Answers to Inquiries

STUDENT—I quite agree with you that the world might be a much better place in which to live. There is nothing I can see the matter with the world except the people who live in it, and the fault is confined to a small proportion of them. A comparatively few folks always have and probably always will lead the masses in their thinking and conduct. If these leaders were all wise and honest there would be no trouble with the followers. Unfortunately, the leaders are not often wise and frequently are not honest, and endless trouble results. If the leaders were all wise and all honest—and when I say wise, I mean energetic, tactful and competent, and when I say honest I mean honest with themselves and all of their followers, entirely just, and with the vision that can see beyond the present hour—if, I say, all the leaders in this broad sense were wise and honest, there would be hardly anything in the world to complain about. There would be no wars, no poverty, and very little if any sickness; everybody would be living comfortably; government would be so simplified that it would not require half the number of folks for administration that are required now, and taxes would not be more than half the present taxes. There would be need for very few if any prisons, and a third of the present number of courts would be amply sufficient. The ground would be cultivated scientifically and efficiently so that the production would be increased very greatly.

Oh, yes, the world might be made a paradise, but we must face the fact that the possibilities for a world of that kind have always existed. Since the invention of modern machinery and the knowledge that has come from experimental and scientific research we might be living right now under such conditions as I have described, but we are not living that way because the world is largely directed by fools; I do not mean by that to say that those who are in charge of affairs are mentally deficient, as many of them have large mental capacity, but the man who has mental capacity which he uses unwisely is a fool just the same.

Will the foolish guidance be supplanted by wise guidance? I certainly do not know any more about that than you, but I regret to say that I cannot see any great improvement, and I have come to the conclusion that sometime the ideal condition may and probably will come about, but that you and I will have been dead a long time before that time comes.

E. M.—You wish to know if I am in favor of making it more difficult to obtain divorces. No, I cannot say that I am. So long as it is as easy to get married as it is at present, I am in favor of making it rather easy to untie the knot. I have seen a good deal more misery and unhappiness resulting from married life than I have from divorces. There are a lot of married folks who would be better off if they were divorced. If a married couple are happy it makes no difference to them how hard or how easy it may be to obtain a divorce because they are satisfied. A happy married life is altogether the most satisfactory domestic arrangement that has ever been devised, but an unhappy married life is about the worst.

S. J.—I am not interested in your beliefs or disbeliefs. You must settle those matters for yourself. The only suggestion I have to make is that you do not bother other people with your opinions or get angry with them if they do not agree with you. The world has suffered tremendously from intolerance in the past. It does not suffer so much now because a majority of the people no longer believe what they used to believe, and are not so anxious to impress their opinion on others.

JUNIUS—I will not advise you concerning what clubs, secret societies or religious organiza-

tions you should join. If you like that sort of thing you probably will get a good deal of satisfaction out of any one of them. To my mind all of them are largely impregnated with bunc, but I know a great many very good and ordinarily sensible people who get a great deal of pleasure out of these associations, and it must be said that all of them do some good. So if you like that sort of thing, young man, go to it. You probably will get about as much out of it as you put in, anyway.

Boy is 20; the Girl 22

1—Can a boy and girl get married in Kansas without their parents' permission? The boy is 20 years old and the girl 22. 2—Can they go to any other state and get married without their parents' permission if they cannot get married in Kansas? 3—Are there any states where they can get marriage license without their parents' permission? 4—Can they get married in any other state without a marriage license? Can they be fined if they run away from home and get married without their parents' permission?

Kansas Farmer.
1—The girl, being 22 years old, does not have to have her parents' consent. The boy still is under his parents' authority if he is only 20 years old, and if the probate judge is aware of that fact he is not permitted to issue the license without the parents' consent.

2-3—Males may marry without their parents' consent in Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and West Virginia at the age of 18. This couple might go to Colorado and there be legally married.

4—Marriage licenses are provided for in every state in the Union but common law marriages also are recognized in every state, that is marriages without license. If this couple should run away from home, say to Colorado, and be married and return to Kansas, the marriage would be regarded as legal and the law would not provide for any fine.

Should File a Statement

If B holds a mortgage on stock which belonged to A in the state of Colorado, this mortgage being made out for six months, at the end of six months does this mortgage have to be recorded over again in order to protect B so that A's creditors cannot come in ahead of B and take the mortgaged stock?

W. P.
Under the laws of Colorado the lien of any chattel mortgage which has been admitted to record may at any time within 30 days after the



maturity of the last instalment of indebtedness secured thereby be extended for the unpaid portion of said indebtedness by the mortgagee or his assignee by filing with the clerk of the county where the mortgage was filed, a sworn statement showing the total payments which have been made on the debt and the amount which still remains unpaid, that such amount is still due the mortgagee or his assignee and that he consents to extend the mortgage for not to exceed two years.

It therefore would be necessary for the mortgagee or his assignee to file this statement in order to protect himself.

How About the Wages?

1—A family consisted of five children, all grown, one son and four daughters, all married except the youngest daughter and the son. They inherited a home in a small town in Kansas from their mother. At her death the son and single daughter remained in this property for several years without it being divided. Then the son bought out the other three heirs and lived there with the single sister until his death a few years later. At his death he left a will in which he willed all of his possessions, real estate and personal, to his four sisters equally. A short time later the sister who was living with him demanded that the other heirs all turn over their shares to her in the home or she would demand pay for the housework she had done for her brother during the several years they had lived together. He had told her he would furnish the food if she would cook it, and also had liberally supplied her with money for clothes and other purposes, but there was no signed agreement that she was to receive wages. Can she collect wages under these circumstances from the other heirs? 2—Will you tell me if the administrator of the home property share of the deceased son also can act as administrator of a farm of 160 acres in Oklahoma? Can he be appointed to transact the business of dividing that as well as the home in Kansas? 3—The Kansas Farmer said recently that a new law had been passed which reduced the time for final settlement by an administrator to one year. When was that law made effective?

MRS. C. E. M.
1—This sister would be entitled to a reasonable

compensation for her services as housekeeper for her brother and caretaker for this home. As to what her services are worth would be a question to be determined either by a judge or jury unless it could be determined by mutual agreement. Whatever she received in the way of money and clothing for her services would be taken into consideration in fixing the amount due her. If it were determined that she had already received an equivalent to fair wages for her time she would not be given further claim. But if it was not she has a valid claim against the estate of her brother for whatever her services were worth in excess of what she received.

2—Under the laws of Oklahoma no discrimination is made between residents or non-residents in the right to act as executor. The probate court of the Oklahoma county in which this land is situated might permit the Kansas administrator to administer this real estate.

3—The new law in regard to the administration of estates took effect on its publication in the statute books, May 28, 1925.

Has a Queer Neighbor?

What kind of a fence is a lawful fence in Colorado? My neighbor has rented some prairie land on which my stock has been grazing. This land is not fenced and is considered range land. My neighbor has rented it and says he will run my stock out of the country. Can he do so by law?

R. D. W.
A legal wire fence in Colorado must consist of three or more barb wires of standard make and size, not less than 13 gauge posts set in the ground not less than 18 inches, not less than 3 inches in diameter where the top wire crosses the posts, posts set not more than 33 feet apart with substantial metal or wooden stay every 16½ feet. Top wire 46 inches from the ground and second wire 14 inches below the top wire, third wire 12 inches below the second wire securely stapled and tightly stretched, all corner posts to be well braced.

The statute provides that any person making and maintaining such a fence as above described may recover for trespass from the owner or owners of any animal or animals which break thru such fence in full for all damages sustained on account of such trespass together with the costs of such recovery and the animal or animals so trespassing may be taken up by the party damaged and held as security for the payment of such damages and costs.

The statute further provides that no person or persons shall be allowed to recover damages for any injury to any crop or grass or garden product or other vegetable products unless the same at the time of such trespass or injury was protected by a legal and sufficient fence as described above.

2—Your neighbor has not the right to run your stock out of the country.

Can Change the Road

A bought a farm several years ago and has highly improved it. The railroad runs thru the farm. The county commissioners have closed the public road in front of A's home and opened it on the opposite side of the railroad. The only outlet A has to the new road is by a private crossing thru a feed lot. Can A compel the commissioners to leave the old road open for his use, and also for the use of the landowners on the opposite side of the old road? Was there any way in which A could have prevented them from opening the new road? Would the railroad have to pay part of the damage?

Y. Z.
Our law provides for the laying out, viewing, altering or vacating of roads by a petition signed by at least 12 householders of the county residing in the vicinity where the road is to be laid out, viewed, reviewed, altered or vacated. If a proper petition was filed with the commissioners in this case they undoubtedly have the right to vacate the old road or alter it or lay out a new road. A was entitled to damages by reason of the alteration of this road, but if the proper proceedings were had he could not prevent the alteration or change of location. A is entitled to a crossing either over or under this railroad, but he cannot compel the county to give him a private road.

Hubby'll be Out of Luck

A and B are husband and wife. They have two children, the older about 2½ years. If A, the husband, deserts B and children is B entitled to a mother's pension? If so, how much?

N. R. W.
If she has been a resident of Kansas for two years and a resident of the county in which she resides for one year and these children are dependent upon her labor for support, she is entitled to a pension from the county in which she resides not exceeding \$50 a month. Incidentally, her husband who deserts her is guilty of a felony and may be convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary.

Might Use a Copy?

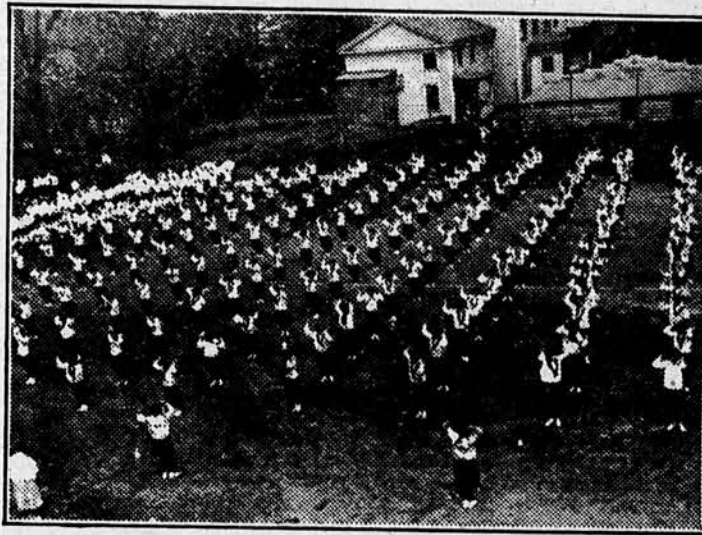
A sold a ranch to B five years ago. B gave a first mortgage to the Government and a second mortgage to A, which A never recorded, nor did he collect any interest on it. A is dead and left a will, but did not mention this second mortgage and it cannot be found. Can A's heirs force B to pay the second mortgage?

F. R. D.
If neither the note nor the mortgage can be found, they would not be able to maintain the suit unless they could positively show that such a note and mortgage was given, and in that case might be permitted by the court to substitute a copy for the original.

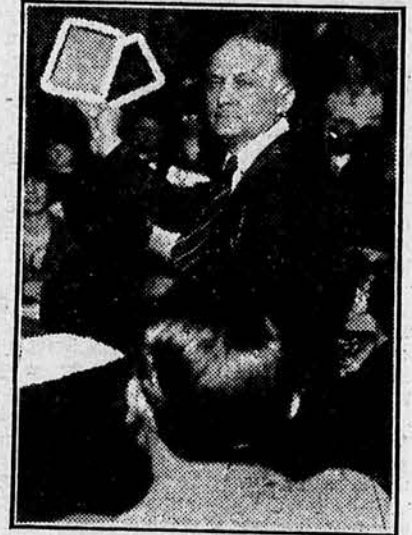
World Events in Pictures



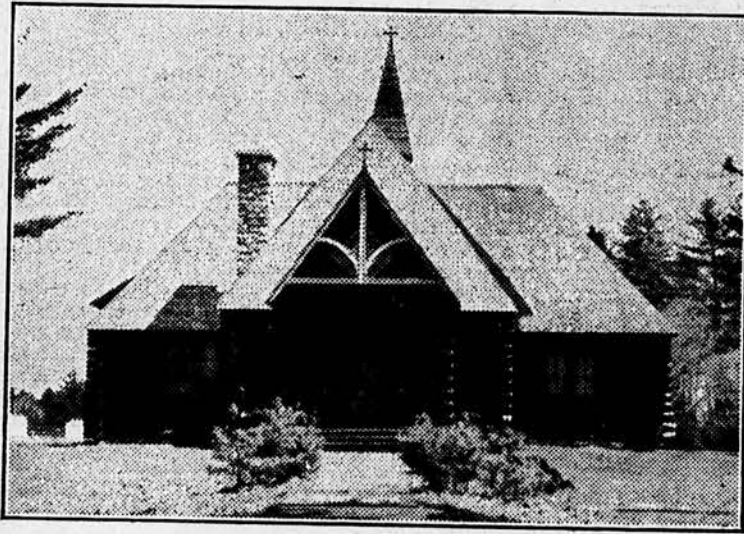
Madame R. C. T. Roosmale Nepveu, One of the Most Beautiful Members of the Legation Social Circles in Paris, and Her Daughter Lucy. Her Husband is From the Netherlands



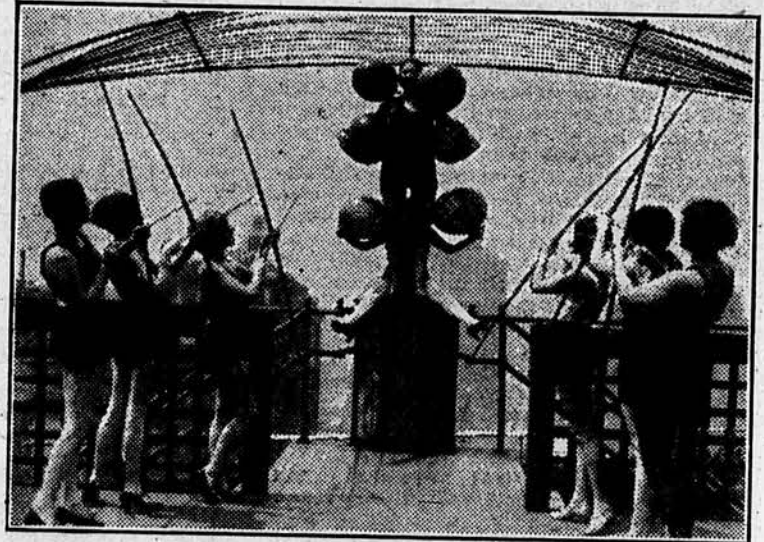
More Than 600 Girls Participated Recently in the Annual Field Day of the High School of Practical Arts at Roxbury, Mass. The Field Day Was Held on the Playground of the School, and the Seniors Walked Away With All the Honors. The Picture Shows the Girls Swinging Indian Clubs



Harry Houdini, the Nemesis of Spiritualist Frauds, Created a Sensation Recently When He Demonstrated "Spirit" Slate Writing Before a Congressional Committee



The Little Log Church, St. John, at "White Pine Camp," Where President and Mrs. Coolidge Will Worship During the Annual Vacation of the Nation's Chief Executive. The Camp is on the Shore of Lake Osgood, About 20 Miles From Saranac Lake, in the Heart of the Beautiful Adirondack Mountains



Here Are Some of the Beauties From the Ziegfeld Follies on the Roof of the Hotel McAlpin. These Ministers of Merriment Are Equipped With Bows and Arrows, and Are Acquiring Skill in the Art of Archery, by Shooting at the Toy Balloons Held by the Captivating "Maxime Wells," One of the Stars



An Unusual Sight Presents Itself Every Morning to the School Mistress of a Los Angeles School, When the Bell Rings and These Eight Pairs of Twins Line Up to March into the Building to Take Up Their Studies



John Bassett Moore, American Statesman, and a Judge of the Permanent Court of International Justice, Sailed Recently For Europe



At the Start of the Polish Revolution Recently in Warsaw; Armored Trucks Dashed Thru the Streets, Firing at Random into the Crowds, Killing Four Persons and Wounding Scores of Others Before the Day Was Over



Mary Pickford and Her Husband, Douglas Fairbanks, Arrived Recently in Berlin, Amid the Cheers of a Large Crowd. For the First Time Since the World War, the "Star Spangled Banner" Was Played in the German Capital, When the Famous Couple Attended the Showing of Mary's Film, "Little Annie Rooney"



Amix, the Second Largest Police Dog in the World, Owned by C. W. Montrose of Buffalo, N. Y., Has Adopted Five Little Motherless Kittens. He Allows Them to Romp, Roam and Slumber on His Ample Body, and Appears to Enjoy Greatly Their Harmless Antics From Day to Day

Will Use Federal Hay Grades

By E. A. Stokdyk

ARRANGEMENTS have been completed whereby several of the larger hay shipping points in Kansas will have federal and state hay inspection service. The Kansas State Grain Inspection Department is co-operating with the United States Department of Agriculture in making hay inspection service available to Kansas hay shippers. Trained inspectors are to be located at Garden City, Great Bend, Coffeyville, Fredonia and possibly Emporia.

The hay grades, formulated by the United States Department of Agriculture after a complete survey, many meetings, and discussions with hay growers, shippers and receivers, have been adopted by many of the states. Kansas also has adopted them as the official grades. Meetings have been held in many of the larger hay shipping sections of the state for the growers and shippers to study the hay grades and become familiar with them. The fact that the grades are simple and practical has appealed to the growers.

With inspection service being made available at shipping point, the growers and shippers are planning on using this service to stimulate a strong f. o. b. market. Rejections on shipments and disputes over grades have been the source of much dissatisfaction to hay growers and shippers. Under the inspection system on hay at shipping point, the shippers believe they can eliminate most of the rejections and disputes, just as the potato and apple shippers in Kansas have done.

Many requests from the southern consuming territory wanting to buy hay on the basis of federal grades are already being received.

Hay marketing is a complex problem, and the fact that hay is a bulky, cheap product has made it an uncertain affair. The old hay association grades were much better than no grades at all, but they left much to be desired. They were too indefinite. Furthermore, they were applied by employes of hay associations, and altho the inspectors were as capable as any that could be found, and no doubt applied the grades fairly, there always was doubt in the mind of the other person. The fact that the federal grades are applied by non-interested parties, that they are definite and that they are practical make them satisfactory as a basis for dealing in hay.

In the meetings held with hay growers, many of them stated that with the inspection service available they would plan to increase their alfalfa acreage. Unsatisfactory marketing conditions, they said, had caused them to abandon alfalfa as a cash crop. Some Kansas farmers are consumers of hay, and they, too, have expressed a desire to buy on the basis of federal grades. Under such a system the seller is paid for the quality hay he has produced, and the buyer gets the quality of hay that he pays for. Such a system has always encouraged the production of a better product.

The Kids'll Be There

MEMBERS of 4-H clubs will swarm at the big American Royal at Kansas City November 13 to 20. A count of noses indicates approximately 400 in prospect now. The numbers ought to be increased as enthusiasm swells and the offers of prize trips by railroads and commercial agencies grow.

The railroads to date have offered 108 prizes, equivalent to transportation from the home of the club member to Kansas City and return. The Frisco will give 41 such trips in Oklahoma, Arkansas, Kansas and Missouri; the Missouri Pacific 26 in Oklahoma, Kansas and Missouri; the Kansas City Southern, one trip in each county agent county which it serves; the Chicago and Alton, five trips in Missouri. Other railroads also are co-operating and likely will announce the allotment of trips soon.

Montgomery Ward & Company is offering \$200 toward defraying expenses of junior judging teams from Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Kansas. The Cudahy Packing Company is offering five educational trips in Missouri and Arkansas, and Swift & Company is offering three trips in Kansas and Arkansas.

The Royal program includes educational and entertainment features for the youngsters, with visits to industrial plants and public institutions as variation to the show and contest program. More than \$2,000 in cash prizes and trophies will be offered 4-H club members by the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange, national and state breed associations, Kansas City Stock Yards Company and the American Royal. The club conference and entertainment features are in charge of the agricultural department of the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce.

Into the New Pastures

HENRY FORD, one of the world's richest men, finds his greatest joy in a simple little old inn, gray with age and mossy with time, in the hills of Massachusetts.

Few pictures of the maker of pigmy cars have been taken in late months that did not find him in the inn, sitting in an angle nook surrounded by warming pans, blowers, and all the insignia of a

fireside's past, walking over silent paths about the inn, or eating simple fare from a check-clothed table.

Henry Ford's return to the life simple is no strange thing. Listen to the talk of any group of rich men lunching at their club on guinea breast and mushrooms and smoking dollar cigars—

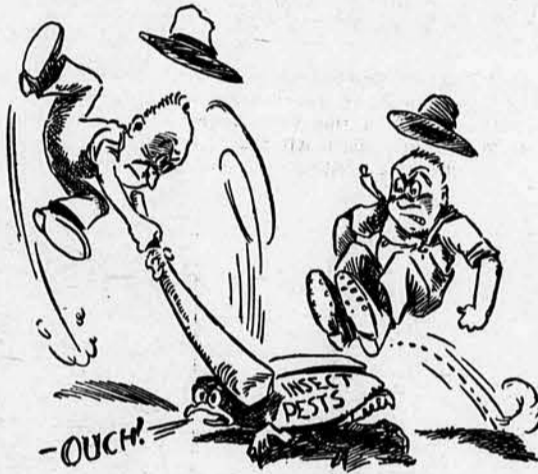
"I've got my eye on a simple little place in the country," says one.

"I'm trying to buy back the old farm, swimming hole 'n' everything," says another.

"What do we get out of this sort of life, anyway?" says the third. "Did you ever wade a creek when you were a kid and pick apples in an orchard?"

Now that spring is here, Sunday after Sunday a steady pilgrimage of rich, glistening, high-powered, flying cars glide on to the common Mecca—the country.

Rich man, potentate, Mogul, fly on in an aura of dust and gasoline to find that symbol of happiness—the country, the simple life, a world where



Always Open Season

apple blossoms fall like coral from fresh-leaved trees, where sun and moon and stars shine clearer, where—just on into the land where things seem not what they are.

The farmer laughs. What do these folk know of his life—of its grueling toil, its risings, groggy with sleep, into dark morning, its days a round of toil and more toil to wrest a living from the soil, little time, little thought for blossom and bird, sun and moon.

Just the old story of the quest eternal for happiness in the lot we do not own. Just the old story of regret for the thing that was, the realization when the old swimming hole days are over, that after all they were the only days. Then they were days of longing for the big city and the "world outside."

But now—the President of the United States and his wife will summer in a tiny, little simple cottage hugging the slopes of the Adirondacks above Lake Placid.

That is the summum bonum of the greatest man in the land—the straying from the white portals of the most famous house in the land into a simple little cot.

And the dwellers of the mountain and lake look with envy upon a man who comes from a great white house in a great city.

Will War on Smut and Rye

SMUT and rye clipped \$48,408 from the wheat returns of Reno county farmers in 1924. On a return engagement in 1925 they exacted \$44,190 from the same source. Those figures were estimated from an examination of records in the state grain inspection office at Hutchinson. Guesses before the records were examined placed the loss at less than half that much.

Rye is the arch offender. Wheat is not graded down unless it contains more than 3 per cent of rye. Under buying practice the price is reduced 1 cent a bushel for every 1 per cent above 3 per cent. In 1924 the losses on this basis amounted to \$26,520.92 for Reno county alone. For 1925 the total was \$42,894.

In 1924 the smut damage, on the basis of 6 cents a bushel average reduction for smutty wheat, amounted to \$21,888, and in 1925, \$1,296. Evidently weather conditions were responsible for the lower loss last year, altho the smaller crop was a minor influence.

R. W. McCall, county agricultural agent, in co-operation with the farm bureau, Kansas State Agricultural College, and Reno county bankers, is conducting a campaign against these two sources of loss. Smut can be prevented by the copper carbonate dust method, and rye can be eliminated by a crop rotation which will improve agricultural conditions and at the same time improve the quality of wheat in other respects than the elimination of rye. The county bankers are offering prizes for

the townships which show the greatest activity in rye free acreage each year. The campaign will cover four years.

Charles Stinson, Pratt county agent, has obtained the figures on smut and rye damage for his county, and is undertaking a clean-up movement in connection with the wheat improvement campaign in that county. Local elevators, mills and other wheat buyers in Pratt county are co-operating. Elevators will display a placard explaining to farmers that dockage will be applied to wheat containing smut and more than 3 per cent of rye. These placards already have been posted by some elevators. The farm bureau, agricultural college, crop improvement association, state board of agriculture, the railroads and others interested in wheat improvement are co-operating not only in the county but in the state-wide campaigns.

Grain interests in the vicinity of Dodge City have endorsed the placard idea and have asked that the plan be adopted by elevators contributory to that center. The difficulty in eliminating rye and smut heretofore has been the failure of buyers to make proper deductions in price. The system of paying a flat price has been an injustice to the man who eliminates rye from his fields and treats his seed for smut, and it has offered no incentive for the careless man. Many elevator men contend that they have been delayed in buying on grade by competition of other elevators which would not adopt the system.

If a man is docked 6 cents a bushel, the average at Hutchinson market, he soon will take measures to eliminate smut. If he is docked 1 cent a bushel for every per cent of rye above 3 per cent he will undertake a rotation to eliminate the foreign grain.

A Challenge to Mussolini

KANSANS who saw the Milan orchestra conductor, Toscanini, on his American tour last year, remember him as a master of his business, but nobody suspected that the artist himself possessed the qualities of a William Tell or Rienzi. Yet Toscanini seems to have successfully challenged the tyrant Mussolini, whom everybody else is afraid of.

Too many murders and too much repression and disregard for Italian liberties turned the conductor of the famous La Scala orchestra against Fascism and the new Roman Caesar. When orders were given that the national Fascism hymn, "Giovannazza," should be played in all theaters, Toscanini refused to have the La Scala orchestra bow to the dictator. According to a New York World special cable from Mentone—news is censored in Italy—when Mussolini visited Milan lately the directors of La Scala, among Milan's most important citizens and mainly Fascist, called upon him to ask the honor of his presence at the opera house. The World's correspondent relates that "the duce became agitated, paced the room and cried, 'Never will my feet cross the threshold of La Scala until Toscanini, the anti-Fascist, goes from there. How dare he refuse to play Giovannazza!'"

The great orchestra leader scorned subterfuges. He refused to palter with the possibly questionable character of the Fascist hymn as a musical composition, but grasped the bull by the horns. "I refuse to turn the Scala into a market place for Fascist demonstrations," he replied to the pleading directors. "They have the square outside and also the Galleria for that."

The trouble is that during Toscanini's absence in the United States La Scala fell off notably from supreme musical standards, and besides, the Milan conductor received so many flattering offers in this country that he is perfectly independent. Italy is more than Rome, whose "grandeur that was" Mussolini is seeking to restore. It is the mighty old Roman Empire that obsesses the duce's imagination. But while there is an imperial Roman tradition, it is hardly any more a reality, while the artistic tradition of Milan, Florence, Venice, Genoa, Naples, Rome, the Italy of the Renaissance and after is a living identity. In some sense the Italians actually live on it, or get their living. People go to Italy not to pay homage to the old Caesars but to the later genius of Michelangelo, Cellini, Veronese, Leonardo and of Puccini, Verdi, Rossini, and so on. In a way Toscanini in his artistic revolt and the new Roman Emperor confront each other as champions of opposing Italian ideals and traditions.

So far the Scala opera conductor seems to be solitary and alone in committing lese Mussolini and getting away with it. He is still wielding the baton while the duce gnashes his agitated teeth futilely.

Erma Took an Easier Job

CAREFUL, careful, Erma," counseled the tow-headed agricultural agent of the county of Lyon. "That's a long-time contract."

Miss Erma Hanna, stenographer for the Lyon County Farm Bureau, had announced her resignation to accept a job as helpmeet to C. P. Pace. "If I have been able to please a county agent, a farm bureau executive board, 2,400 farmers and their wives and kids, I don't expect any great difficulty in getting along with one man," Erma retorted.

C. L. McFadden "allowed" that seemed reasonable, and retired without further offers of advice.

Charles Adams of Lebanon owns a field which has been in alfalfa for 23 years.

The Maid of the Mountain

By Jackson Gregory

(Copyrighted)

BAB heard the blow struck; she heard the fall. The kitchen window was not three steps away. She ran and peered in. She had thought to see everything from here but could see nothing. The men were not to be seen; the kitchen door opening upon the room with the fireplace stood open, but there was an angle of wall hiding the tragic actors from her frightened eyes. Nor did she hear anything further; it was so terribly still . . .

There was a long time of breathless waiting. Behind her the white mare was fidgeting, alarmed by the broken tie rope writhing like a snake between her forelegs.

"My God . . ."

That must be Conroy's voice, yet Bab could never have guessed it had she not recognized the white mare as Conroy's; a voice like no man's Bab had ever heard, a terrible voice, throaty and choking.

There followed a silence profound and electrical, that seemed sinister and evil and that frightened her. And then again came Conroy's voice pleading now, half whimpering:

"Willoughby . . . I didn't mean . . . Sit up, man. Damn you, quit that stuff! You're all right. I tell you, you're all right! What if one man does get mad and knock another man down? That's nothing. . . You make me laugh; honest to God you do. Why, I . . . What! . . . No! . . . No, no, no! Not—dead! . . . My God!"

And then only a terrible whisper: "Dead."

Bab was trembling violently. Again a sound, Philip Conroy running; his boot heels clumping noisily. Sudden silence again. He must have realized that he was making no end of unnecessary noise. He began tiptoeing. Bab heard the guarded footfalls. Her terrifying thought was that if Conroy came upon her now and knew that she had overheard, he would kill her, too.

She had no time to run; there was no place to hide. She dropped down where she was in the shadow of the big live oak; she crouched as a rabbit crouches when the dogs are upon it; she made of herself a ball, hiding the white of her face and hands. She heard Conroy coming; it burst upon her that he would come straight here since this was the tree to which he had tied his mare. And yet now, with Conroy only a half dozen paces away, she dared not stir; she could only pray in dumb terror that God might make him pass her by.

Conroy came to a dead halt. Bab could not know that it was a halt of consternation. He saw the oak and that his mare was not there; he knew that his horse was gone and with it his one means of flight. Bab thought that he had seen her; she expected his voice shouting at her, she expected each second to feel his hands on her.

But Conroy, with his own emotions tumultuous within him, sought nothing on earth save his horse and flight. His eyes roving everywhere were not to concern themselves with what might have been bush or rock; they sought only the white of a horse's hide. And without ever seeing Bab he saw the mare where it stood not far away with dragging rope. With sickening

fear Bab heard his crunching steps, coming straight toward her. A moment of agonizing fear as he was at her side. Then a rush of tremendous joy as he passed on. He had not seen her. He hurled himself up into the saddle and drove his heels into his horse's flanks; Bab, jerking her head up, saw sparks struck out under iron-shod hoofs as horse and rider made a dark blur thru the night.

She was powerless to move. Like any frightened wild thing she cowered in the dark, staring after Conroy, harkening to the slightest sound, a quiver from head to foot. She wanted to jump up and run; but could not . . . a long, long time passed; the unbroken silence oppressed her. The ringing hoof-beats died away in the distance.

"I guess . . . he's dead," whispered Bab awesomely.

She shivered. Then she stirred and got slowly to her feet.

"I ought to go in and see. I ought to find Charlie."

Powerless to Move

Then she heard a faint sound within the cabin that could mean but one thing. Old Martin Willoughby was not yet dead. Bab started up. She crept to the kitchen door.

At last she came into the kitchen. She shot quick glances on all sides. She investigated all shadows. She passed thru a second door; she saw the big-mouthed fireplace, a place of dead embers and gray and black ash heaps. At an angle of the rock fireplace, lay old Martin Willoughby.

"Charlie? . . . that you?"

"It's Bab."

"Bab? . . . Bab?"

The name, when the dying man repeated it, seemed to stimulate him. He tried to rear up; he fell back again but managed to whisper, gasping the two words:

"Bab! Listen. . ."

But Bab, listening, heard only a meaningless gurgle and a throaty choking. Martin Willoughby, his eyes dulled as tho a film gathered, was making a tremendous effort to speak. Bab saw that he had been hit on the head; there was blood welling sluggishly thru his scant dirty-gray hair, making jig-saw trickles down his withered face, vanishing into his speckled gray-and-black beard.

As Bab, with a little cry, stooped over him, her rifle, slung at her back, interfered with her movement and she cast it hurriedly aside. She slipped a supporting arm about him, and bent low over the faltering lips.

"Oh . . . Mart . . ."

He mumbled so. Some of the words she caught; more she guessed at. He grew inarticulate; he was dazed; he kept shaking his head as tho to clear the oozing blood away from his brow or the dizziness out of his brain. He was deathly white; the grime on his cheeks was now like so much gunpowder against a bloodless skin. His tongue seemed to be swelling; it began, even while he sought to speak, a feverish moving back and forth along his parched lips. He was trying to say something; Bab leaned still closer and yet could make nothing of his mumbblings. Her intuition told her that he would want water. She put his head down, and ran to the kitchen for the tin dipper of spring water.

When she came back, she thought that the old man was dead. But, while she hesitated with the dripping water, she saw his eyes open and start roving again. She dropped down on her knees again and held the brimming dipper to his lips.

"Dying," gasped Willoughby. "It was Conroy. . . I'll cheat him yet! . . . Bab; up there; in the attic . . . the third board, loose . . . Hurry and . . . fix . . ."

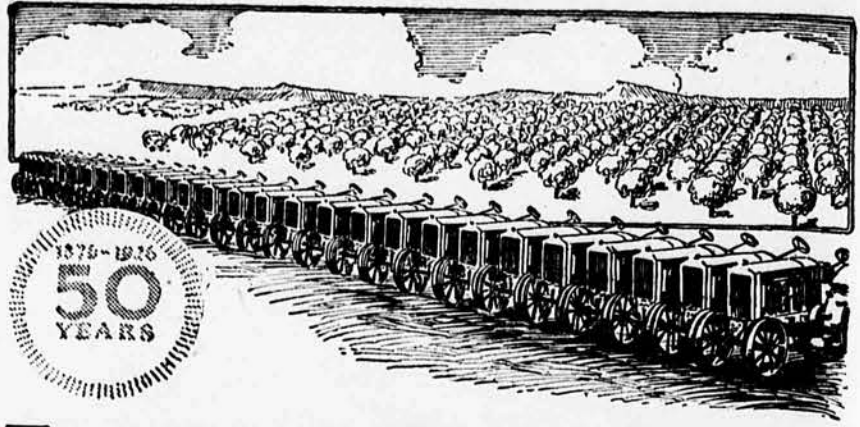
"Yes," murmured Bab, comfortingly. "I'll do it; anything you say, Mart. But first, let me get you to bed."

"I'll tell you," cried old Martin, making a windy whisper into a thin scream, "it's now. . . I got to tell you . . . go quick, girl . . ."

He began mouthing and mumbling and she lost the words. She tried to



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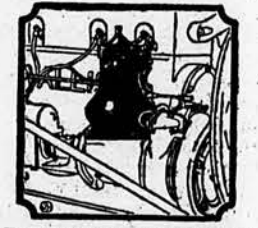
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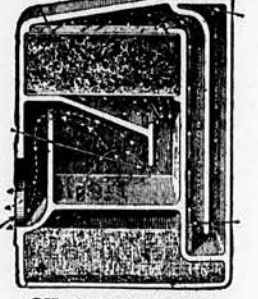
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gather him up in her arms; she could think of nothing beyond getting him to bed and rushing out and calling at the top of her voice for Charlie. Half-wit that he was, he should know more than she what was to be done.

But the old man reared up a second time and struggled wildly for articulation, gasping, with throat already constricted:

"I tell you . . . attic . . . third board . . . Quick!"

"But," pleaded Bab, half weeping.

"No! Do what say?"

He coughed and dropped back, thudding on the floor. Yet she heard him trying to command her the third time:

"Att'k . . . board . . . 'rry . . ."

"But, Mart, I don't understand! There's something you want: is it some kind of medicine? Something that will make you feel better?"

He glared at her terribly, concentrating all his falling energies in one wild look. The greatest effort of his life was reserved for this moment when he tried to speak. But only the faintest of sounds came from his lips, an utterly unintelligible murmur.

"I'll go, Mart," she said, hurriedly. "It's something about a board up in the attic? I'll know when I get there. . . ."

He made a pitiful attempt at jerking his head forward in an eager affirmative; his eyes seemed to her to brighten. It was their frantic appeal that sent her flying to a far corner where his steep ladder led to the loft. Mystified, yet in haste to do his bidding, she snatched up a candle as she ran and began a hurried climbing. Half way up she turned to look back; now he was babbling again but his utterance reached her only in a meaningless jumble. Still she felt that he saw her and was urging her on.

Overhead was a small trapdoor. She pushed it back and crawled thru. It was almost pitch dark up here. She felt in her pocket for a match and with unsteady fingers lighted her candle.

Moving the candle slowly this way and that, holding it first aloft, then down close to the floor, she looked about her anxiously. She had to stoop for the low roof which consisting only of wide-spaced rafters and ancient shakes, came down on either side in an inverted V. On all hands about her, on a flooring of rough planks, were heaps of rubbish, such litter as any one but old Mart would have burned or thrown away long ago; wornout boots, tin cans, empty boxes, ragged grain sacks, bits of scrap iron. She picked her way among scattered articles, always moving her candle back and forth, always stooping, less to avoid the low, cobweb-festooned rafters than to discover some loose, tell-tale board; a third board . . . but third from what? She looked all about her in bewilderment. She could not return to Willoughby and look again into those wildly pleading eyes without first doing his bidding. If only the floor were clear, instead of being all cluttered with trash. . . .

A Loose Board?

And yet it was the disposition of this rubbish which almost immediately led her to her discovery. Near the rock chimney which pierced the attic floor was a spot which had recently been cleared; the litter on both sides had the look of having been just shoved aside. There at Bab's feet was a small, tin-lined compartment in the floor; and beside it, the third counting out from the chimney, lay a loose board which obviously should serve to cover and conceal the compartment. With a glad cry she dropped to her knees. Here was a wonderful place to hide things; tin-lined and snug to keep out mice and moths, judged Bab. Maybe it was medicine, after all, that Mart wanted. There were several articles hidden here; Bab set her candle on a box close at hand and made haste to see what it was the old man had here that he could possibly need now. She began rummaging with both hands; there were a couple of small tobacco boxes, a canvas bag tied with a string; an old red leather wallet with a rubber band about it. She caught up one of the tobacco tins and looked into it. It was full of gold coins, looking bright and fresh and new. She closed the box and dropped it back, taking up its mate. It, too, was gold filled. Bab was more mystified now than ever.

Mart, badly hurt, looking as tho he were dying, could have no use for a lot of gold! Gold had never had any interest for Bab; it did not suggest itself to her that one in Mart's grave condition could even think of it.

Yet what else did he have hidden here? Even the canvas bag gave out a jingling, golden sound. She snatched open the wallet; nothing there but folded papers and paper money. Her brows gathered in a puzzled frown; she sat motionless, the wallet in her hands, groping for the old man's meaning. What was it that he had tried so desperately to tell her to do? "Board . . . loose . . . Fix!"

A first gleam of the truth came to her. He had not wanted her to bring him anything; he had only wanted her to hide these things! That was it. To hide them, perhaps from Conroy. Why was the board, with which he had been

so concerned, out of place now? She could answer her own question swiftly: "Because Willoughby had been up here when he heard Conroy coming; because he had hurried down in such wild haste that he had not had time to replace his loose board!" He had been forced to content himself with closing the trap as he scrambled thru, planning, of course, to return when Conroy had gone.

At any other time Bab could have laughed at the old man's hiding gold with all this care. She could see no reason in it, but she did know how he hoarded candle ends and bits of bread and drippings of grease, and supposed that he had acquired the habit of hiding things away, the useless along with the useful. The whole aggregation of cast-off odds and ends about her proclaimed the fact.

Since it was perfectly clear that

there was nothing here that could help the old man now, it must be that all he wanted was for her to hide his treasure for him. She would do this; conceal even the spot itself by covering it over with the debris which he had pushed to one side; then return to Mart with a word of what she had done. She took up the board; it fitted the opening so exactly that when she had put it in place there was no sign of its serving any other purpose than did all the other floor boards. She jumped up and began littering the place over with such ruffraff as came first to hand, sacks and scattered bags. She stepped back to examine the results of her work. . . .

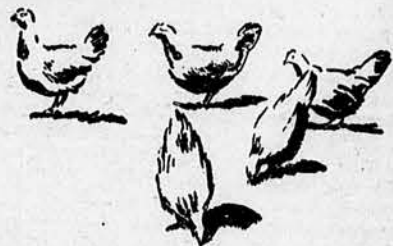
It was just then that she was startled by a sound below. She wondered if it were Willoughby stirring. The sound again, that of quiet footsteps. She hastened the few steps to the

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trapdoor and looked down; Willoughby lay as she had left him. As she was about to call she saw him struggle to heave himself up; he twisted half over; he was staring strangely. Not toward her but toward his kitchen door. Before Bab could speak to him a sudden tremor shook the thin old body; with a hideous snarl ending in a long choking rattle he lunged upward only to fall back heavily. His boot heels jerked on the floor. Then he lay very still.

Bab shuddered and steadied herself by catching at one of the rafters overhead. She had left her candle back there on the box by the chimney; she must go back for it, lest it set the house on fire. Then to go down . . . to a dead man. She was afraid . . .

Quiet Footsteps

Then, startlingly loud thru the silence, came the cracking of a board and those guarded steps again. It must be Crazy Charlie at last, thought Bab, glad to have assistance and gladdest of all to have company. Again she was on the verge of calling out when she saw who it was. Not Charlie, but Philip Conroy!

Bab did not stir. Fascinated with horror she could not move hand or foot. She had never dreamed of Conroy returning. Now, for the first time, as she watched him move across the floor below, she saw that close to the fireplace lay Conroy's hat. He was making a wide circle about Willoughby's body to come to it. As yet he had not thought to look up.

Conroy stopped. Bab heard his breathing. She saw him grow rigid as he stared beyond old Mort at another telltale object. He was like a man paralyzed, his mouth open, his eyes bulging. And Bab, looking where he looked, saw what he saw and horror engulfed her. It was her rifle. Near the rifle was the dipper. Neither had been there before Conroy's flight.

Worse, Bab had spilled half the contents of the dipper; she had stepped in a little pool of water and had left vague wet tracks behind her on her way to the ladder. These tracks glistened up into Conroy's eyes. As he jerked his head up Bab at last whipped back.

"Bab. . . That's you, up there. I know; I know your rifle. . . Bab!" Bab, sick with fear herself, had seen nothing but panic on Conroy's uplifted face.

"Thought you could hide from me up there, did you?" he said in a harsh whisper. "Now, I've got you trapped! You've got to come down. And we've got to get out of this on a run. You've got to marry me now. We'll keep our mouths shut. . . I'm rich; you'll be rich . . . it was an accident, anyhow . . ."

He was half begging, half threatening. He broke off and was silent a moment, licking at his lips.

"I'm a lawyer," he said sharply. "It comes in handy to be a lawyer. This old fool fell and bumped his head and he's . . . dead now." His body stiffened as he expelled the difficult syllable. "But look here, Bab; unless I . . ."

He broke off abruptly, stooping to pick up his hat; he scrutinized it carefully and began wiping the dirt from it, flicking at brim and crown with nervous forefinger. When he turned his face up toward the ceiling again his features, save the eyes alone, were distorted in a horrible grin; his lips writhed back from his teeth as he muttered:

"I'm a Lawyer!"

"I'm a lawyer, I tell you! Don't forget that. The old man fell and is dead. But suppose I wanted to make trouble for you? Why, I'd let folks know a thing or two: first, that you had been here tonight. Second, how you had admitted a thousand times that you hated the old man worse than poison. Third, that he had been . . . hit over the head. Fourth, how your rifle lay on the floor close beside him. And fifth, how there's blood and white hairs sticking to the rifle barrel right now! That's what we lawyers call circumstantial evidence, Bab." He licked his lips; he leered. "They'll hang you . . . by the neck until dead . . . if you don't come down and do what I say!"

Conroy's one word "trapped" had already thrown Bab into a panic. He would wait down there until she went

to him; or, grown impatient, he would come up and get her. In the close, stuffy attic she could scarcely breathe; her senses reeled. Worn out, weak from lack of food, tremendously moved by all she had experienced tonight, she was for the first time in her vigorous young life close to fainting.

"Answer me!" commanded Conroy. "I know you're up there. If you come down now, quick, I'll do what I can to save you. But at any minute Crazy Charlie may come in; after that, if he finds you here, you are done for."

He stood a moment waiting for her reply. Then she heard him moving; he was coming to the foot of the ladder . . .

Bab's brain cleared; her strength flooded back thru her body. She leaped forward and slammed the trapdoor shut.

"You fool . . . you can't stay up there! . . . it would look all the worse for you if they found you . . ."

Bab caught a word now and then but she did not try to listen; she had been passive in her fright long enough and now flew about like a whirlwind. She picked up the heaviest things she could find, an old plowshare, a box of bottles, anything that came to hand, and piled and piled them over the trapdoor. Higher and higher she made her heap, casting on even old barley sacks in her excitement. She heard Conroy mounting the ladder, pleading with her, arguing, cursing. She thought that, because she knew he had killed Willoughby, he was coming up to kill her. She heard him trying to lift the trap. She threw herself on top of her rubbish pile. Now Conroy's threats put ice into her veins.

" . . . I'll get an ax; I'll smash thru . . ."

He dropped to the floor, and again Bab sprang up. Now the rafters, shake-covered, above her head appeared to quiver in the dim candlelight, to steady, to become real. Rafters and shakes between her and the stars. . . and Conroy down there going for the ax which stood always behind the kitchen door. Flimsy shakes overhead, twenty years old! If she could make a hole in the roof and slip thru . . .

She snatched up a bit of old Mart's scrap iron and sought wildly everywhere for the likeliest place to begin. Where the chimney pierced the roof the shakes were crumbling with dry rot. She began striking, striking, strik-

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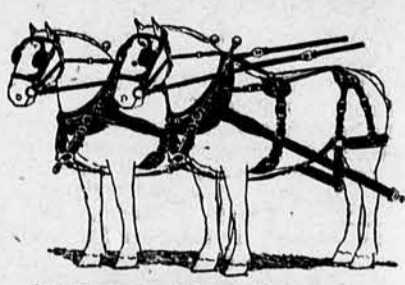
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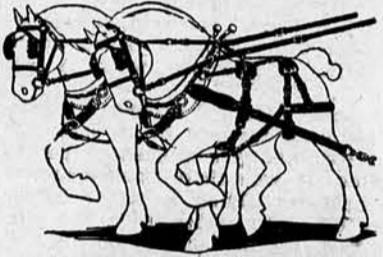
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ing; splinters flew all about her, she was half blinded with falling powdery dust.

She heard Conroy running back to the ladder. He struck at the trapdoor. Under the impact of the first blow the thing gave upward; relieved now of Bab's weight it was not heavy enough to hold Conroy back. He lifted his hands to it and threw his weight against it; it began to open . . .

To the Ground

Bab cast one despairing look over her shoulder and then, sobbing wildly all the while, battered and battered at the roof. Splinters rained all about her; she dropped the iron and began ripping and tearing with her bare hands.

The trap was half open; a grain sack had fallen over Conroy's head, and for an instant he fought with it as tho it had been a living, sentient thing. Bab ripped off a whole shake; another. She pulled herself upward; she got head and shoulders thru. Her hair caught and pulled, but she did not feel the pain as she jerked free. A nail snagged her sleeve but she tore loose and pulled herself up. She was almost thru, her feet swinging . . .

Conroy had the trap open, he saw her and yelled at her and came lunging toward her. Bab heard him and struck at him with her boots. He clutched and for a second clung to one ankle. With her free boot she struck him in the face. She broke thru; she was on the roof, slipping, falling . . . She threw out her hands, wildly, grasping at anything to stay her fall. Thus she caught a friendly branch of the live oak extending over the cabin. She pulled herself up with both hands. She swung out from the roof, clinging to the oak limb. Hand over hand she pulled herself along to the tree trunk; half falling she let herself down. The last few feet she dropped, striking the ground, in a heap. She could hear Conroy stumbling down the ladder in a frenzy of haste to head her off. She leaped up and fled, plunging headlong into the welcome dark of the friendly forest.

Bab slept. The sun climbed high above Indian Chief Mountain and shone upon her upturned face. She did not feel the light upon her eyelids and did not hear the world waking all about her. The morning chants of birds, the first chatterings of squirrels, the sough of the dawn wind thru the pines, all these sounds were in the air, but to these calls of resurging life she was steeped in oblivion. She, who delighted to be astir with every dawn, this morning knew nothing of the advent of a glorious day. She was like one withdrawn deep into some cool, dark cavern where day did not enter; like one plunged fathomlessly into the placid depths of an opiate's forgetfulness.

A New Day

All about her the light of the golden day broke and splintered and sparkled against upthrust pinnacles and turrets of rock dominating the heights. Last night, fleeing from a world of menace, she had made her way almost to the doorstep of the one home on earth which was fully and truly hers. Nearly dead from exhaustion she had won, long after midnight, to this spot where no one would possibly look for her. Those who knew these mountains named this iron-flanked peak above an iron ridge the Eagle's Nest. And nest and more it was to Bab; haven and home and castellated stronghold. Not another footstep than hers came here once in twelve months; here were calm and peace and sanctuary. Not another soul in all the wide world of millions and millions of people guessed that there was water near at hand; and no one but Bab knew of the great caverns. Here began the vast sweep of Bab's own kingdom—hers thru right of discovery.

All this time Bab had not eaten; she had dropped down here last night from utter weariness, saying to herself: "In a minute, Bab, we'll eat and drink and . . ." There Bab's talk with Bab ceased abruptly; she had gone to sleep.

In the lonely Dick Gale cabin Anthony Farley in his stocking feet was creeping stealthily toward the tiny room which was Bab's when she tarried under his roof, hoping to find her, to surprise her, to shove her into Conroy's trap and thus to gain something of a guaranty of soft

living for himself. In Crescent City, nearly thirty miles away, Conroy himself, after a terrible night, sleepless and ghost-haunted, watching the new day spread over his world, shivered and was afraid to hear a knock on his door and longed with all his soul to be the first to find Bab. And Bab, who was in both men's thoughts, lay upon a mountain side and slept.

The sun stood an hour high in a deep blue California sky when Bab awoke. Her eyes flew open; she sat up; she was confused at finding it broad day. Then, with a rush all the happenings of last night swept back thru her mind: her reception at the home cabin; her detention and escape; old Martin Willoughby's death; the attic, the loose board, the wild flight.

"Bab," she said aloud, "we're just lucky to be alive."

She jumped up, and then:

"Ow!" said Bab, "you're all stove up; you're like somebody had hammered you all over with rocks . . . Wow, I hurt!"

. . . And old Martin Willoughby was dead. It was sad to think of poor old Mart as dead. She said all her life that she hated the old man, but had she ever really hated him? she asked herself vaguely now. True, she had never loved him as she did Dad-dick. But then she had not hated him as she hated Farley or Conroy. She wished that she had asked old Mart why Dad-dick had hated him. But

Mart was dead and there could never be an answer to that question.

Beyond this Bab did not ponder just now. All other considerations gave place to purely physical ones: she was parched with thirst and weak from hunger. She began moving gingerly toward the place she had meant to reach last night before weariness halted her, where food and water awaited her.

The Eagle's Nest was the most wildly tumbled congregation of monster boulders in all these mountains. It dominated other rocky heights for many miles in all directions. It was the sort of high piled monument to strike the ordinary eye as the final expression of desolation; and if one trusted to the maps instead of to local nomenclature, he would discover that Bab's high retreat bore the impressive name of Desolation Peak. There was no sign that almost at hand were grateful shade and cool dark at mid-day, and cold gushing water. But since here was Bab's chief home Bab knew.

From Ledge to Ledge

She passed along the hog's back of the ridge among towering spires of ancient gray rock and came to a steep-walled, narrow, hazardous cleft; she began going down an almost sheer precipice, clinging to the old familiar hand-holds; she lowered herself half a dozen feet from one slanting ledge

to another ledge, which overhung a sheer-walled chasm a thousand feet deep. To anyone but Bab this abyss would have put a definite stop to any forward progress. But to Bab it merely served as an impassable moat to any who might chance upon her stronghold. She drew forth from under shelter of an overhanging rock a seasoned pine sapling which she herself, with much effort, had brought up to the heights from the mountain flank below; she upreared the sapling, poising it skillfully and swung it across the gorge. And then, lightly, fearlessly . . . confidently . . . she set foot to this bridge of her own making. With her two arms out at the sides, her slim body balancing, her little hands aflutter like a butterfly's wings, she made the crossing. She glanced down and saw only the shadow-filled depths, seemingly without end. She had looked down into them too many times to be frightened by them now. She swayed as she went across, but swayed in confidence and full control of every rapidly adjusting sinew; with a light step and a little laugh, she reached the far side.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

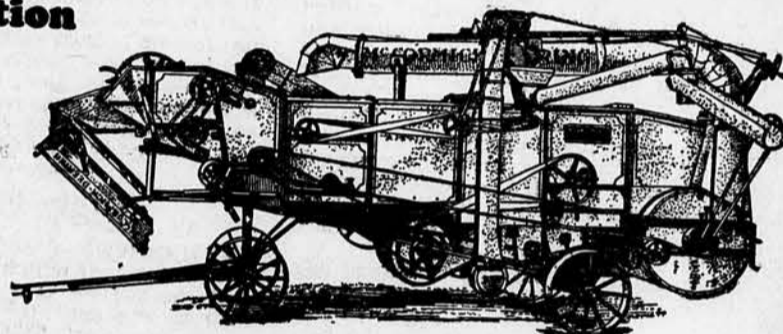
Most of the world's big jobs are held by men who don't care a whoop what the ladies think of Valentino.

The difference between America's attitude to Europe and Europe's attitude to America, is about 10 billions.

All-Steel Construction

Ball-Bearing Cylinder

**22 x 38
and
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Be Sure to See the New All-Steel McCormick-Deering

LAST year the new McCormick-Deering all-steel threshing machine made a wonderful record for itself. All the evidence gives assurance of the satisfaction ahead for McCormick-Deering owners and operators for this season. The letters shown here are typical of many scores we have received.

The McCormick-Deering ball-bearing cylinder does away with the old plain-bearing nuisances. Forget the hourly oiling, the daily inspection, the frequent adjustments. Oil once a day is enough for these bearings, and inspection and adjustment are rarely required.

We believe the McCormick-Deering all-steel machine embodies all the best principles making for grain saving, economical operation and long life. Gives you simple, sturdy compactness without surplus investment in thrasher or power. This thoroughly up-to-date machine, in one size or the other, is qualified to fill most any thresherman's needs. Coupled with the McCormick-Deering Tractor this makes a most practical outfit.

"Now I have threshed and owned threshing rigs since 1897, but this is the best rig that any man ever put a bundle in."

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Brandt, So. Dak.

"It is very light running, easy to operate, is a great grain saver and does a perfect job of cleaning. The ball-bearing cylinder is a wonderful feature as it requires little or no attention."

H. S. SHERBURNE,
Marietta, Minn.

See the McCormick-Deering dealer and look the thrasher over at your first opportunity. See its features, some of which are touched on here. Drop us a line and we will be glad to send you the new catalog.

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Challenges comparison with all others. The feeder is designed and built for this machine by the Harvester Company. The wind stacker is mounted on the side of the machine, leaving the inner surface smooth so that no obstruction is offered to the passage of straw and chaff into the blower; prevents overloading and saves grain.

Looking Ahead to Cold Weather Menus

By Nell B. Nichols

STRAWBERRY shortcake, fresh cherry pie and young peas thrill our palates these days. Dining is delightful. Nature is so bountiful at this season. Yet the woman with foresight is not forgetful that winter is on the way. She is storing the choice offerings of gardens and orchards in jars for use in cold weather meals.

Few families have enough vegetables and fruits in their winter diet. Nutrition specialists, doctors and various surveys have proof that this is true. What a tragedy it is—this failure to include adequate amounts of these wholesome foods in every meal throughout the year.

Why not make a budget of the canned foods to be needed next winter? The amounts may be reckoned by figuring how many days there will be when fresh fruits and vegetables are out of season.

New methods of canning are being discovered. In laboratories and kitchens efforts are being made continually to develop more satisfactory and easier ways of putting food away in cans. Some striking changes have been introduced to home-makers recently.

Instead of the cold pack process, the jars now are filled with the hot product. There are reasons for this. The shrinkage is more efficient than that obtained in blanching or scalding. Then, too, the food is heated evenly. That placed in the center of the jar will be as hot as the outer layer. Thus the danger of not killing all the bacteria in the vegetables is reduced greatly.

Dry Cleaning Suggestions

By Ellen Saverley Peters

TO CLEAN fur that has become soiled, moisten cornstarch with a good grade of gasoline and rub it well into the fur. Allow it to become thoroughly dry then shake it vigorously in the open air. If the fur is attached to a cloth garment it should be spread out carefully and perhaps two applications of the cornstarch and gasoline mixture will be necessary. If the fur is a separate piece rub the mixture over all of it, place it in a porcelain vessel or a large washbowl and allow it to remain 24 hours. Shake it well and hang in the open air until the gasoline odor escapes.

To clean lace yokes and edgings on unwashable material without removing it, place a clean, heavy Turkish towel under the lace then dip a soft tooth brush in warm soapy water and scrub the lace well, taking care not to touch the cloth of the garment. After the soap has been used brush with clear water. The towel should be turned frequently and it will absorb all of the dirt and much of the water. When cleaned place the garment on a coat hanger to dry.

To clean grease from silk, lay several thicknesses of blotting paper on the ironing board, lay the spotted part of the silk over this then cover with another layer of blotting paper. Iron with a hot iron. The blotting paper will absorb the grease from both sides.

To clean a soiled rug or carpet, dampen cornmeal slightly with gasoline and sprinkle it over the entire surface. Allow it to remain for 30 minutes then sweep it vigorously and it will be bright and clean. Rather coarse cornmeal should be used as a finer quality is more difficult to sweep, especially on heavy, fine-textured rugs.

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.

We Scheme for New Mirrors

GOOD mirrors are expensive but there should be a plentiful supply in every home. Any second-hand furniture dealer will have broken dresser mirrors of good quality. My mother had a dealer make two for her out of the best parts of these. We hung them above dressing tables or a chest of drawers. The price was only about half what ready-made mirrors cost, and they are just as satisfactory. Mrs. E. T. Yoder, Harvey County.

Good Points for Recipe File

By Mabel Smith

DO ALL housewives who possess a recipe file get the most benefit from it, and do those not having one know how much of a time saver it is, considering the little outlay it represents? I wouldn't want to be without mine.

We are all familiar with the advertisements of different concerns having a coupon attached which, with 70 to 80 cents, will bring you an indexed file with recipes and extra cards on which one can

write favorite recipes. Or, the files can be purchased without advertising matter for only a little more.

All of my tried and tested recipes are copied on the extra cards, or if one nearly the same is included in the printed recipes, I make the slight

WOULD you consent to make a new dress from a 1917 pattern? How about using old ways of canning? The results will be as satisfying as a frock fashioned from a design of bygone days. During war times cold pack canning was in vogue. Now it has gone out. The hot pack is the fashion of the year. All the canning styles of 1926 are presented in our leaflet which will be sent to anyone who will enclose a stamp with a request. Address Florence K. Miller, Farm Home Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

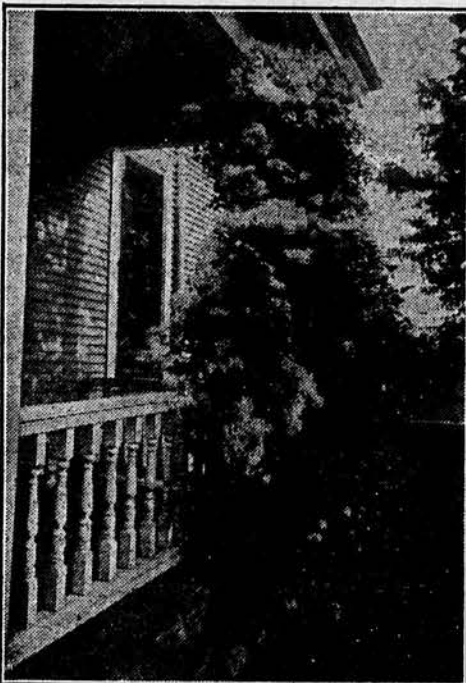
changes neatly with ink. These together with clipped recipes from my favorite magazines, which are pasted to the cards, give me a complete menu file. I know instantly where to look for the recipes suited to any particular occasion or season of the year.

At the back of the box I have a pamphlet of a few special recipes on canning, making sour kraut and special soup stocks, a card of combinations to use for the pressure cooker, one of balanced meals written by food specialists who have more time to think out this than I have. I also have one of school lunches, proportions to use for a crowd of 50 and suggestions for picnic lunches. I always test a recipe before adding it to my collection.

Safety First in Food

WHENEVER a mother says that her children will not eat milk and cereals, it usually means that she has not kept strictly to the plan of banning sweets until the "safety foods" have been eaten. By safety foods we mean the foods which provide the essentials for the health of a growing child. These necessities are building material. The best kind is furnished by milk; fuel, the most economical source, is from cereals; and regulatory foods are supplied by fruits, fresh vegetables, whole cereals and milk.

Milk, cereals and the majority of vegetables are bland in flavor. If children acquire a liking for foods with more decided tastes such as meat and sugar, they often become uninterested in the safety



VINES have a place on every well-regulated farmstead. Whether it be to shade a porch or window, or to hide an unsightly corner, their green foliage and bright, fresh blossoms delight even the casual passerby. It takes a year or so for perennial vines to make much of a showing, but there are several varieties of annual vines that grow quickly and are quite pleasing. The vine in the illustration which transforms a rather barren porch is a clematis.

foods. For this reason meat and sweets should be given sparingly. Form strong taste habits by serving foods which are absolutely required for health, and the other eating habits will take care of themselves. After the necessary amounts of milk, cereals and vegetables have been consumed, there will be little room left for non-essentials.

It is important for a child to have a wholesome breakfast. This meal is often the deciding factor as to whether the day will be happy or miserable for both the child and the other members of the family. A good summer breakfast menu for either children or adults may consist of stewed prunes, cereal, scrambled eggs, graham bread toast, milk or coffee. The milk and eggs will supply material for growth; the cereal, fuel; the fruit and toast, regulating material.

For dinner and supper include at least one uncooked and one cooked vegetable and milk either as a beverage or made into a dessert such as custard, rice pudding or ice cream. Instead of a made dessert, candy may be served occasionally. It is well to have children eat candy at home at the safest time, after meals, and to teach them not to eat it away from home without permission. Right food habits safeguard digestion and future health.

Philosophy in One Sentence

INSTEAD of wishing that all men were of our mind, we should account it one of the first blessings of life that there are men who do not agree with us. The currents of sea and air are not more necessary than the currents of thought."

He who, forgetting self, makes the object of his life service, helpfulness and kindness to others, finds his whole nature growing and expanding, himself becoming large-hearted, magnanimous, kind, sympathetic, joyous and happy; his life becoming rich and beautiful.—Ralph Waldo Trine.

We never know for what God is preparing us in his schools, for what work on earth, for what work in the hereafter. Our business is to do our work well in the present place, whatever that may be.—Lyman Abbott.

There is great danger in constant dissatisfaction. Sooner or later, it will involve the health, or finances, or both, for it destroys the mental balance, and impairs the judgment.—C. B. Newcomb.

Never depend upon your genius; if you have talent, industry will improve it; if you have none, industry will supply the deficiency.—John Ruskin.

He who meets life as tho it meant something worth finding out, and who expresses his best self, is the one who has the permanent basis of happiness.—H. W. Dresser.

Suspicion, when once afloat, goes with wind and tide and soon becomes a certainty.—Washington Irving.

Cheerfulness and content are great beautifiers and are famous preservers of youthful looks.—Dickens.

There is nothing so strong or safe in an emergency of life as simple truth.—Charles Dickens.

How We Like Flank Steak

By Mrs. J. L. Houx

EVERY housewife appreciates a simple meal, easily prepared, and composed of palatable and nourishing foods. As the "piece de resistance" for such a meal, I use stuffed steak, which is made with flank steak, an inexpensive cut, and to my family's way of thinking, one of the best.

It is better to buy two medium sized flank steaks as they are nicer than one large one. Ask the butcher to score it, being careful not to make the marks too deep, or the dressing will leak thru. Sew the two steaks together with a darning needle and stout thread, leaving a small opening in one end.

Put a generous lump of butter in a frying pan and add a large onion, cut in small pieces, and cook until brown. Add 1/2 loaf of bread which has been toasted, run thru the food grinder and soaked in water. Take from the fire and add 1 egg, and salt and pepper to taste. Fill the steak with this dressing, sew up the opening, rub a little flour on the outside of the steak and roast for 1 hour with about 2 tablespoons lard, just as you would an ordinary roast. The juice from the steak adds a delicious flavor to the dressing.

Before serving cut the threads and remove them. Serve the meat on a platter garnished with a few sprigs of parsley. With this meat dish, I like to serve baked potatoes, buttered carrots or peas, whole wheat bread and butter, lettuce or tomato salad and berries with biscuits or cake.

"Live and Learn"

"Live and learn," quoted the sewer who could not get large, spongy yarn to thread thru the eye of her darning needle. She was advised to use soap to smooth the woolly fibers into a thin, threadable yarn.

The House Dress and Others



2713—Youthful Evening Dress. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

1164—Boys' Suit. This is a becoming little suit for all types of small boys. Sizes 2, 4, 6, and 8 years.

2067—Women's and Misses' Morning Dress. Small pieces of left-over material may be utilized in this style, or it is well adapted to make-overs. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

2711—Smart Street Frock. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Transfer pattern No. 700 is 15 cents extra.

2311—Attractive Apron. Sizes small, medium and large.

2721—The smock for morning or afternoon wear or to don as a dust protector when motoring has become quite the thing. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

2644—Junior Frock. Sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

The patterns described on this page may be ordered from the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price 15 cents each. Give size and number of patterns desired. Our spring and summer catalog may be ordered for 15 cents, or 25 cents for a pattern and catalog. Attractive garments for every occasion for the women as well as the junior boy and girl are displayed in an attractive manner, and a pattern may be ordered for every style.

Women's Service Corner

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

Brown Silk is Spotted

Could you tell me how to remove greasy spots from a dark brown crepe de Chine dress? I tried gasoline but it faded the material and it is much lighter in these places. Is there anything I can do about this?

Bessie T.

So far as I know, there is nothing one can do to restore the color that has been removed when taking out spots. If possible, the best idea would be to redye the dress the same color. Blotting paper and a hot iron will remove grease. Put a blotter above and below the spot and press with the iron. The heat will melt the grease which will be absorbed by the blotters. Or, rub the spots with hot bran or rub French chalk on the wrong side. Another method that sometimes is successful is to split a visiting card and rub spots with the soft side of the card.

Athletics for Girls

By Velma West Sykes

UNTIL the age of 10, there seems to be little difference of opinion among parents, teachers and physicians as to the benefits to be derived by children of both sexes from athletic activities. But after the age of 10, there are those who contend that girls should not take part in the more strenuous forms of athletics. I talked with a women's specialist in preparing this article and he was very emphatic in stating that he believed girls were much better off who did not indulge in the more violent forms of exercise. Among the forms of exercise which are considered too strenuous for girls

between the ages of 10 and 15 were basket-ball, horse-back riding, and track-meets. While he did not condemn these sports altogether, he did say that as a rule they are being indulged in at too great an extent at the present time by young girls. Swimming and dancing he named as the milder forms of athletics and not being harmful unless engaged in to the point of exhaustion.

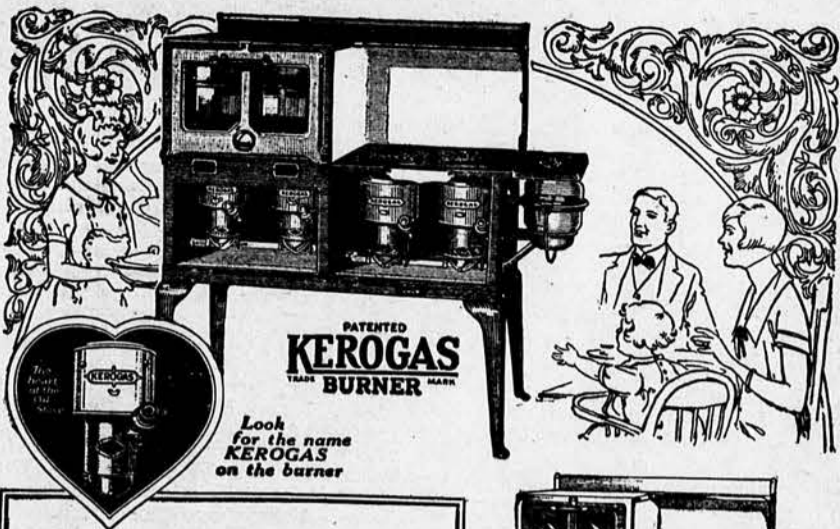
I find his attitude is that of many other prominent physicians at the present time, and while we do not wish to go back to the mincing miss who was not even allowed to walk with any freedom of action, we may have swung a little too far the other way. Yet there are many forms of exercise that are necessary for the young girl's health and which are not injurious. Walking is one exercise that is seldom overdone by anyone and it is good for everyone. A brisk walk in the open air every day is better than any of the so-called tonics which patent medicine venders offer. The various girls' organizations often have "hikes" for their members which keep them occupied and in physical trim.

Walking Seldom Overdone

The big advantage of athletics for both boys and girls is in keeping the energy of their bodies directed in the right way. If this is not done there may be some rather deplorable situations arise due to adolescent impulses.

Another good thing about athletics is the fact that they teach a respect for the body and this is important. The girl who is indolent and never engages in any kind of outdoor or indoor sport is not only less healthy in body than her active sister but usually has an unhealthy mental attitude.

It also should be remembered that activities at certain times are much more likely to be injurious than at others and mothers should encourage the observance of sensible precautions. Our girls are our future mothers and no strain should be put upon them that will endanger their own future health and thus that of their children.



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Because—you can run the gamut of your domestic science accomplishments when you have an oil cook stove equipped with Patented Kerogas Burners.

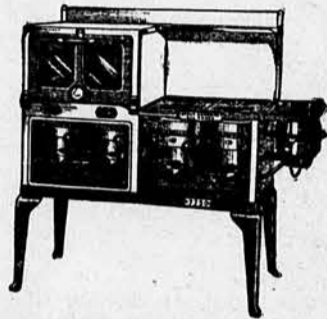
Kerogas means economy—in addition to the positive saving assured by the patented feature of this burner (for kerosene) which mixes 400 parts of air to one part of the actual fuel.

This wonderful burner assures a steady, uniform heat right when and where you want it. A "flame within a flame" concentrates cooking energy to the greatest possible degree.

The burner is really the "heart of the oil stove." Bear this in mind when you make your selection. In fact, ask your dealer to show you oil stoves that have the name "Kerogas" on the burners—or write to us direct.

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



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31x4	3.95	2.35
32x4	4.45	2.65
33x4	5.25	2.75
34x4	5.25	2.85
32x4 1/2	5.75	3.25
33x4 1/2	5.95	3.35
34x4 1/2	5.95	3.45
35x4 1/2	5.95	3.55
36x4 1/2	6.45	3.65
33x5	6.75	3.75
35x5	6.75	3.85

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Indian Bracelet and Bead Ring

Girls, here is a new outfit—Indian Bracelets and the Bead Rings are all the craze today. The Bracelet is adjustable and will fit any wrist, more than one-half inch wide—finished in white metal. Indian Bead Ring is the latest Ring Novelty out. Consists of Beads and everything necessary to make five different styles of rings.

Our Offer We will send you free and postpaid the Indian Bracelet and Bead Ring outfit for two one-year subscriptions to Capper's Farmer at 25c each, or one two-year subscription at 50c—just 50c in subscriptions. Be one of the first to wear this Bracelet and Bead Ring. CAPPER'S FARMER, Dept. 5, Topeka, Kan.

Why Not Try Your Luck at Puzzles?



J—is for Jay-Bird,
Who dresses quite gay
But can't hide the fact
That he's only a Jay.

His voice is harsh
And he's often quite rude—
A Jay-Bird just wouldn't
Be good if he could.

School Attendance Record

I am 9 years old and live on a farm. We have six horses, five cows and four calves. We also have 21 head of hogs. I walk about 1 mile to school and have not been absent or tardy this term. I like my teacher. His name is Mr. Smith. The name of our school is Maple Grove. We have 32 pupils in our school. I have three little brothers, Melvin, Wayne and Paul. Papa has taken your paper a long time. We boys always look for your page first.
Earl Jantz.
Moundridge, Kan.

Word Square Puzzle

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

A girl named (4) once lost an (1) ring with an (3) in it. While she was looking for it she found a (2) peach. If you insert the correct letters in the dashes above you will find that they form four words that read the same horizontally and vertically and that filled into the sentence below the dashes they make complete sense. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers. Address Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

My Dog's Name is Troubles

I am 12 years old and in the sixth grade. I live on a 320-acre farm. I go 1½ miles to school. My teacher's name is Mr. Lawson. I like him real well. There are 22 pupils in our

school. The name of our school is Plainview. I have two sisters and one brother. Their names are Antoinette, a freshman in high school; Elmer, who is in the seventh grade; and Louise, who is in the third grade. For pets I have a dog. His name is Troubles.
Frances Holopirek.
Rush Center, Kan.

Enjoys Young Folks' Page

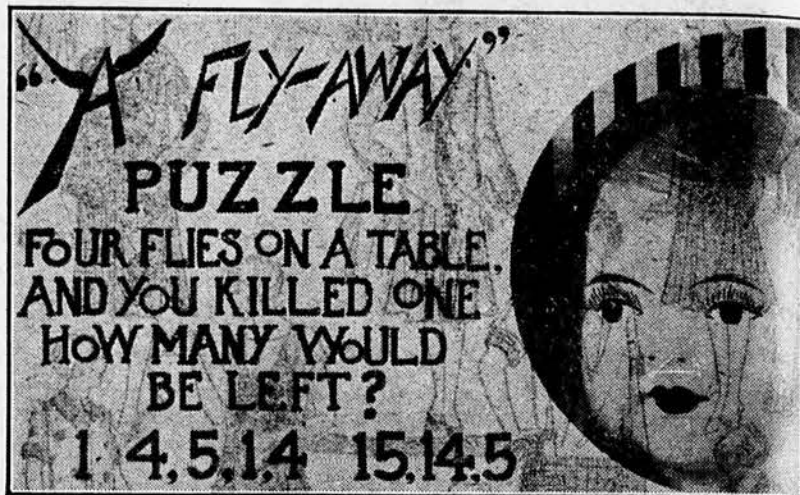
I am 7 years old and in the second grade. I walk ¾ mile to Pleasant Valley school. I like my teacher. Her name is Miss Bohling. I have a sister 9 years old named Madonna and a baby sister 4 months old named Evelyn Joyce. For pets we have a Shetland pony named Fleet, a Shepherd dog that can do some tricks, a big Russian dog that can pull our sled and wagon and a blue cat named Clown. I enjoy the children's page.
Nellis Briscoe.
Lincoln, Kan.

Living Inventions by Gaylord Johnson



Poppy Pepper Box

If you walk thru a garden after the petals of the lovely, flame-colored popples have gone, you will see at the



"Now don't be too sure that you are right until you have worked the answer out," said Happy Harry. The numbers will tell the correct answer, they stand for the letters of the alphabet, A is 1, B is 2 and so on. Then when you have found the answer send it to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.

top of each long, flexible poppy stem a seed box nodding in the breeze. As you will notice in the picture at the left, there is a row of holes around the sides, high up under the eaves of the pagoda-like roof. Inside the case is full of tiny round poppy seeds, almost like very coarse grains of pepper. If the holes in the seed pod were placed near the bottom, the little seeds would fall out easily and drop straight down. But if this happened, too many would fall in one place and each seed would have a poorer chance to grow into a plant next year. Mother Nature needed to invent a method of distributing them more widely and evenly so she did. This seed pod is her invention.

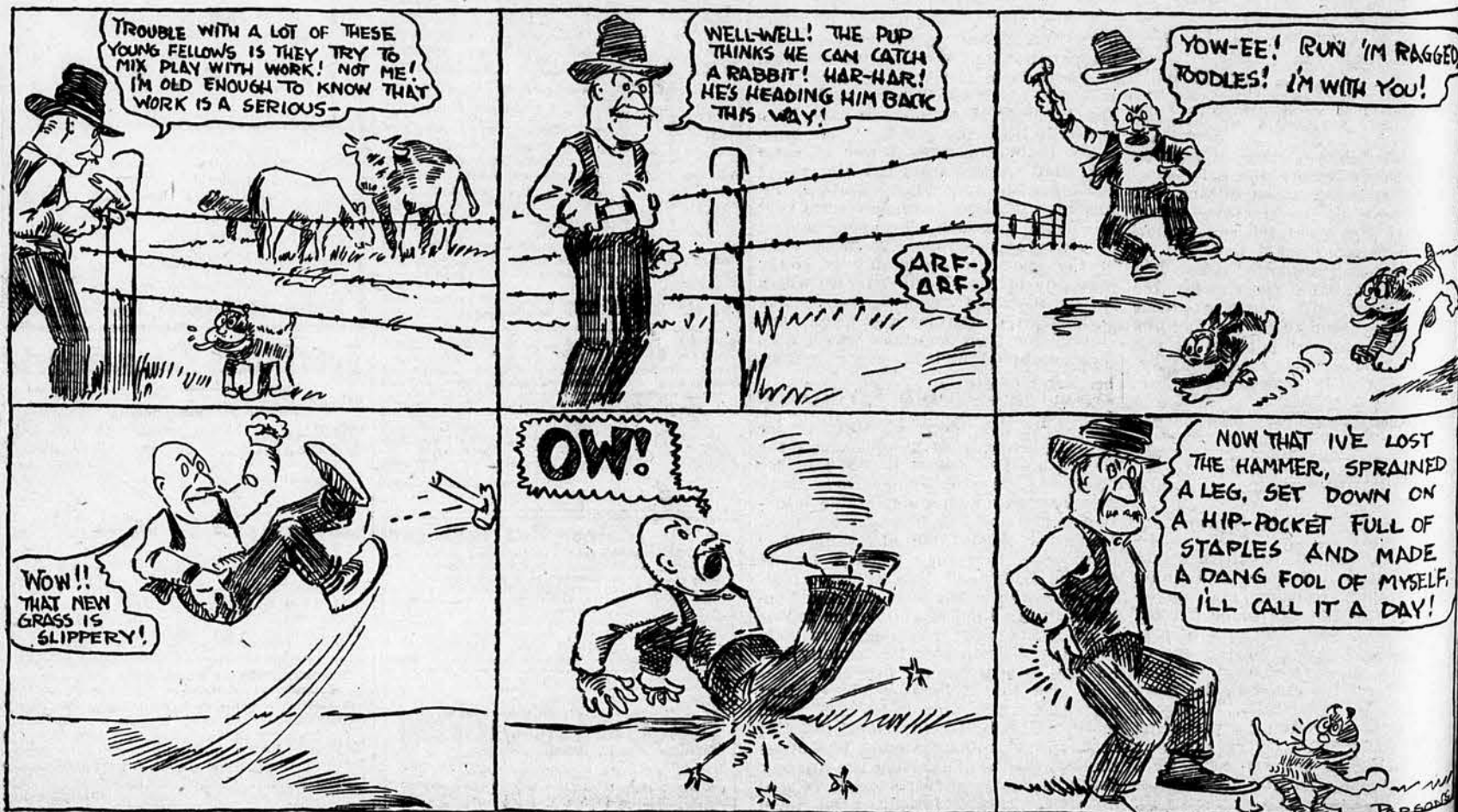
To see how well it works, spread down your handkerchief a yard or so away from a poppy plant and wait until the wind tosses the poppy heads about on their long flexible stems. After a violent gust the square of white cloth will be "peppered" with a few tiny black seeds, thrown out of the side openings.

A scientist who saw this happen thought that a shaker-box made on this pattern would distribute salt and pepper more evenly than the kind with the holes on top, so he made the one shown in the picture.

Since no one had ever thought of improving a salt or pepper box in this way, he was allowed a patent on the invention that Mother Nature had helped him to make.

To Keep You Guessing

- Why is it difficult for a little man to get credit? Because the shorter a man is the longer he is paying his debts.
- Why is a steel trap like the measles? Because it is catching.
- Why do dentists make the best farmers? They are used to pulling stumps.
- What tree bears the most toothsome fruit? Dentis-try.
- Why does a dog turn around three times before lying down? Because one good turn deserves another.
- Why is a dog's tail like the heart of a tree? It's farthest from the bark.
- Why is a dog longer in the morning than in the evening? Because he is let out in the morning and taken in in the evening.
- Why is a doctor the meanest man on earth? Because he treats you and then makes you pay for it.
- Where is the cheapest place to buy poultry? At the State Bath House, where you can get a duck for a dime.



The Hoovers—The End of a Perfect Day?

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CAUSTIC BALSAM

A RELIABLE LINGERING, COUNTER-IRRITANT ON THE SKIN

Business has proven the value of this medicine in various cases of skin diseases. It is a reliable and effective remedy for all skin diseases. It is sold in bottles of 1/2 oz. and 1 oz. with full directions.

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Buy Direct Save Money

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You, too, can save big money by buying direct from the U. S. Farm Sales Co. I'd rather sell 10 sets of harness for cash to ten farmers than 10 sets to one dealer on time.

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Save \$20.00 on Set of Harness. For 8 years we sold more harness direct to farmers than any manufacturer in U. S. Send for Free Catalog, Special Offer.

U. S. FARM SALES CO., Dept. 631B SALINA, KANS.

Safe Side of Measles

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

If your child develops a cough, running nose, and watery eyes, keep him at home in a room that is just comfortable and neither too hot nor too cold. It may be measles. If he has fever, keep him strictly in bed. If the trouble is measles the rash probably will come out in four days, but bear in mind that this is not a rule without exceptions. I have seen cases in which the rash has delayed a full week without the child being the worse for the delay.

The rash of measles is first detected inside the mouth and throat. You may see it on the soft palate and the mucous membrane of the cheeks 30 hours before it comes on the skin. When it breaks out it generally begins on the face and around the ears, and is blotchy instead of uniform. A fine, uniform rash, appearing first on the chest, indicates scarlet fever, but a blotchy, rough looking rash that comes out first on the face and has with it some swelling around the eyes is almost sure to be measles.

Do not make the mistake of shutting all air and light out of the room. Keep the room at a temperature of about 70 degrees. Shade the windows enough to remove strain from the eyes, but do not make the room really dark. Be careful to see that the patient does not face a window. Do not make him uncomfortably warm by too much bedding. All that is needed is to keep the skin at a comfortable temperature. Remember that the great complication of measles is broncho-pneumonia, and when you overheat your patient you are giving that disease an invitation.

In the ordinary cases the rash goes away about as quickly as it came—three or four days. The fever comes up just preceding the outbreak of the rash, and drops as it becomes fully developed. In a week the patient may be up in a warm room if all has gone well. It is always well to have medical care for measles, but is especially important if complications occur.

Get Expert Aid

Is there a compound that will darken gray hair? Would it be harmful? How could it be used? Could you give me any information on what to use? My hair was naturally medium brown.

Mrs. B.

I think most women are better off if they accept gray hair as adding to their looks and dignity and settle down to it. But I know there are exceptional cases in which it is very desirable, for special reasons, to keep the gray out. It can be done without injury to the hair or scalp, but every individual needs her own special treatment. It is an expensive matter, for hair grows constantly, and the newly grown hair comes in gray and must be treated. The best way is to go to a professional and learn just what suits your needs and how to apply it. You are not likely to work out a satisfactory plan otherwise.

Not a "Sure Cure"

In a recent issue I. K. asks if there is any cure for a bunion. I cured one by painting it with iodine. The bunion soon disappeared and has not returned in 10 years.

Mrs. F. C. W.

The suggestion is valuable. Remember that iodine is an irritant, and some skins very susceptible to it. In trying it begin with a cautious application and increase the strength as you find your toleration. It is not a "sure cure" and will not help every case. It must be remembered that an absolute essential is the removal of all shoe pressure.

But Drugs May Help

Will you kindly inform me what recipe is good for the liquor habit?

S.

The liquor habit is never cured by drug treatment alone, yet there are certain drugs that will help. The drugs selected depend on the special case, and are too powerful and deadly to be trusted to the prescription of anyone but a physician.

If these Herrin disorders were to occur in South America, we'd read with horror that there was a new revolution.

It is not at all surprising that our dollar bills wear out quickly. Americans are continually passing the buck.



For your light truck, use Kelly Cushion Tires

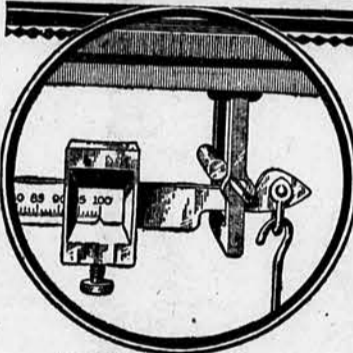
KELLY Demountable Cushion tires are intended to replace pneumatic tires on Ford and other light trucks in service where the wear on pneumatic tires is excessive.

Kelly Cushions are practically as easy-riding as pneumatics and while they cost a little more they are far cheaper in the end because they will stand up under heavier loads, are not subject to puncture and will last two or three times as long. Since they are built on the rim, you mount them on the wheel just as you would a pneumatic rim. All the tools you need are a wrench and a jack.

They come in sizes to replace 30x3 1/2, 30x5 and 33x5 pneumatics.

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250 West 57th St. New York

KELLY DEMOUNTABLE TIRES



Arrow-tip beam won't bend
Easy-reading poise casts no shadow



\$16.15
Cash
f. o. b. factory
500-lb. capacity

\$18.90 Cash, f. o. b. factory
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For your own protection, test your skimmed milk. See how much butterfat you are now losing that an IOWA SEPARATOR will save. Enough to pay for itself, enough to equal the production of another good dairy cow every year.

The vibrationless, patented curved disc bowl of the IOWA combining the scientific principles of centrifugal pressure for separating both the warm and cold milk—wrings out every last globule of butterfat. Write for Butterfat Saving Facts today.

Made in 5 Sizes 275 to 900 lbs. Capacity

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How Your Feed Dollar Fares

College Tests Suggest Rationing Subterfuges in Pursuit of Profit

BY M. N. BEELER

MUST a man resort to trickery to inveigle a profit from his feeding operations? Has the margin between cost of producing beef, pork and mutton and the price which a meat hungry public will pay for them become so narrow that the time-honored practices of feeders no longer will return a profit? It would seem so. Producers, apparently, must employ every known device, every new development of scientific investigation in successful pursuit of the easily elusive feeding profit.

Upwards of 1,200, or more, farmers, feeders, breeders and others associated with the livestock industry attended the fourteenth annual feeders day at the Kansas State Agricultural College last Saturday. They came to learn what the college had discovered beyond the pale of their experience that would make their feed dollars more prolific. It was the biggest feeders' day of the 14 that have been held. The crowd was significant in view of conditions among cattle and lamb feeders particularly. Despite low corn prices loss reports are general. Are there ways to make feeding safer? That's what they came to learn, and this is what the college had to offer:

\$4.20 From 20 Cents

Twenty cents' worth of calcium carbonate added to a steer ration of cane silage, corn, cottonseed meal and prairie hay boosted the returns a steer \$4.20 above those on steers which received the same feed except for the mineral. A winter ration of cane silage and cottonseed meal which cost \$16.10 a head gave returns of \$4.60 a steer above one of cane silage, a limited allowance of corn, alfalfa hay and cottonseed meal which cost \$32.83 a head. The two lots of light yearlings were placed on test in the fall of 1924. They went to grass May 5 last year, and neither received any grain the next 90 days. They were on full feed from August 5 to November 1 last year. The margin on the lot which received no grain during the preceding winter was \$8.99 at an appraised value of \$9.75 a hundredweight. The margin on the limited grain group was \$4.39 at an appraised value of \$10.25 a hundredweight. Another group in the same test had a limited grain ration the winter of 1924-25, was grassed without grain 90 days and full fed 90 days in dry lot. They returned \$9.60 a head at a valuation of \$10.75 a hundredweight. Both of the limited grain groups would have sold at a slight profit at the close of the winter season, according to Dr. C. W. McCampbell, or at the close of the first pasture season. The no-grain group would have been sold at loss at either date.

Doc Has the Figures

This last lot in comparison with the other wintered on a limited grain ration but full fed on grass affords a comparison of alfalfa hay and native pasture. The 423 pounds of hay consumed by each steer and valued at \$3.17 replaced \$4 worth of pasturage and resulted in a margin of \$5.21 a head above the cattle full fed on grass.

Prairie hay, cane silage, shelled corn, cottonseed meal and approximately 1/2 pound of calcium carbonate produced slightly greater gains at a lower cost a hundred pounds than alfalfa hay, cane silage, shelled corn, and cottonseed meal. But the alfalfa group was valued 25 cents a hundredweight higher, and as a result the profit was slightly greater in that lot. The difference in valuation was so slight, however, that the addition of calcium carbonate to prairie hay may be considered essentially the equivalent of alfalfa hay as a dry roughage portion of the ration. The decision as to which should be fed would hinge upon relative prices. Apparently it would be folly to buy alfalfa for yearling steers when prairie was available, either at home or near at hand. But the calcium carbonate should not be forgotten. In this test prairie hay was charged at \$10 a ton and alfalfa at \$15. Calves put on feed last fall and con-

tinued for 175 days furnished the basis for comparisons in another group of rations. Linseed oil meal in a ration of corn, cane silage and prairie hay made greater gains, required less feed for 100 pounds of gain and gave more finish than cottonseed meal in the same grain and roughage combination. The linseed oil meal group gave a greater profit a head as a result of the higher valuation and better gains.

Another comparison indicates that self-feeding is more profitable than hand-feeding if the cattle are brought to a full feed of concentrates before they are placed on self-feeders. The self-fed calves were hand fed 45 days. The self-fed lot made a profit of \$3.20 a head without counting hog gains. It was the only group, save one, out of six lots which did not return a loss without the hog gains. And in that other group the profit was only 78 cents a head.

Hog feeding tests made a comparison between tankage as the protein supplement to corn and a mixture of half tankage and half linseed oil meal. Results indicate that while both lots made satisfactory gains, there is no advantage in substituting part of the tankage with linseed oil meal, unless there is more than \$10 a ton in favor of the meal. Pigs which received only linseed oil meal as a source of protein made slower gains than the tankage or tankage and meal groups, but they made gains at a cost of 21 and 20 cents a hundred less. Other hog tests indicate that salt is unnecessary in the hog ration where tankage is fed. Alfalfa hay as a part of the winter hog fattening ration cheapens the cost of gains, increases the rate of gain and improves the thrift of hogs. Kafir, tankage and Sudan grass pasture make about as good a ration for fattening swine as corn, tankage and alfalfa pasture.

The limits on alfalfa allowances to fattening lambs are 1/2 pound minimum and 1 pound maximum. The half pound is better if corn is relatively cheaper than alfalfa. If a ton of corn does not exceed four times the price of a ton of alfalfa hay the lower amount of hay would be best.

Detailed figures on the various tests may be had upon application to Dr. C. W. McCampbell, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan.

Exchange Members There

Livestock exchange members from Wichita and Kansas City attended the annual feeders' day at the Kansas State Agricultural College in special cars. The Wichita delegation, consisting of about 35 market operators, arrived in a special sleeping car Saturday morning. The Kansas City crowd, about 80, came in a special train. This was the second pilgrimage of the Wichita exchange. The Kansas City members have been attending for years, but this was the first trip by special train.

A number of farm bureaus made up crowds and headed by the county agents drove to Manhattan by motor cars.

Now Have Purebreds Only

Purebred bulls, 140; grades, 0; scrubs, 0. This is the official bull count of Union county, Kentucky, as reported to the United States Department of Agriculture by County Agent R. O. Wilson. Thus Union county becomes the first county in the United States to be freed of scrub and grade bulls. This accomplishment marks a culmination of a systematic drive begun more than five years ago.

Will Use 500 Combines

About 500 combine harvesters will be used this year in Pratt county; the number last season was 400.

The Senate may be the greatest deliberate body in the world, but a group of bricklayers will run it a close second.



The Telephone at the Centennial

ONE hundred years after the signing of the Declaration of Independence, the infant telephone was first exhibited at the Philadelphia Exposition.

Since the dawn of civilization, mankind had sought some means of communicating over distances which unaided human speech could not bridge. Drums, signal fires, swift runners, the pony express, and finally the electric telegraph were means to get the message through. It remained for the telephone to convey a speaker's words and tones

over thousands of miles.

"My God, it talks!" exclaimed the Emperor of Brazil before a group of scientists at the Philadelphia Exposition, as he heard and understood the voice of Alexander Graham Bell, demonstrating the new invention.

Today, after a brief half-century, the telephone lines of the Bell System have become the nerves of the nation. The telephone connects citizen with citizen, city with city, state with state for the peace and prosperity of all.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES



IN ITS SEMI-CENTENNIAL YEAR THE BELL SYSTEM LOOKS FORWARD TO CONTINUED PROGRESS IN TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION

What's a CAPON and Why?

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 immediately eating. Big profits realized. Get wise. This book tells how. Copyrighted new and revised edition. Regular 50c copy, prepaid to your address. George Bouoy, R.R.No.41, Cedar Vale, Kan. a short time only, for a Dime in coin or stamps.

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To advertise our business, make new friends and introduce our new bargain catalogue of fine watches, we will send this elegant watch by mail post paid for ONLY \$1.85 (safe delivery guaranteed). Duet proof case, stem wind and stem set, newest style decorated dial, a perfect timekeeper and fully guaranteed for 5 years. Send this advertisement to us with \$1.85 and watch will be sent at once by mail post paid, or send \$3.00 and we will send two watches. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Address: CHICAGO WATCH AND DIAMOND CO., 4737 Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

\$2

DOWN brings you a repaired used tire: All 3 inch \$3.00; 3 1/2 inch \$4.00; 4 and 4 1/2 inch \$5.00; 5 inch \$6.00. Pay balance while you ride at \$1.00 monthly. EUREKA AUTO CO., Beavertown, Pennsylvania

Triple Protection

Piled on the ground wheat shrinks 10%. The loss isn't much less in many makeshift bins.

Wheat Is Money

Put it in a steel vault. The SMW galvanized steel bin protects it against rats, fire and weather. Ventilator improves quality of grain. Thresh into it from shock or combine. Cuts shrinkage and waste enough to pay for its low delivered cost. Take a full extra profit on the higher after-harvest market.

STEEL MFG. & WAREHOUSE CO. 1445 Genesee Kansas City, Mo.

Do You Know That—

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

Free Booklets on Farm Sanitation

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

KRESO DIP No. 1

(STANDARDIZED)

Parasiticide and Disinfectant

- No. 151. Farm Sanitation.
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- No. 185. How to Build a Hog Wallow.

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

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

Crows Are Scarecrow Wise

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN

"Watch out for old Mrs. Hawk and old Man Skunk. They both have hungry families to feed, and like to get chicken for breakfast. And old Mother Coyote may dine on a pig," are some of the cautions suggested by the editorial staff of the Coffey County Paper Club Reporter for May. Leota Farrell, LeRoy, is chief of the staff, and she enjoys the time spent in writing for her club paper.

We find that cautions given by Coffey county members are timely. Mrs. Hawk's competitors, the crow family, already have given Edna Watkins, Coffey county, some trouble. Edna tells about it here: "The chicks I now have are doing just fine. They are about large enough to fry. But I have only one left, as the crows are getting them. I put up a scarecrow man, but I think they know he is harmless and eatable. I guess the folks around here will have to try the roar of shotguns and the rain of bullets to show the crows they are not wanted around." Some clubs have members in opposite sides of their counties. This makes for part of the members to go, so to be fair to all, it is best to have meetings at the homes of club folks in all parts of the county where club members live. When one group will travel about as far as any other. Last year some meetings were held in groves and on the banks of creeks during the warm months, and there were big picnics. Long in the fall club members had meetings at fairs and stock shows where many of the club members exhibited hogs and birds.

It is worth while to make big doings at the club meetings, especially at the time of fairs. A show of club stock will get more attention when club members hold their meetings at the show, put up a banner on their section of the show pens, and stand ready to answer the inquiries made by folks who are interested. This helps to sell our stock. Capper clubs have used grades to attract attention. One club built a float using a hayrack and had the members parade and put on a show. Their hogs were sold to men who ask for more like them.

Let me know how you passed the county examinations. Many members tell me they worked hard to prepare for them. Paul Sawyer, Sumner county, says: "I have been studying for county examinations. I believe I shall pass them all right. I have eight thrifty hogs and they keep growing. None has been lost. Perhaps this litter is large enough to win a prize for me. I certainly will care for them well." Some happy meetings already have been held. One is one reported by Rubie Guffey, county leader of North Linn-Anderson club: "We held a business meeting at home. Members and nine guests were present. It was a good meeting, and we are eager to have more guests out next get-together, which will be at the home of Delma McMillin." The first meeting this year in the Gasanton community in Linn county, club folks decided to call their club paper "Linn County Peeps," and Wilma Peep was appointed editor. County leader Fern Hewitt reports good health in her flock and mentions that chickens have been crowing for more than a week. Here is a letter expressing loyalty to it is from Elizabeth and Mrs. Martha Adams, Burdick, Kan. "We certainly would like to see Morris county the lead this year, and we shall wish Dorothy Roy get the trophy cup. We wish to do every single thing we do to help out."

Sick Soil Tour in Wilson

Will lime and legumes, manures and fertilizers restore Wilson county soil to its former state of production? Seven bankers and 18 farmers who are co-operating in testing the theories of soil improvement propose to learn. Approximately 700 persons visited May four plots on which tests of various treatments are being tried. The tour, under the direction of the Wilson County Farm Bureau, the Wilson County Bankers' Association and Kansas State Agricultural College specialists, visited the college experiment station field near Rest on the farm of R. W. Wing; the farm of Ecklund, near Vilas, where soil

improvement has been carried on a number of years; the farmer-banker plots on T. D. Hampson's place near Rest, and the farmer-banker plots on the farm of R. E. Marhofer near Fredonia. In every case noticeable results had been obtained from the treatments. Yields will not be available on the lime and legume projects conducted co-operatively by bankers and farmers before fall, but the stands of Sweet clover and alfalfa showed clearly the beneficial results from lime, manure and acid phosphate treatments.

The most striking demonstration was on the Hampson place. The untreated plot was overgrown with weeds and contained very little alfalfa. The adjoining plot which had been limed gave a good stand of alfalfa and it had made a good growth. John Ecklund reported a difference in yield of 13 bushels in corn after plowing under the spring growth of Sweet clover. In the spring of 1924 he seeded Sweet clover on a 4-acre tract of oats. At the time the seeding was done the oats appeared drooping and the clover was seeded to get some use of the land. The oats improved after the harrowing he gave and made a fair crop. One portion of the field had received the borings from a gas well. The resulting limestone sweetened that area and a good stand of clover was obtained. That fall and the next spring an area on two sides of the Sweet clover received manure at the rate of 20 tons an acre. The rest of the field was untreated. The land was plowed

last spring and the Sweet clover turned under at that time. The untreated portion made 20 bushels an acre, while the Sweet clover area and the manured area made 33 bushels. Ecklund estimates that the Sweet clover was therefore equivalent to 20 tons of manure an acre.

Governor Paulen, H. Umberger, dean of the college extension service; S. D. Logan, president of the Wilson County Farm Bureau; H. H. Woodring, chairman of the lime and legume committee of the county bankers' association; R. I. Throckmorton, head of the college agronomy department; W. W. Bowman, secretary of the Kansas Bankers' Association; B. A. Welch, Kingman, chairman of the agricultural committee of the state bankers' association, were among the speakers.

The other lime and legume plots are just getting under way, some of them with soybeans and some with Sweet clover. Altho results of the treatment on crop production will not be available for some time, the effect of the projects and the work of the county farm bureau has resulted in the grinding and application of 2,000 tons of limestone in the county since last fall.

Other counties in Southeastern Kansas are undertaking similar projects thru farmer-banker co-operation. Coffey, Labette and Wilson already have theirs underway. Plans are being made in Crawford. Jackson county in the northeastern region is understood to be considering some of the seven projects approved by the state bankers' association.

Sores and Cuts on Live Stock

are guarded against infection and heal quickly with applications of

DR. LEGEAR'S Antiseptic Healing Powder

a dry dressing in handy, sifter-top cans. Guaranteed to give satisfaction. Use a full can; if not satisfied your dealer will refund your money.



Dr. L. D. LeGear, V. S., in Surgeon's Robe (Trade Mark)

Garden Insects

Troubled with bugs, worms and other destructive pests in the gardens? Get rid of them with

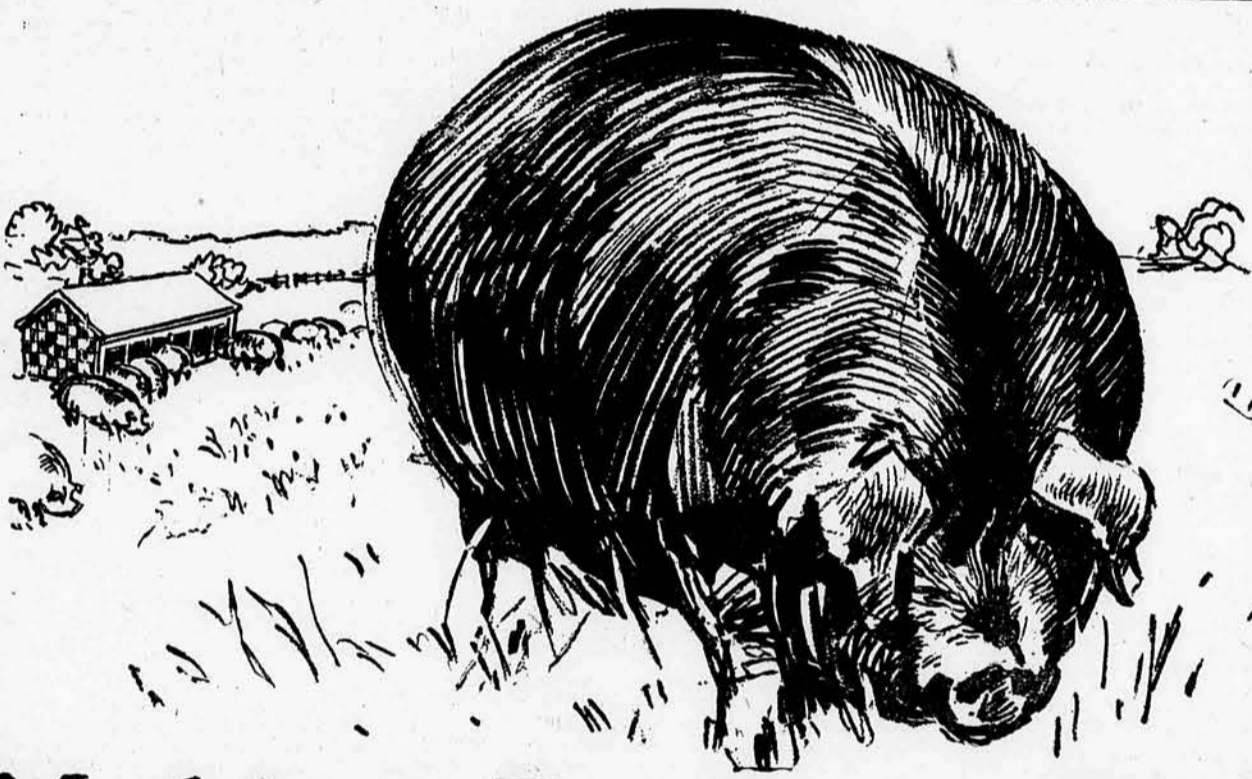
Dr. LeGear's Garden Insecticide

Ask your dealer for Dr. LeGear's Remedies

Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Co., St. Louis

Binder Twine \$6.40 Per 100 Bale

Bug Proofed 500 ft. Standard Write for delivered prices on Club and Carload orders. F. O. B. Chicago, Ill. Shipments out of Kan. City, Omaha Add 25c per bale. M. F. Cooper Twine Co., 617 N. Wash. Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.



Making Pastures Pay

PURINA Pig Chow is the supplement that big successful hog raisers around here are using to make their pastures really pay them. Here's why:

- 1—Purina Pig Chow fed on pasture means less feed required for 100 lbs. of gain.
- 2—Faster gains — puts hogs on early fall market when they bring the highest prices. For the last twenty years hogs have sold for an average of 14.5% less in December than they have in September.
- 3—More profit for you.

The feed store with the checkerboard sign is selling Purina Pig Chow. Phone for it.

PURINA MILLS, 829 Gratiot St., St. Louis, Mo. Seven Busy Mills Located for Service

Write us for a Purina Hog Book—free.



Right at the GRAIN SPOUT



BELLE CITY NEW RACINE

The Thresher For Your Fordson

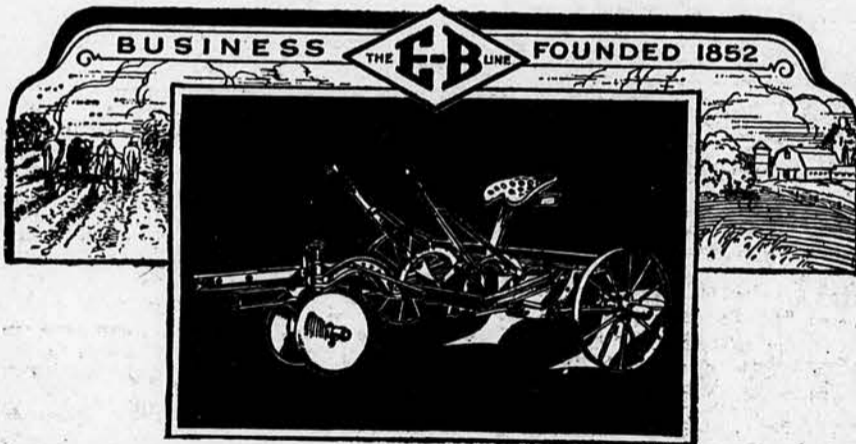
With the Belle City New Racine Thresher for the Fordson you not only do a better job of threshing but you thresh at just the right time to save all the grain, alfalfa, clover, beans or peanuts.

These features many times have paid for a Belle City New Racine in one or two seasons.

Be ready to get the utmost profit from this year's grain crops.

Sold only through Ford dealers. Write for illustrated catalog and information on our deferred purchase plan.

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A Big Wheat Crop in Sight?

Estimates Indicate Kansas May Produce 150 Million Bushels This Year

THE outlook for wheat remains favorable, taking the state as a whole. The crop may run as high as 150 million bushels in Kansas if the weather continues to aid it. Corn also is doing well, and it is cleaner than usual; most of the fields in Southern Kansas have been cultivated twice. There is a fine prospect for a big potato yield, and it is likely to move at high prices. Hay and pasture crops continue to show improvement, and most of the livestock is in good condition.

Barber—Dry weather recently has been doing some damage to wheat and other crops. Roads are good. Most of the planting is done, except the sowed feed.—J. W. Bibb.

Bourbon—The county is in need of a good rain. Oats are starting to head, and are making a good growth—this also is true with the wheat. Pastures will be short if rain doesn't come soon.—Robert Creamer.

Cowley—We are having fine weather for work, but the soil is a little dry for crops. All the spring planting is done except a little kafir and cane. There is a good stand of all the row crops. Alfalfa cutting will be late, and it seems likely that wheat harvest also will be about 10 days later than usual. Livestock is doing fine. Farmers are catching up with their spring work. Wheat, \$1.30; corn, 70c; oats, 45c; eggs, 20c; butter, 25c to 40c.—E. A. Millard.

Cloud—A good rain recently of about .7 of an inch was followed by cool nights; the days, however, have been warm. Farmers have been rushing the sowing of feed crops while the soil is in fine condition. Much of the wheat is jointing. Part of the corn is ready for cultivation. Oats are making a good growth, but they are somewhat weedy. Some old chickens are dying.—W. H. Plumly.

Finney—The weather is hot, dry and windy; wheat is still in good condition on most fields, however. A good general rain would be of great value. Pastures are showing the ill effects of dry weather. Cattle and horses are in good condition. There has been some damage from hail.—Dan A. Ohmes.

Gove and Sheridan—The recent rains have started the wheat off fairly well. But more moisture is needed. The wheat straw will be short this year. Pastures have made a good start, and livestock is in fairly good condition. A good many chicks are being hatched, but farmers have had poor luck in raising them, especially the early hatches.—John I. Aldrich.

Harper—Wheat and oats are nearly all headed. Some fields have been damaged recently by hail. Most of the spring crops have been planted. There is an excellent demand for hogs. Horses and mules are selling fairly well, and there also is a demand for combines and tractors. A considerable number of spring chickens has been sent to market.—K. C. Plank.

Harvey—The weather has been dry, and rain is needed for the oats, wheat and alfalfa. Livestock is doing well. Corn cultivation has begun. Wheat, \$1.38; corn, 68c; oats, 40c; potatoes, 75c a peck; butter, 40c; eggs, 23c; flour, \$2.20; strawberries, 30c a box.—H. W. Prouty.

Jewell—We have had hot, dry weather which has done some damage to the wheat and oats. Alfalfa is rather short and will make a light crop; cutting will begin soon. Potatoes and gardens need moisture badly. Corn is making a fine growth, and there is a good stand, which is unusually free from weeds. Young chickens are doing well; the flocks are larger, on an average, than usual this year.—Vernon Collier.

Johnson—The weather has been very dry and windy for the last month. The Kansas river and the smaller streams are all very low. We are picking strawberries these days. Corn planting has not been very successful, because of the dry weather and damage from mice; considerable replanting has been necessary. Alfalfa is in good con-

dition, but it needs rain. Roads are fine.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Lane—The soil is in unusually fine condition. Weeds are growing rapidly. Buffalo grass seeded unusually early, and all grain is in good condition since the recent rains. Cattle are putting on flesh. Everyone is busy, killing weeds and putting in crops.—A. R. Bentley.

Lyon—Wheat, alfalfa and grass have been making an excellent growth. We have a fine prospect for a big wheat crop. There is a good stand of corn on most fields. We probably will produce a large fruit crop. Pastures are doing well, and stock is making a fine growth. Roads are in good condition. Wheat, \$1.40; corn, 62c; eggs, 24c and 24c; butter, 30c.—E. R. Griffith.

Marshall—The weather has been favorable for corn, and it has made a good growth. Farmers are cultivating it. There is a fine stand. Wheat is coming into head; Chinese bugs are numerous in many fields. Wheat, \$1.40; corn, 61c.—Walter Wullschloger.

Montgomery—A good rain would be helpful. Corn planting has been completed, and fine progress is being made with the cultivation. Egg production is holding up nicely. Cattle on pasture are doing very well. Spring pigs are thrifty; there is no disease evident with either swine or poultry. The acreage of cotton is increasing here every year; this also is true with the planting of onions, tomatoes and sweet potatoes. Eggs, 23c; hens, 28c; butterfat, 34c; broilers, 31c.—Walter Todd.

Ness—Wheat, oats, barley, alfalfa and the grass have been making a good growth. Kafir and the sorghums are being planted. A public sale held here a few days ago well attended despite the rain.—James Mc Hill.

Osage—Corn has been cultivated once; have not heard of any replanting. A rain would be of help to crops. There was a light death rate here for chicks in May. The hatcheries are closing down for the season—they have had a good run. Hogs are being marketed rapidly, as the prices are attractive levels.—H. L. Ferris.

Phillips—The weather is dry, windy and dusty; we need a good general rain. The early corn is up, but the late plantings are coming slowly, because of the dry soil. Oats and potatoes are not doing very well. Eggs, 22c.—J. B. Hicks.

Pratt and Kiowa—Wheat is making a fine growth. We are in need of a general rain. Local showers have fallen recently, however, and these have helped the crops. Corn and other spring crops are late, but they are making an excellent growth. As harvest nears grain prices decline somewhat. Wheat, \$1.37; hens, 18c and 20c; broilers, 25c; eggs, 23c; butterfat, 30c.—Art Anarney.

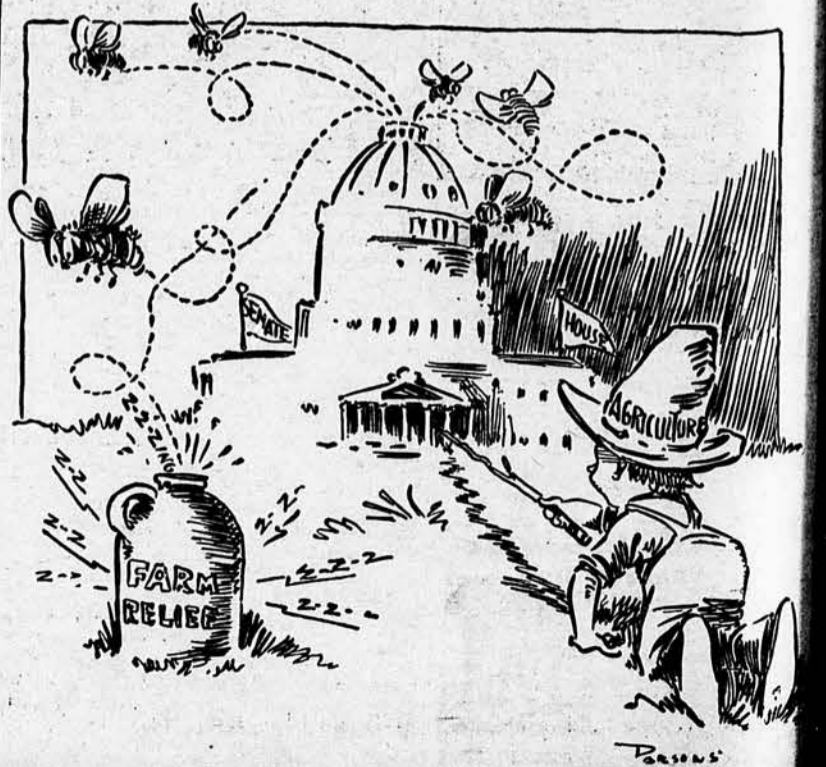
Reno—The weather has been warm recently, and crops have come along at great rate. Wheat is headed; the straw will be long enough for all practical purposes this year. About all the old wheat is sold. Some alfalfa is being cut.—D. Engelhart.

Rice—Most of the county is in need of rain, altho the wheat has not yet been badly injured. Wheat is heading, and in many of the fields the straw will be short. Other crops are safe, but they must have moisture soon. Wheat, \$1.35; butterfat, 30c; eggs, 24c; hens, 20c.—Mrs. E. J. Killian.

Roos—Wheat has a thin stand, and the yield will be light. Oats likely will produce a good crop. Corn is coming up; there is some complaint of damage from cut worms. Butterfat, 30c; hens, 24c; eggs, 22c; broilers, \$1.40.—C. O. Thomas.

Rush—Wheat is just emerging from the boot, and it needs rain quite badly. Corn planting is finished, and many of the fields are up. Grain sorghums are being planted and forage crops sown. Wheat, \$1.35; butterfat, 30c; eggs, 23c.—William Crofting.

Sherman—A good general rain is needed. Dry weather is doing some damage to winter wheat, but spring crops are doing yet. Livestock is in fine condition, but grass in the pastures will require more moisture soon. The county is supplying mated oats to kill gophers. Petitions are being circulated over the county asking the T. B. test, and they are being received with much favor; this will a fine thing.



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LINK MFG. CO., Dept. B Kansas City, Mo.

the county. Wheat, \$1.32; barley, 46c; corn, 55c; cream, 32c; chickens, 23c; eggs, 25c; butter, 45c.—Harry Andrews.

Sedgwick—The wheat is all in the head, and there never was a better prospect here for a big crop. Harvest will begin about June 15. Some fields of early sown oats are in the head, and they will produce a big crop if we have a little more rain. A public sale was held in this neighborhood recently, and everything sold at high prices. Early planted corn is making a satisfactory growth; the rest of it is just coming thru the ground. Wheat, \$1.40; corn, 72c; oats, 45c; butterfat, 33c; eggs, 22c.—W. J. Roof.

Wilson—Wheat and oats are heading. Corn is being cultivated, much of it the second time. Livestock is doing well on pasture. Alfalfa and Red clover are being harvested. Strawberries are ripe; there will be an abundance of the small fruits. Butterfat, 32c; eggs, 23c; hens, 22c; spring fries, 35c.—A. E. Burgess.

Farm Storage—If Kansas produces 150 million bushels of wheat this year, what proportion of it will be forced on to an early market because of lack of bin storage capacity on farms? This question was asked of J. C. Mohler, Secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture recently.

Commenting on the situation, Mr. Mohler said:

"The only census of farm wheat storage capacity ever taken in Kansas, so far as I know, was made in March, 1923. At that time it was shown that there was sufficient bin room to store 181,165,000 bushels of small grain in farmers' bins.

"On the face of it this would seem to be sufficient for any ordinary wheat crop produced in Kansas. An actual analysis of the situation, however, reveals that in many respects this capacity is wholly inadequate. In addition to the winter wheat crop, Kansas farms produce annually from 60 to 90 million bushels of other small grains that require more or less storage capacity throughout the year. These are principally oats, barley, kafir, milo, fetterita, rye and flax. Some of these grains require storage at the same time with wheat.

"The principal trouble with our farm storage is that it is not well distributed in comparison with areas of wheat production. In the eastern and north central counties, it seems on the whole to be adequate to general farm needs. In the rest of the state the records show that farm bin room is not sufficient to store even the wheat alone from a crop such as is in prospect this season. In many counties of the southwest, where recent years have witnessed large increases in wheat acreage, there is not sufficient bin room to store even half of the wheat produced in a good year.

"It is true that newer methods of harvesting wheat relieve the situation in many western counties. Combine wheat usually moves directly from the field to the local elevator, and thence to cars and on to the market. Storing of combined wheat on the farm has so far proved rather unsatisfactory, unless the farm is equipped with its own elevator for moving the grain during the period of sweat. It may be assumed that the bulk of combined wheat requires no farm storage. This method of harvesting does tend to congest the movement of wheat to market. Unless the producer is prepared to pay elevator storage, or provide his combine storage on his farm, he must sell his combine wheat direct from the field.

"As regards the prevalence of combine methods of harvesting, it is interesting to note that the census taken March 1, 1925, showed 3,828 combines in use in Kansas. This would not include many of the combines used in Kansas for the first time in the harvest of 1925. Reports of combine sales this spring indicate that possibly as many as 6,000 of these machines may be operating in the Kansas harvest this year."

"Action Front" That Day

Mrs. William Foster, the wife of a farmer living near Elk, is not afraid of coyotes! A few days ago, while driving in the cows on the Foster farm, Ted Clink, a 15-year-old boy who stays with the Fosters, saw a coyote, and the dogs gave chase when the animal took refuge in its den.

When the boy related his story to Mrs. Foster she armed herself with a spade, and with the boy and dogs went to the rendezvous of the coyote. By means of a wire, one end of which had been crooked, which was thrust into the den the coyote was caught by the leg and was towed out. Angered by its captors, however, the animal suddenly emerged from the hole and gave battle. Before it could snap Mrs. Foster struck it a blow over the head with the spade, partly stunning it. The dogs immediately followed up the attack and the coyote was killed.

Following up their success, Mrs. Foster and the boy then set to work digging out the den, and were shortly rewarded by the capture of eight coyote puppies.

32 Varieties of Corn

Forty acres on the Theis Ranch in Clark county, near Englewood, have been planted to 32 varieties of corn assembled from all parts of the United States, Canada and Old Mexico, George Theis, Jr., Wichita, owner of the ranch, announces. The first planting was April 19 and a second planting of the same varieties was made May 10, to get two periods of growth.

This is the beginning of a seven-year effort to perfect a drought-resistant corn for the Southwest. Sponsors of the experiment are Mr. Theis, Harvey J. Sconce, noted plant breeder of Sidell, Ill., and experts of the Kansas State Agricultural College.

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Thousands have tried this plan and many have found a new De Laval would increase their cream money from \$25 to \$200 a year.

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Poultry Notes

BY R. G. KIRBY

Some poultrymen are successfully using bran as brooder house litter for chicks. They claim it reduces the losses from digestive disorders which occur when the chicks eat too much chaff from fine straw and alfalfa litter. The bran is bulky material, and a 100-pound sack makes a lot of scratching material around the metal hover. If 300 chicks are brooded in the house the litter cost a chick is not very high. If it saves only 10 chicks it is worth the cost.

The chicks eat some of the bran, so it is not all wasted. When it is necessary to clean the house the first time the chicks will be older and able to eat larger litter without danger of impaction. Then the poultryman can return to the use of straw, clover or alfalfa litter on the brooder house floor.

The more vitamins that can be fed into chicks the greater their chances of developing vigorous bodies. Some of the commercial starters contain dried buttermilk, linseed meal, alfalfa flour, bone meal and such products that are far better to develop chicks than the old method of cornmeal mash. One brood of chicks with an old hen often survives feeding methods that will stunt or kill a large flock of brooder chicks ranging largely over the brooder house floor for the first 2 or 3 weeks of their life.

Reducing Feed Bills

As soon as the last eggs are saved for hatching, it is possible to reduce the feed expense by marketing the cockerels. A strong, vigorous cockerel will consume considerable laying mash, and when there are many male birds in the flock it is a factor in the cost of egg production.

Watch the weights of the young broilers and follow the market carefully. It may help you to sell the young males to good advantage, and nothing is more beneficial to the pullets than the increased roosting room they receive as soon as the young cockerels are removed. One reason so few farmers caponize cockerels is that the feed and the range are needed to develop pullets for fall egg production.

It does not pay to reduce feed bills thru cutting down on the grain or laying mash. Feed the layers their normal ration, or the strain of heavy spring production will reduce their bodily weight, and they will not be profitable producers during the summer and fall. The winter drop in egg prices means that summer eggs are likely to be about as high as winter eggs, and probably higher.

Allowing Chicks Outside

Every worm and insect and bit of green feed that comes from a good poultry range cuts down the amount of feed the hens need from the hoppers and bins, but be sure the feed is in the hoppers. A small farm flock gathers a lot of feed on a range, but a flock of several hundred hens soon reduces the insect and worm life, and the number of worms is likely to be limited except after warm spring rains.

Years ago poultrymen knew nothing about violet rays, but were quick to sense the effect of unfiltered sunshine on the growth and vigor of brooder chicks. So they turned the chicks out on the ground as soon as possible and found that it reduced the mortality rate and prevented leg weakness.

Now we have learned that cod liver oil and sunshine which does not come thru glass will prevent leg weakness even if the chicks have to be confined for several weeks because of bad weather. But it pays to co-operate with nature just the same, and teach the chicks to go back and forth as soon as the weather permits. Young chicks can absorb more pure sunshine outside scratching in the soil than they can obtain in a brooder house of the most modern construction.

There is a temptation to leave the chicks in the brooder house too long, rather than take the time to teach them to go back and forth. If the colony house is a foot or more from the ground it is difficult to make chicks walk down a long track. When they wish to return they will not go out to the end of the track and walk up. They will huddle close to the door and try to jump into the house.

An A-shaped track like a little brood

coop sitting in front of the door permits the chicks to run up and down close to the wall of the house. When they start to huddle near the colony house it is natural for them to walk right up the track and hop in the door. A track of that type makes the work easier if the poultryman has to hurry the chicks into the houses at the sudden approach of a spring rain.

A roll of inch mesh wire, such as pigeon owners use, is a great help in training brooder chicks. Tack the wire to one corner of the front of the colony house and run it out in a circle and back to the opposite corner. Use two or three little stakes to keep the wire close to the ground so no chicks can squeeze under.

This will control the chick flock and keep it on a limited area until the young birds learn to go back and forth from the outside ground to the brooder hover. It prevents the chicks from huddling under the colony houses or ranging too far before their strength is great enough to take them far from the brooder heat. As soon as the grass in the circle is worn, and the chicks learn the source of heat, the wire can be rolled up and the flock given free range.

Quart jar fountains are not large enough for flocks of 300 brooder chicks. They can be used for a few days to make the water or milk supply easily accessible, but a larger fountain should immediately be placed in every house, with a reserve supply which the chicks will soon learn to use. Brooder chicks become very thirsty, and if the supply runs out it means a mob of chicks fighting for a drink when the supply is replenished. This crowding and trampling is bound to injure the chicks.

Half Fare June 10

What amounts to half fare for harvest hands who go to the wheat fields during the 1926 harvest season, under the direction of the federal and state labor departments, was announced recently by John H. Crawford, director of the state labor department and federal free employment director for Kansas. The reduced rates go into effect June 10.

"The harvest is going to open fairly early this year," said Crawford. "It will be on the largest acreage in six years, 10,000,000 acres, and will require about 40,000 hands from outside the state. Folks who believe the combine will affect the labor demand seriously this year probably are due for a surprise. Farmers over the wheat belt tell me that on account of the heavy straw this year, nearly as much hand labor as ever will be necessary."

Harvest hand rates will be based on the following scale: Kansas City to Wichita, Hutchinson or Salina, in parties of 20, \$3.50. From Joplin to Wichita, \$3.50; Springfield, Mo., to Wichita, \$4.50; Monett to Wichita, \$4.40. From Wichita to Ashland, parties of 15, the rate will be \$3; from Hutchinson to Greensburg, \$1.50; from Salina to Ellis, \$2.15.

"While the department is not, as it never has, attempting to fix wages," Crawford added, "the best information we have is that wages will be from \$3.50 to \$4 a day and found."

In the last five years, Crawford's records show, the acreage and number of hands have been as follows:

1921	10,538,000 acres;	30,572 hands.
1922	8,741,000 acres;	32,248 hands.
1923	8,285,000 acres;	32,549 hands.
1924	9,808,000 acres;	53,923 hands.
1925	8,692,000 acres;	31,530 hands.

Electric Service For All

At the recent conference on rural electrification, held in Chicago under the auspices of the Agricultural Publishers Association, it was quite evident that the movement to get electricity on to farms from power lines is definitely on its way. Experimental work is being carried on in 20 states—probably the project at Red Wing, Minn., has made as great a progress as any. In perhaps two years more we will be building power lines generally into the country. Certainly there is a demand for this service from farmers, and it is evident, from the progress which the experimental work has made, that it is going to be practicable for the utility companies to supply it.

There hasn't been the anticipated number of puns on the possibility that the Cathcart drama, "Ashes," would screen well.

Why

So Many Poultry Raisers are Turning to Pilot Brand

Pilot Brand Oyster Shell Flake helps them make money. It is guaranteed to be 98% Calcium Carbonate—that unrivalled builder of egg shell and bone—which produces more eggs and raises sturdy, meaty fowls.

Pilot Brand is thoroughly washed, free of all impurities. It comes in just the right sizes for chicks and hens. Keep PILOT BRAND before your fowls and chicks at all times. The results will convince you that it is the best.



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REDUCED PRICES
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LIVESTOCK NEWS

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



typy under his care and go out to make the herds of Kansas and other states better. The annual bred sow summer sale will be held at the farm August 20.

Public Sales of Livestock

Jersey Cattle

August 19—Chas. Long, Stockton, Kan.
Oct. 19—Geo. E. Mather, Corning, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle

June 7 and 8—Federal Intermediate Credit Bank, Wichita, Kan. Sale at Nash, Okla.
June 24—W. A. Forsythe & Son, Greenwood, Mo.

Duroc Hogs

Aug. 14—E. E. Innis, Meade, Kansas.
Aug. 18—Leo Breeden and J. A. Axtell & Sons, Great Bend, Kan.
Aug. 20—E. G. Hoover, Wichita, Kan.

Byrd's Polar Flight

The fact that he reached the North Pole is the least important circumstance in connection with Lieutenant Byrd's exploit. Peary told the world about as much as it is worth while to know regarding the end of the world's axis. He took soundings, and found the depth of the sea at that point to be 9,000 feet. The Pole is a place that is utterly without distinction save as it means the apex of the agonizing toil of men toward the goal during four centuries.

But what does matter is that Byrd simply and easily accomplished without mishap in 15½ hours, at a rate of more than 100 miles an hour, what took Peary 429 days, and he has shown that Arctic cold is by no means prohibitive of comfortable and commodious passenger and freight traffic of common carriers along the great circle routes which will save so much time and money in the near future between the hemispheres. A due meed of honor goes to Fokker, designer of the plane, but let it not be overlooked that, in co-operation with the Navy, the machine was developed by an American aeronautical corporation. It had flown 17,000 miles between this country and Cuba before Byrd used it, and shown itself as adaptable to tropic heat as to the Northern cold.

The data and the experience gained by this American exploit will count directly toward the solution of the problems of long-distance, non-stop flying in all parts of the world. Stefansson and others look forward to the time when flying over the polar area will be a commonplace, arousing as little comment as the sight of a mail plane aloft over our cities today. Already the North Pole is regarded as a mere side issue in working out the schedules which are to enable the public to follow innumerable, at little cost, in the wake of the pioneers.

The \$1,250,000 Rooster

Your rooster, aided and abetted by his kind, is responsible for a loss of many dollars during the hot weather season. Last year the total loss from spoilage of fertile eggs in Kansas during the summer amounted to \$1,250,000. That makes roosters expensive poultry yard equipment.

This loss may be eliminated by stewing the rooster and serving him with noodles, by selling him to the local poultry buyer, or if he is an especially valuable bird for breeding purposes he may be penned.

After the hatching season is over the rooster should be separated from the laying flock. Regulations in Kansas require that all eggs shall be candled except those produced between January 1 and May 15. Most commercial egg producers do not permit roosters with their laying flocks even during those months. Fertile eggs begin to develop chicks at a temperature to 70 degrees or above. That is why the rooster causes such heavy loss in warm weather. Infertile eggs will keep indefinitely.

The contention of engineering experts that the day of windmills is past would seem to be confirmed by the meager accomplishments of our legislatures.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Fall Boars and Gilts

I am now booking orders for bred gilts to farrow in September.
F. B. WEMPE, FRANKFORT, KANSAS.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Sows for June Farrow

A few ready to go out, 30 choice gilts bred for Sept. Also extra choice fall boars, 300 spring pigs doing fine.
H. O. SHELTON, Manager, Oswego, Kansas

Kansas Ayrshire Breeders

Statistics collected by the United States Department of Agriculture indicate that prices for purebred Ayrshires were somewhat lower in 1925 than in 1924. This decrease by age classes, under 1 year, 1 to 3 years and over 3 years, ranged from \$5 for aged cows to \$33 for aged bulls. It seems that the decline was in prices made at private treaty for in every class the auction price was slightly higher in 1925 than in 1924. The survey included 995 breeders and the compilations were based on replies received from 423 of these. Altho the survey did not include all animals sold it covered a wide territory and indicated the trend of prices for the year.—M. N. Beeler Livestock Editor.

Kansas Ayrshires

Big, strong, productive, profitable cows suited to Kansas conditions. Four hundred herds already established. Write for full information concerning the merits of the Ayrshires and their adaptability to Kansas conditions.

Ayrshire Breeders' Association
12 Center St.
Brandon, Vermont

Hillcrest Ayrshire Farm
foundation stock from South Farms, A. R. backing. Young bulls and heifers for sale.
OTO B. WILLIAMS, NICKERSON, KAN.

Young Ayrshire Bulls
for sale out of record dams. Booking orders for bulls by Henderson's Dairy King.
R. E. BANKS, LARNED, KANSAS

Gunn's Ayrshire Herd
Best blood lines, heavy producers. If interested in Ayrshires, write or visit our herd. F. A. GUNN, Rt. 1, Great Bend, Ks.

Young Ayrshire Bulls
sired by a Peter Pan bull, some out of dams with A. R. records up to 14,300 lbs. milk.
ROSCOE C. OCHARLES, STAFFORD, KAN.

NORDAYR STOCK FARM
milk south and one west of Pratt. We are building a very choice herd of Ayrshires. Stop and see them. Herd federal accredited.
O. M. NORBY, R. F. D. 2, Pratt, Kansas

HIGH PRODUCING AYRSHIRES
headed by a son of HENDERSON DAIRY KING. Stock for sale. Herd federal accredited.
E. O. GRAPER, Eldorado, Kansas.

Coldwater Ayrshires
Ayrshires of the Jean Armour and Howies Dairy King strains. Young bulls for sale.
R. L. LEES, COLDWATER, KANSAS.

Jean Armour Ayrshires
Years of careful buying and mating, have placed our herd at the top. Young bulls for sale. Visit us.
H. L. RINEHART, GREENSBURG, KANSAS.

Campbell's Ayrshires
Best of Jean Armour and Howies Dairy King breeding. Females of different ages and bulls for sale.
ROBT. P. CAMPBELL, ATTICA, KANSAS.

PETER PAN AYRSHIRES
Cows with records up to 500 lbs. Foundation stock from Cossard Estate. Young bulls for sale. Inspection invited.
CLYDE HORN, STAFFORD, KANSAS.

Ayrshire Herd Bull
two years old, 3 nearest dams average 605 lbs. fat. Also bull calves.
A. B. WILLIAMS & Sons, Darlow, Kansas.

McClure AYRSHIRES
Howies Ringmaster and Jean Armour breeding. Type and production our aim. Visit us. J. M. McClure, Kingman, Kansas.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

A Valuable Call
Plenty of milk and butter, with size, quality and gentleness and without horns: That's Polled Shorthorns
Dehorn your herd with a Polled Shorthorn bull \$75 to \$200.
J. C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Kansas.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

SHORTHORN COWS AND HEIFERS
Marr Missle, Duchess of Gloster, Nonpareil and Orange Blossom families. Also a few Scotch tops. Bred mostly to Bapton Hero, by Imported Bapton Cherry Star. Priced to reduce herd. A. J. Turinsky, Barnes, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

A. R. O. Holsteins
Bulls sired by Sir Bass Inka Ormsby whose two nearest dams average 1900 lbs. butter and 25,000 lbs. milk in one year; out of A. R. O. dams. Priced right.
H. A. DRESSLER, LEBO, KANSAS

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

Chester White Boars
Fall farrow, 150 to 200 lbs. immuned, heavy bone, from large litters. Fall gilts, bred sows, shipped C.O.D. on approval. Write for circular.
Alpha Womers, Diller, Nebr.

FAIRFIELD AYRSHIRES: Now offering a few young bull calves from Advanced Registry cows. Also a splendid lot of useful quality heifers bred and open from milk record dams. Grand Champion Advanced Registry sires only. Fairfield Farm, Topeka, Kansas.

Jean Armour Ayrshires
We aim to build up one of the best herds to be found in the west and have made a good start. Visitors welcome. Joe B. McCandless, St. John, Ks.

60 HEAD OF AYRSHIRES
Sire Penshurst Keystone Mischief No. 30166. His five nearest dams averaging 17,978 lbs. milk; 744 lbs. fat; herd averaging 953 M. 40½ lbs. fat.
G. J. BAHNMAIER, Lecompton, Kan.

Quality Reg. Ayrshires
You are invited to visit our Ayrshire herd any time you are near Onaga. Stock for sale. All inquiries promptly answered. Geo. L. Taylor, Onaga, Ks.

COB CREEK FARM AYRSHIRES
Pioneer herd in Dickinson County and one of the oldest in the state. Bull calves for sale, holding females for fall sale. H. H. Hoffman, Abilene, Kan.

Sunrise Farm Ayrshires
Nothing for sale now, but place your orders for young calves next fall.
Sunrise Dairy, Valley Falls, Kan.

VALLEY POINT STOCK FARM
Registered and high grade Ayrshires. Three months old bull calf by B. M.'s Commodore and out of an exceptionally high producing cow. 50 head in the herd. T. J. CHARLES, REPUBLIC, KANSAS.

Ravinia Robinhood 5th
heads our herd, comes from the best A. R. ancestors. Our aim is to breed them still better. Few females for sale. A. ABENDSHIEN, TURON, KANSAS.

AYRLAWN FARM
Fairfield Dairy Lad heads herd. Winner at Kansas, Iowa and Missouri state fairs, also National Dairy Show and American Royal.
L. E. PORTER, STAFFORD, KAN.

CEDARVALE AYRSHIRE HERD
Penshurst Snow King's granddam produced 1005 lbs. of butter per year. Dam's record at 2 years 576 lbs. fat. For sale one bull.
Fred Wendelburg, Stafford, Kan.

NINNESCAH AYRSHIRE HERD
Headed by Ravona Peter Pan 20th. Cows of best A. R. breeding. Farm one mile south of town. Visitors welcome. HENRY BARRETT, PRATT, KAN.

5 SERVICEABLE BULLS
good ones, Garland Success and Glory Lad blood. Reasonable prices.
JOHN DAGEFORDE, PAOLA, KANSAS

Cows—Heifers and Bulls
for sale that trace to Auchenbrain Kate 1th. The cow with record of 23,000 lbs. milk.
R. W. CUMMINS, PRESCOTT, KANSAS.

REVENA ROBIN
bred by Gossard estate heads our Ayrshires. Our stock wins wherever shown.
H. H. McCandless, ST. JOHN, KANSAS.

A. G. BAHNMAIER'S AYRSHIRES
Herd sire, Penshurst Prince Albert by Penshurst Man O'War 25200. His dam Penshurst Queen of Beauty 57046. His sire's dam Garclough May Mischief 27944. A. G. BAHNMAIER, R. 1, Topeka, Kansas.

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DUROC HOGS

Hoover's Duroc Sale
Friday, Aug. 20
Consistent Durocs. Send name for catalog and literature.
E. G. Hoover, R. F. D. 9, Wichita, Kan.

HUMES' SPRING PIGS
Nice thrifty pigs, the best I ever raised. By King of Pathfinders and Col. Jack, dams by Originator 3rd., Long King Col and Great Col. Write L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, Kan.

PURE BRED GILTS AND BOARS
ready for service. Shipped on approval and guaranteed. Let us tell you about them.
STANTS BROS., ABILENE, KAN.

BOARS! BOARS! BOARS!
Ten extra good, big, husky Sept. and Oct. boars sired by Kan. Champion, sire Unique's Top Col. and Stults Major. These are the herd improving kind. Write now. G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS.

DUROC JERSEY GILTS
Bred to Walthemeyer's Giant and Major Stults. Also boars. This breeding has won more prizes at Big Fairs and made farmer most money last 17 years. Satisfaction or money back. W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.

Mussolini is demonstrating the fearful effects of allowing a traffic-cop complex to get the best of you.

The Combines Will Hum

BY FRANK A. MECKEL

This is going to be a combine year in Kansas. Past seasons have seen these wonderful harvesting machines come into the state and do excellent work, but 1926 will certainly be the big year.

When a manufacturer of goods finds that his production cost is too high, he searches for some method for lowering this cost. He may be able to install new machinery which eliminates considerable human labor and thus whip the devil around the stump. It is not only good business; it is sound economics.

The man on the farm has just as much need for good business judgment as the one operating a factory. The farm is, after all, a food factory, and when the cost of production runs too high, farm folks must look for the remedy somewhere.

There are many different items in the production costs of a crop of wheat. There are the items of plowing and preparing a seedbed. These cannot be changed materially. Just like putting the seed into the ground, they require a certain amount of labor and power, and that's all there is to it.

Of course, larger machinery can be employed. The engine gang plow has largely displaced the little single sulky plow, and the 10-foot drill has largely supplanted the little 6-foot affair in the wheat country, but, after all, the cost of plowing, disking, harrowing and seeding for a crop of wheat is more or less constant.

The most costly step in producing a crop of wheat has always been the harvesting, and it is at this point that the difference between a profit and a loss is often determined.

Figures from Government bulletins show that the costs of harvesting and threshing winter wheat in this Southwest vary somewhat. In Woodward county, Oklahoma, the cost was \$6.03 an acre.

In Thomas county, Kansas, the cost was \$6.80. In McPherson county it was \$6.71. In Pawnee county it was \$7.32, while in Carroll county, Missouri, it was \$9.92.

This difference is due largely to fluctuations in man labor, for while the cost of man labor in Woodward county, Oklahoma, was \$2.52, the same item was \$4.81 in Carroll county, Missouri. In every instance the costs were figured on wheat harvested by the old method of cutting with binder, shocking and threshing.

Consider the savings that can be brought about by having one man do the work of a half dozen or more at harvest! Since human labor constitutes the most expensive item in the bill, the big saving can be affected by cutting out some of this human labor.

The combine will bring about these savings in human labor, and hence in dollars and cents. There are farm folks who have harvested their wheat for less than a dollar an acre with a combine. These same folks probably paid just as much to get their wheat into the ground as did the folks who cut it at a cost of \$9.92 an acre, but they made their big saving in the harvest, and on the basis of a 100-acre crop, the folks with the combine were nearly \$1,000 ahead of the other fellows when the wheat was in the bin.

Be the crop large or small, the combine will handle it economically. The heavier the crop, the more pronounced the saving and the bigger the profit, for this item of volume enters into the equation. But, and here's a queer thing, should the crop be very light, the combine is the only machine that can go in and cut it at any kind of a profit. It is the one machine which spells the difference between a profit and a loss in the lean years, for many a light crop of wheat would never be harvested with binders. It would not be cut because the cost of harvesting would be greater than the value of the wheat, and so that crop is a dead loss. Not even the seed is returned.

On the other hand, the light crop of only a few bushels an acre can be cut, threshed and delivered into sacks or wagon boxes at one operation with the labor of two or three men when the combine goes into the field. Many a crop which would otherwise be a dead loss can be turned into sufficient money to pay the taxes on the land as well as the cost of harvesting.

Combines are with us to stay. There are different kinds, just as there are different makes of automobiles, but they are doing good work, and this year will see them working in greater numbers than ever. They will put millions of extra dollars into the pockets of Kansas wheat farmers, and what Kansas farmer would not rather have those dollars in his own pocket than have them in the pockets of the army of hobo harvest hands riding the box cars back East?

Modern machinery has always come to the rescue of American farmers when things began to pinch, and the combine is no exception. The pinch of high-priced farm labor is being eased considerably by this most modern method of harvesting wheat, so we again predict that this is going to be a combine year.

At Manhattan June 12

The annual Agronomy Field Day of the Kansas State Agricultural College will be held on the Agronomy Farm, Saturday, June 12. Tours of the experimental fields constitute the main feature of the day's program. Approximately 100 acres, involving about 1,500 plots, is devoted to different rotations, fertilizers, preparation of the ground, time and methods of cultivation, time and methods of seeding, methods of harvesting and numerous varieties and strains of all the important farm crops grown in the state.

Seeing the growing crops is not all. The results of past seasons will be told by those in charge of the experiments. Tours of the fields will be made both in the forenoon and afternoon. Picnic grounds are available for those who bring their dinner. Lunch may be secured on the grounds at a nominal charge.

A program will be given immediately after dinner, and a special program for the ladies will be given while the afternoon field tours are being made. Plans have already been started in some counties for big auto tours to attend this meeting. The value of a day spent in studying experiments on the Agronomy Farm was thoroughly demonstrated last year. Following is the program for the day:

Tour of experimental fields—10 to 12 a. m.
Lunch hour—12 M.

Speaking program—1 to 2 P. M.
Dean L. E. Call—"Maintaining Soil Fertility as Viewed from Fifteen Years Experience on the Agronomy Farm."

Sec. J. C. Mohler, State Board of Agriculture, "Crop Production Basis of Successful Agriculture."

Dean Margaret M. Justin, "Some Current Problems of the American Home."

Prof. R. I. Throckmorton, "Experimental Work on the Agronomy Farm."

Tour of experimental fields—2 to 4 P. M.

Special program for ladies with Miss Amy Kelly in charge—2 to 4 P. M.

Demonstrations of Practical Farm Home Equipment—H. B. Walker

Building or Rebuilding the Farm Home—Walter G. Ward.

The Financial Side of Home Improvement—E. A. Stokdyk

Phosphate Helped Alfalfa

Alfalfa can be grown successfully in Southeastern Kansas where formerly it was considered impossible to secure a permanent stand, according to a Kansas Agricultural Experiment station report by H. H. Laude and C. R. Enlow of the agronomy department. The proper use of lime, manure, and phosphate fertilizer accounts for the success.

On plots in Allen county where this fertilizer was used, alfalfa was still producing good crops at the end of nine years, while alfalfa without lime had died out at the end of six years. The lime was essential to keep the plants alive, while the manure and phosphate increased the vigor and growth. The average yield for nine years was 6,372 pounds an acre.

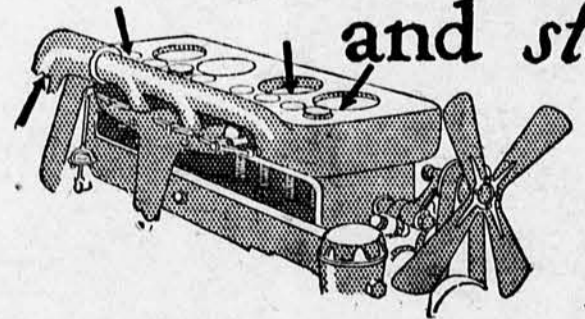
In Greenwood county, tests were made with manure and acid phosphate. Alfalfa fertilized with a combination of these two gave a five-year average of 9,314 pounds an acre, while that given no treatment yielded an average of 6,315 pounds an acre. Crops fertilized with acid phosphate alone gave a five-year average of 8,129 pounds an acre, and those with manure alone, 8,638 pounds.

Other tests at various places in Eastern Kansas have shown similar yield results, but the fertilizers have had less influence on production.

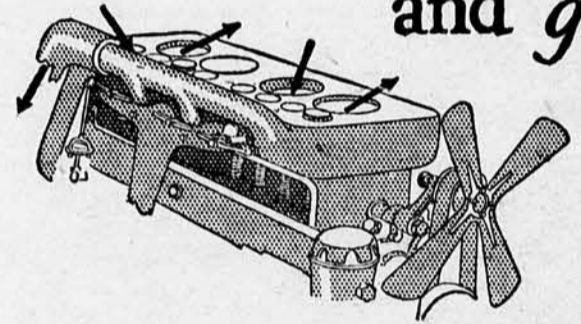
What makes the farm-relief crisis so cruel in the lives of Congressmen is that they used to be able to stall such things off with free garden seed.

Ford Owners:

Most carbon comes and stays



Here's carbon that comes and goes



YOU can't stop carbon from forming in your Ford engine. It forms in every motor. But there are different types of carbon. Some oils leave sticky carbon. Some oils leave hard-as-flint carbon.

Mobiloil "E" is unique in leaving light, fluffy carbon that is readily expelled through the exhaust. First-time users of Mobiloil "E" say over and over that they have carbon cleaned out far less often than with other oils—running two to three times their usual previous mileage before the need is felt.

When you cut down carbon you cut down expenses in many directions. The engine needs opening less often. The gasoline consumption is lower. The power is greater. The engine runs smoother and more quietly. New spark plugs are needed less often.

Cheap too, to prove it

Next time you drain and refill be sure to have 4 quarts of Mobiloil "E" put in your Ford crankcase. It will be the beginning of a real economy administration in the affairs of your Ford.

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