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KANSAS FARMER

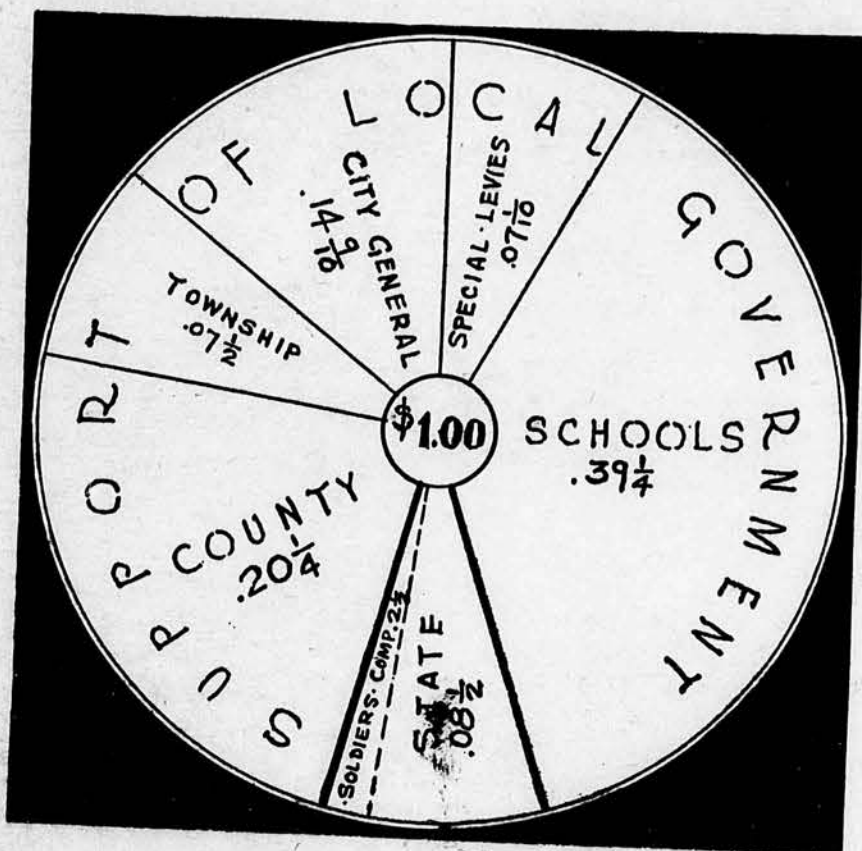
MAIL & BREEZE

VOLUME 64

JUNE 12, 1926

NUMBER 24

Where the Kansas Tax Dollar Goes



Tax Year 1925—Revenue—Fiscal Year 1926

State	
General	\$ 7,199,076.46
Soldiers' Compensation	2,238,923.27
County	17,196,271.32
Township	6,365,367.77
City	12,691,274.73
Schools	33,447,141.80
Special Assessments	6,069,866.08
Total for all purposes	\$85,207,921.43

Budget Puts Business in Government—Governor Ben S. Paulen. Page Three

PUBLISHED BY ARTHUR CAPPER

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ONE DOLLAR A YEAR



Polarine

THE PERFECT MOTOR OIL

and good seed

Ask any city man to choose between a bushel of good seed and a bushel in which poor seed predominates. He is just as likely to choose one as the other — because he doesn't know the difference.

But the farmer does. He is an expert in the business of agriculture. It's his specialty, and he knows more about it than anyone else.

The farmers know, too, that experience is a great teacher. If the city man were to try farming, he'd soon learn the difference between good seed and bad seed. Results are the final test.

The same principle holds true in regard to oil. The ordinary man can see very little difference between one oil and another. But a lubricating expert who spends his life working with oils and making actual tests in the field with all makes of automobiles, trucks and tractors, knows the difference between good oil and inferior oil.

The staff of lubricating experts of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) is made up of such men, and Polarine is the product of their years of experience. They have prepared a chart which will give you expert information about the correct lubrication of your particular machine. One of the seven grades of Polarine is made expressly for it.

You cannot tell the difference between good oil and poor oil by looking at them. Accept the recommendation of experts.

Use Polarine and discover the greater efficiency of your tractor. A good tractor lubricated with Polarine will work with all the dependable power it was designed to develop.

It pays to use good oil as surely as it pays to use good seed. When you use Polarine and see the repair bills dwindle you will be convinced that the right oil pays in cash — and that Polarine is the right oil.

Consult chart at any Standard Oil Service Station for correct grade for your tractor.

Standard Oil Company
 910 S. Michigan Ave. (Indiana) Chicago, Illinois

Tractor Chart of Recommendations

TRACTORS

Trade Name	Motor Oil	Trade Name	Motor Oil
Advance-Rumely Oil Pull	E.H.	Keck Gonnerman	S.H.
Allis Chalmers 15-25, 20-35	S.H.	LaCrosse	E.H.
Allwork	S.H.	Lauson	S.H.
Appleton	S.H.	Little Giant	S.H.
Aro	H.	Lombard	S.H.
Bates, Steel Mule and others	S.H.	McCormick-Deering	H.
Capital	E.H.	Mead Morrison	S.H.
Case, 12-20, 15-27, 18-32	H.	Minneapolis	E.H.
Case, 22-40, 40-72, 25-45	S.H.	Moline	S.H.
Caterpillar, 2 ton	H.	Monarch	S.H.
Caterpillar, others	E.H.	Nichols & Shepard	E.H.
Centaur	H.	Nilson	S.H.
Cletrac	S.H.	Pioneer	E.H.
Cultor	F.	Rock Island Heider	S.H.
Eagle	E.H.	Russell, (except Giant)	S.H.
E. B.	S.H.	Shawnee	H.
Fitch Four Drive	S.H.	Tioga	H.
Flour City	E.H.	Topp-Stewart	S.H.
Fordson	S.H.	Toro	H.
Frick	S.H.	Townsend	E.H.
Gray	S.H.	Traylor	H.
Hart Parr	E.H.	Twin City, (except 40-65)	S.H.
Huber	S.H.	Wallis	S.H.
J. T.	S.H.	Waterloo Boy	S.H.
John Deere	S.H.	Wetmore	S.H.
		Wisconsin	S.H.
		Yuba Ball Tread	S.H.

GARDEN TRACTORS

Trade Name	Motor Oil	Trade Name	Motor Oil
Acme	H.	N. B.	H.
Aro	H.	Red E.	H.
Beeman	H.	Shaw	H.
Bolens	H.	Spray-Mor	S.H.
Bready	H.	Spry Wheel	H.
Centaur	H.	Standard	H.
Clip Mor	S.H.	Utilitor	H.
Do-It-All	S.H.		
Federal	H.		
Gilson	H.		
Gro-Mor	H.		
Gro-Mor Jr.	S.H.		
Gravely	H.		
Kin Kade	H.		

KEY

H.—Polarine Heavy
 S.H.—Polarine Special Heavy
 E.H.—Polarine Extra Heavy
 F.—Polarine F

If tractor is operated in cold weather, use lighter grade.

N. B.—For recommendations of grades of Polarine to use in automobiles and trucks consult chart at any Standard Oil Company (Indiana) Station.

KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 64

June 12, 1926

Number 24

Budget Puts Business in Government

An Interview With
Governor Ben S. Paulen

By M. N. Beeler

YOU'D go broke if you handled your business that way," Governor Ben S. Paulen pointed an accusing forefinger at an item in the deficiency claims in the printed reports of laws passed in 1925. "I don't care how much money you make, you couldn't continue to meet your obligations on that basis. And the state'll go broke, too, under a system of that kind."

The item under scrutiny was a coal bill for \$2,181.21. The coal had been bought in August, 1919, and was paid for six years later via the deficiency route.

"I don't know who was responsible," the governor continued. "It is presumed that the particular committee of the legislature which investigated that claim considered it just. I'm not blaming the legislature. The system of handling state funds is wrong."

"Look at this," he continued, "eight pages of deficiency claims!" The type was small and the total amount ran into a considerable sum. "Under a properly administered budget system there would have been no cause or excuse for those claims."

"The only solution to the problem of mounting government costs is a workable budget system. With the co-operation of the legislative, administrative and other branches of the government a dollar of service can be rendered for every dollar of tax money collected. That is what the last legislature contemplated when it passed the budget law. I consider that the most important act of the last session. Public expenses ought to be as low as possible without impairing government."

"What reason have you to expect that a budget system will bring the desired results?" the governor was asked.

"We have plenty of examples in business," he replied. "The business concern which does not budget its expenses and stand by that budget doesn't succeed. Government is just another form of business. A striking example of the application of a budget system is afforded by our national government."

"We emerged from the World War eight years ago with a swollen expense account in nation, state and municipality. On the one hand we acquired a greatly expanded public service; on the other we faced the need of immediate attention to rising costs of government."

A Riot of Spending

"At that time Congress gave to the nation a budget system. For more than a century we had conducted the nation's business in the most casual manner imaginable. Revenue was collected from any and every source, and the departments spent what they could wrest from Congress. The idea of leveling the two, striking a balance to see that the expenses did not run over the receipts, seems never to have been given serious thought."

"The upward flight of Governmental expenses during and following the war drove home the realization that some sort of instrument was needed to aid the President and Congress in dealing with the situation. The effectiveness of the federal budget system is told best in the language of President Coolidge's last message: 'How well it has worked is indicated by the fact that the departmental estimates for 1922, before the budget law, were 4,068 million dollars, while the budget estimates for 1927 are 3,156 million dollars. This latter figure shows the reductions in departmental estimates made possible by the operation of the budget system.'"

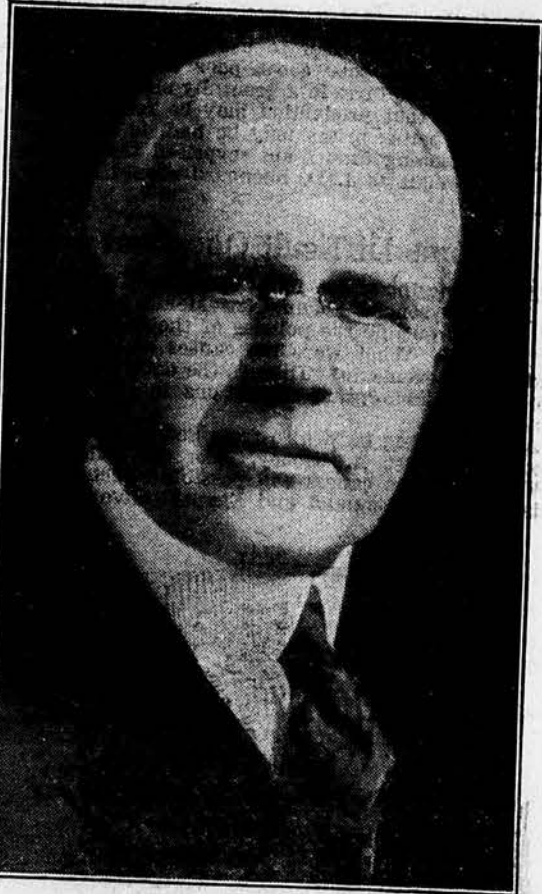
"These are the instrumentalities of the Congress, and no other plan has ever been adopted which was so successful in promoting economy and efficiency."

"What happened during and following the war to national revenues was paralleled or even surpassed in the states and smaller subdivisions of government. Whereas, we then thought in thousands, now we think in millions. Where revenue was not available for improvements thought necessary, long-time bonds were issued. School districts, cities and counties incurred obligations that threaten to become a burden, unless there be a check. Kansas, while no more guilty than the other states, joined in the race, adding millions to her bonded debt in state and municipality."

"During the last session the Kansas legislature followed the lead of Congress and provided the aforementioned budget law. Norton A. Turner, after nearly nine years of service in the state auditor's office, was appointed director. The department, while less than a year old, already has justified its existence by bringing in added revenue from indirect sources, which will mean in the end a reduction of the direct tax assessed against farms and other property in Kansas."

"Through the operation of the budget system it is conceivable," Governor Paulen continued, "that eventually it will be possible to eliminate the direct

property tax entirely for the support of the state government and leave that field to the county, city and school district. This can be brought about by touching new sources of revenue and increasing present sources. Almost half the present expense for state government is collected in the form of fees, corporation, inheritance and similar taxes. It is apparent that some fees can be increased at a profit to the state and at little burden to the people. For instance, Kansas charges \$1 for a four-year notarial commission. It costs the state double that amount to issue the commission. The fee should be at least \$5 for the four years, and already the budget department has prepared a bill to present to the next session of the legislature providing for this change. Many of our revenue producing laws were enacted 40 to 50 years ago and have never



Ben S. Paulen, Governor of Kansas

been changed because no authority in the state government has ever directed attention to the matter. Our civil and criminal code has been re-written many times since Kansas became a state, but many of the revenue producing statutes have remained the same.

"The law providing for the collection of \$2 a day stenographer's fee in all cases in district court where a stenographer is used, was enacted in 1885, when the salary of a court reporter was \$50 a month. The fee was intended to reimburse the state for these salaries. Now court reporters receive \$175 a month, but the fee is still \$2 a day. The new budget department has already more than doubled the collections from this source by requiring more care in the collection of the fee, and by directing attention to this particular item of court costs the county treasuries have profited in that thousands of dollars of court costs heretofore uncollected have been brought in. A good part of this added revenue is paid by non-resident litigants who utilize the services of our courts and should pay their share of the cost of maintaining them."

"And this is only the less valuable feature of the budget. Its greatest merit will manifest itself in the report to the legislature containing the estimates and recommendations for appropriations for the next biennium. The budget message will cover, in tabulated form, a four-year period—the appropriations and expenditures for the preceding two years and the amounts requested and recommended for the coming two years."

"After the printed blanks sent to all state agencies requiring appropriations have been properly filled out and returned to the budget office, hearings will be held before the governor."

"Every applicant for departmental funds must appear and defend his budget. He must explain the necessity for any new item and the reason for any increases in regular expenditures. All salary lists are presented in detail, and the propriety of making increases or reductions is carefully considered. After due consideration of every account the governor makes his recommendations, which are placed before the legislature in printed form."

"An appropriation committee consisting of members of the Senate and House of Representatives reviews the work of the budget office and may, in some cases, grant a second hearing to applicants for funds."

"The operation of the budget system in Kansas thus far has taken place thru co-operation between the governor, as head, and all the departments and institutions. Our law is too new to say farther. We are approaching our first legislative session with a budget report. There has been a mistaken impression, at times, that the budget system is intended to usurp some of the authority of the legislature in making appropriations. My own experience in the State Senate and general observation of the work of the legislature has convinced me that members of that body welcome intelligent information which will assist them in determining the amount of money that should be appropriated for any particular purpose. The budget system is intended to help and not hinder the legislator in his work, and my opinion is that we shall find that branch of our state government responding quickly to the budgetary recommendations."

Counties and Cities Need It

"Just as surely as the public demands an expansion in the service which government renders, it is also demanding a more systematic handling and a more adequate control over their finances. By this it should not be inferred that the exact system that has been adopted in Kansas can be used as a model and fitted instantly to any other state. Far from it, for a budget is not a patented article than can be purchased, instantly installed, and put into operation. There are all kinds of budgets—national, state, county, municipal, institutional, corporation and family budgets, in fact the plan can be applied to any entity that receives and expends money. Every entity perhaps requires a different system, but the principles are the same, and the important factor in all is that in the conduct of these affairs a definite place has been found and a studied attention given the expenditure side."

"Experience has taught us that an equitable tax system should produce adequate revenue with the maximum of certainty and economy and with the minimum of interference with the ordinary normal processes of economic and community affairs. No instrument or plan has been found that aids in this as well as does the budget system."

"My purpose is, as soon as the budget system functions fully in state affairs, to expand its operation to counties, cities and towns, by co-operating with local budget committees and local officials. Closer relationship should be maintained between the fiscal officers and taxing authorities of the state and its political subdivisions. The plan I have in mind could be wholly voluntary and would seek to build up a friendly, tho spirited, rivalry between counties and cities to see which can accomplish most toward curbing the upward trend of taxes in the local district, where the bulk of the money is spent. Thru united effort and co-operation by the taxpayers, the local boards and the state government in economy, surprising, and in many places astonishing, results can be attained."

"The budget system as applied to the national and state governments will alleviate but not eliminate the taxpayer's ingrowing pain. Even if he were relieved of all state taxes he would save but a dime of his tax dollar. If he will insist upon it, however, he can salvage, with the experience and the help of the state budget, a creditable portion of the 90 cents he is spending for local government, or he can have more government service for the price he is now paying. But he must demand and obtain a local budget system for county, city and township and see that it operates. A budget in itself will do little. But with the co-operation of all factors more value can be obtained from the tax dollar. That's the purpose of a budget."

"The greatest difficulty in establishing local budgets is the lack of an executive head, but General Herbert M. Lord, director of the National Budget, believes this may be obviated by co-operation among county officials or removed by laws."

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PROPHESYING concerning unharvested crops in Kansas always is a hazardous business. No living man can tell in April or even in May what the wheat crop may be in June and July. There has been a great deal of optimistic comment concerning the wheat prospects for 1926. It has been predicted that there will be a 150 million bushel crop. It may have been observed that I have not joined in the chorus. This was not because the prospects did not justify the prediction, for at one time they did, but because I have learned from sad experience that the prospect of a crop and a crop at harvest are entirely different things. The harvest often yields better than the prospect indicated, but more often the crop falls below the prospects. Instead of Kansas harvesting a crop of 150 million bushels, my opinion is that it will fall considerably below 100 million bushels. A general, state-wide, soaking rain just now would mean perhaps 25 million bushels of wheat to the farmers of Kansas.

Are Farmers Too Efficient?

IHAVE a letter from an old subscriber, J. D. Shepherd of Miltonvale. From it I cull a few sentences: "Farmers really are too efficient now. Too much efficiency in the aggregate results in bumper crops and over-production, followed by disastrously low prices to farmers. It now is so with butterfat. Our agricultural colleges often urge more efficiency to lower the cost of production but do very little to see that the dirt farmers get fair and reasonable prices for the products of their toil. In other words our experiment stations would ruin the actual dirt farmers thru efficiency, which would result in such over-production and surpluses that they could not be sold for anything near the cost of production, should the dirt farmers listen to them. Why are hogs high in price now? Because the average dirt farmer has none to sell. A year or two ago the average farmer lost so much on raising hogs on high priced feed that he quit hogs. If the average farmer now had a few fat hogs to sell the hog market would immediately slump to lower prices. It seems to be the policy of our agricultural colleges to boost production and thus lower prices. They should lessen production and boost prices if they really want to be of any aid to farmers. Larger production does not mean anything to farmers in the aggregate unless they get paid for it. It is easier and less expensive for a farmer to produce 1,000 bushels of wheat at \$1 a bushel than 2,000 bushels at 50 cents a bushel. Our colleges, it seems to me, prefer that the farmers produce the 2,000 bushels at 50 cents a bushel. They call that efficiency, for this is what efficiency in the aggregate means to farmers, i.e., overproduction, surpluses and disastrously low prices. The dirt farmers of today know more than their dads and granddads knew. Education is raising Ned, not only in religion but in the field. Surf tillers of the soil will soon be a thing of the past. The worm will turn and the toiling dirt farmers will demand an equal opportunity with those of other professions and occupations."

Efficiency in any line of business applies to every department of that business. The business of distribution is fully as important as the business of production. The manufacturer keeps close watch of his market and undertakes to gauge his production to the probable demand. Over-production is not efficiency but a lack of it.

The trouble with Mr. Shepherd's reasoning is that it is based on a mistaken premise. The farmers work with inferior tools, raise inferior stock, inferior fowls, use inferior methods of cultivation and yet the aggregate of production is in many cases too great for the demand, and the farmer is forced to sell as Mr. Shepherd says, at a loss. According to his line of reasoning his remedy is to use still less efficient tools, poorer stock and less efficient cultivation so that the crop may be less. The remedy for the farming business certainly does not lie in that direction.

The remedy is to reduce cost of production and lessen the amount of land cultivated and the numbers of stock raised. If it is possible to raise as much on 1 acre of land by efficient cultivation as now can be raised on 3 acres by careless methods, the obviously sensible thing to do is to increase production to the acre and reduce the number of acres cultivated. If it is possible to raise hens that will produce three times as many eggs as the average hens will produce now, the obviously sensible thing to do is to raise the better layers and fewer of them if the egg market is over supplied. If a first class milk cow will produce butterfat at 15 cents a pound while the ordinary cow will not pro-

Passing Comment

—By T. A. McNeal

duce butterfat at less than 40 cents a pound cost, the obviously sensible thing to do is to have the cow that produces at least cost and reduce the number of cows. The farmers have suffered no doubt from a faulty system of distribution; that is the powerful reason for co-operation so that they can be informed concerning the probable demand. If there was an efficient system of distribution among the farmers and they could be organized to work together, gauging production to demand, that would be real efficiency, but to assume that it is to the advantage of the farmer to use poor tools, raise poor crops, raise poor cows, poor chickens, poor hogs and run his farm in a generally shiftless manner in order that production may be reduced and as a result better prices may be had, is such fallacious reasoning that I am surprised that so intelligent a man as J. D. Shepherd should indulge in it.

Some Difficult Questions

IAM in receipt of the following letter from Miss Hazel Dyson, of Sedan, New Mexico: "Please outline the policies of the Labor party of England. What were the causes of its defeat and its achievements? Discuss the enforcement of prohibition and opium regulations in the United States."

Another young lady, also from Sedan, New Mexico, Miss Violet A. Richey, asks the following: "What were the causes and possible effect of the crisis between England and Egypt? Give a brief



Dressing Baby for Company

survey of the modern investigation of, and attitude toward the causes and treatment of crime. Give me some significant cases."

There is an old story told of a man who stepped up to a barefooted negro at a railroad station and asked him to give him change for a \$10 bill. The negro touched his ragged cap politely and said: "I can't change no ten dollah bill, boss, but I sutenly thanks you foh the compliment."

I would be pleased to give these no doubt charming young ladies all the information they desire, but the fact is that my mind is rather hazy concerning several of these questions.

Take the first one. Perhaps if I lived in England I would have definite information concerning the policies and achievements of the English Labor party, but I have not been able to get it from what is written and published. My impression about the English Labor party may or may not be correct, but I would say that it is quite as likely to be wrong as right. I suppose it may be taken for granted that all the leaders of the Labor party will agree that its avowed purposes are the betterment of conditions for wage earners in England and Scotland and a greater share in the policies of the British government, but there seem to be conflicting factions in the party itself. The conservative faction, of which Sir Ramsay MacDonald, former Premier, is one of the most prominent leaders, is strongly opposed, according to the best information I can get, to Communism and Russian Sovietism. So far the conservative element has been able generally to dominate the party councils, but there is a strong and possibly growing minority of radicals who would affiliate with the Communists of Russia. The party never has been able to win a majority of the seats in Parliament but thru a combination with a wing of the Liberal party they did at one time have a majority which led to the appointment of Sir Ramsay MacDonald as Premier.

At the next election the Conservative or Tory party won over both the Labor party and the Liberal party. However, the Labor party as a result of that election became the leading opposition party; it gained a good many seats in Parliament, while the Liberal party lost heavily.

Among the specific achievements that I suppose are claimed by the Labor party, are the "dole" system, by which laborers out of employment are paid a certain amount each week during the period of unemployment. Of this the government pays a part. While employed the laborer contributes a certain per cent of his wages and the employers are required to contribute a certain per cent. There also is an old age pension law for which I presume the Labor party claims credit.

Shorter working hours, safety appliances and compensation for workers in case of accident or sickness are among the achievements claimed by the Labor party but these measures also were supported by representatives of both the other political parties, more especially the Liberal party. The Labor party really never has gained a complete victory; it had the Premier by reason of a coalition with the Liberal party, so that it can scarcely be said to have had a victory. But on the other hand it has not suffered a real defeat.

Enforcement of Prohibition

IT WOULD require more space than I have at my command to discuss the enforcement of the prohibition and opium laws. I presume the young lady who asks this question refers to the Volstead law and the law restricting the importation and sale of opium and other narcotic drugs. Just now there is widespread discussion of the Volstead law. Those opposed to the law, of course, insist that its effects are altogether evil, that it has increased drinking and crime and is breeding a general disrespect for law. It is rather astounding to hear a violator of law insisting that the law is making him a lawless citizen but that has become so common that the absurdity of it no longer excites much comment. No doubt the enforcement of this law is not what it ought to be. No doubt there are corrupt officials who find that they can make much more by standing in with the bootleggers than their legitimate salaries amount to.

No doubt many supposedly reputable persons encourage the bootleggers by buying their stuff, but at that I have no doubt that the aggregate consumption of intoxicating liquor has greatly decreased. The sale of narcotic drugs is a great evil and is even more difficult to control than the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors.

As to the future, no one can foretell that with certainty. My opinion is that the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution will not be repealed and that any modification of the Volstead law that will be made will tend to make it rather more drastic, but that may be a bad guess.

Egypt Favors Independence

IDO not believe that Great Britain ever will regain complete control of Egypt. Sentiment among the native Egyptians seems to be growing stronger in favor of independence. It should be remembered also that the British Government



always insisted that its occupation of Egypt was only temporary.

If lack of space forbids that I enter into a discussion of prohibition and the drug evil, it also, only more emphatically, prevents a discussion of causes and treatment of crime. On this subject volumes are being written by supposed experts. They differ widely as to the causes and treatment. It should not be expected that I, who do not profess to be an expert on the question, should be ready with an answer.

Most crimes are against property. Of course, they often involve crimes against person, such as murder, but if there were no property there would be very little crime. Property has increased greatly during the last few years, hence the greater inducement to commit crime. The automobile has made the chances of escape greater than formerly and this again increases the temptation to commit crime.

That people are inherently worse than formerly I do not believe; furthermore, crime tends to work its own cure. The people who have property are averse to being robbed, consequently when robberies become frequent there is a tendency on the part of those who have property to get together for their own protection. This already is going on in many states and as a result hold-ups are becoming less common where these property owners are becoming more effectively organized.

Bill Wilkins on Surgeons

YOU hev to give it to some uv these here surgeons, James, that they kin do some wonderful things," remarked Bill Wilkins to Truthful James. "When I wuz cavortin' round Tombstone in the early days uv that town, there wuz a doc settled there. The country wuz so durned healthy that nobody got sick with no ordinary disease and several doctors hed just naturally starved out fur want uv patients, but this here feller, his name wuz O'Connor, made a success because he wuz a crackerjack uv a surgeon. That man could just naturally take a man to pieces and put him together again, removing such parts as happened to be too much damaged to use any more and substitutin' similar parts uv animiles in the place uv the parts removed and make 'em grow right into the system uv the party who hed been mutilated.

"There wuz the case of 'Bitter Creek Pete' who wuz one uv the most persistent men with a gun that wuz ever seen in that country. When Pete wuz perfectly sober he wuz right peaceful and inoffensive, but after he hed h'isted in a few drinks uv the far reachin' brand uv licker called 'Hell's Delight,' he wuz a changed man. On such occasions he would git his gun, sometimes he would git two guns, and come ridin' down the street yellin' like a durned Apache and shootin' both guns to oect. Furthermore he wuz plumb careless about where he shot.

"Fur several months, howsumever, it happened that he didn't kill anybody but Mexicans and sheep herders and nobody paid a great deal uv attention to him.

"Once or twict the city marshal told him in a friendly way after he hed perforated a couple uv Mexicans, that some uv these times he would git into trouble with his careless use of firearms and crease some white man who would git peeved and bore a hole thru him before he could explain.

"Well, that very thing happened. A gun man from Las Vegas strolled into town one day when Pete wuz on a rampage and as one uv the bullets clipped off a lock uv his hair uv which he wuz extremely proud, he jerked out his gun and commenced to bombard Pete with amazin' accuracy uv aim. When they picked Pete up he wuz the most marked man I ever see. That Las Vegas gun man hed shot off both uv his ears and knocked out both eyes; also he hed shot off Pete's nose which wuz prominent on his face, and when he wuz lit up shone like a torchlight procession. Also one bullet hed penetrated a lobe uv Pete's brain.

"When the marshal picked him up he supposed that there wasn't nuthin' to foller except the fittin' obsequies, but he discovered that Pete wuz still breathin' and called Doc O'Connor. When Doc looked Pete over he said that it probably wuz a hopeless case but he hed wanted fur some time to moke some experiments in surgery and as Pete hed everything to gain and nuthin' to lose, he would do what he could to patch him up.

"The feller who run the leadin' saloon owned a tame wild cat and Doc asked him to let him take an eye out uv the animile which he grafted onto the socket uv one of Pete's eyes which hed been shot out. He wanted to take the other eye but the saloon keeper objected, sayin' that while the wild cat could git along with one eye it wuz cruelty to animiles to take both and waste

them on a no account geezer like Pete. There wuz a loud smellin' William goat that grazed round the town livin' on tin cans, and cast off garments, et cetera, and somebody suggested that the goat could git along all right with one eye, so Doc hed them rope him and took one uv his eyes which he grafted onto the socket uv Pete's other orb uv vision which the Las Vegas feller had shot out.

"Doc said that he thought mebbly the eyes would grow in all right but what wuz botherin' him wuz the fact that one bullet hed knocked out a corner uv Pete's brain and unless it could be replaced it would be all day with Pete.

"There wuz an overgrown bulldog that loafed round town. He hed bit several citizens and wasn't none too popular so that when Doc suggested that they kill the dog and let him use its brains to supply what Pete hed lost there wasn't no dissentin' voices. 'Roarin' Ike' from Dead Man's Gulch said that if the dog hed been uv any account he never would hev stood fur substitutin' his brains fur those uv a worthless critter like Pete but the dog hed tried once to make a meal off his calf and therefore he wuz willin' to see him killed.

"So Doc took a lobe uv that dog's brain and after cleanin' out the mangled part uv Pete's thinkin' machinery he slipped the bulldog's brains into the place and patched up the skull over the wound. Then he fastened the bulldog's ears onto the sides uv Pete's head and also grafted the dog's nose onto Pete's face. Well, uv course, nobody but Doc supposed fur a minute that Pete hed any chance to git well, but Doc wuz mightly interested in his experiment and watched over Pete like he wuz a baby.

"In a couple uv months Pete wuz up and around, perfectly healthy, but the general result, James, wuz most peculiar. He wuz a general combination uv man, wild cat, William goat and bulldog. Sometimes he would be took with an almost uncontrollable impulse to climb a tree. Then the bulldog part uv his brain would git into action and growl at the cat and the wild cat part would yowl back at the dog. When his William goat eye saw a wash hangin' out on the line he would go over and chew up a shirt. In one uv them moods he et up the shirt uv the best dressed gambler in the town and come near gittin' shot as a consequence.

"One day there wuz some distinguished visitors in the town and the mayor hed laid off his guns and put on a long tailed coat to receive them in. He wuz makin' his speech uv welcome when sudden like the impulse come over Pete's William goat eye to butt him in the rear, knockin' him off the platform that hed been erected on the street corner. The mayor wuz so riled when he got up that he wanted to git his gun and kill Pete, but just then the bulldog part uv Pete's brain got into action and Pete set his teeth in the thigh uv the mayor and tore out the seat uv his pants.

"The city council convened and it wuz decided that Pete should be taken out and shot, but just then a showman happened along and said if they would let Pete live he would give him a hundred plunks a week to sit in a side show, so they let

Pete go, but they passed a resolution that if Doc O'Connor ever tried any more experiments uv that kind, much as they wanted to lose his professional services, they would have him shot at once."

Is the Earth Going Dry?

ENGINEERS say that the water level of Kansas is several feet lower than it was 15 years ago. Certainly the great rivers of the country are carrying less water than formerly. The dwellers along the Great Lakes are alarmed because the water level is lower than it ever has been since reasonably accurate measurements began to be taken. Chicago has been blamed for this decrease, the charge being made that the city has been diverting too much of the lake water into the drainage canal. Probably this has had very little to do with the lowering of the water level. The records show that the water levels of the lakes have varied during the years, the level of 50 years ago, for example, being almost as low as the present. Still the fact remains, according to these records, that there has been a general lowering of the levels, indicating the moisture is growing less.

A study of other planets also would indicate that they have gone thru the same mutations our planet is going thru. First the vapor, then after untold ages a solidifying, the formation of rocks, then the earth and the gathering of the waters into oceans, seas, lakes, great and small, great rivers and little streams. That once there were great seas where now there is dry land is proved by conclusive evidence written in the great book of nature. That this drying up process will go on until finally our earth becomes a dead, waterless globe, without atmosphere and incapable of sustaining human life, is at least a reasonable conclusion.

That it will be millions of years before this condition is reached may be comforting to the present dwellers on the earth but not a glorious prospect for our remote descendants. However, I refuse to worry about the future. There is nothing that I can think of that either I or any of my readers can do to check the forces that are working for the ultimate destruction of our globe.

Can Transfer the Lease

Can a husband legally transfer a life lease on real estate to his wife? Can A collect insurance on buildings burned after he has transferred title to the property? The insurance is in his name. Could the owner collect in case of fire? J. B.

If the life lease has no restrictions it would be transferable, and the holder of such lease might transfer it to his wife. Our laws in regard to landlord and tenant provide that a tenant cannot transfer his rental contract without the consent of the landlord, but in the case of a life lease unless some restriction was placed on it, my judgment is that the owner of it would have a right to transfer it to his wife or to anyone else.

The holder of an insurance policy could not collect the insurance money in case the property insured was burned unless there was an agreement to that effect when the property was transferred. In most insurance policies there is a conditions that in case of the transfer of the property the insurance company must be notified and its consent obtained to such transfer. Otherwise the policy becomes void. If there was such a condition in this policy of course neither the owner nor the original policyholder could collect unless the insurance company was notified.

Within Five Years

Six years ago A brought suit to quiet title against the heirs of a certain estate, two being minors. The adults signed a settlement and received their share. The minors having no guardian, refused to sign or settle until of age. A had been in possession of said tract of land for 15 years. Now the minors are both of age. How long after the youngest child became of age would we be allowed to file our claims? The estate is in Oklahoma. Mrs. G. K.

Under the laws of Oklahoma actions for the recovery of real property or for the determination of any adverse right or interest therein can be brought only as follows: 1—An action for the recovery of real property sold on execution, brought by execution debtor, his heirs or any person claiming under him by title, acquired after the date of the judgment, within five years from date of the recording of the deed made in pursuance to the sale; 2—An action for the recovery of real property sold by executors or administrators or guardians upon order or judgment of the court directing such sale, brought by the heirs, devisees of the deceased person, or the ward or his guardian, or any person claiming under any or either of them by title acquired after date of the judgment or order, within five years after the date of the recording of the deed. However, the claims of these minors should be presented as soon as possible after they become of age so as to save all question of time.

Farm Issue Must Be Met

THE farm relief issue will not disappear until it has been met squarely and effectively—whatever the present Congress does. Any economic situation resulting in 30 billion dollars in losses to a fundamental industry in five years, becomes a national issue whether or not we would have it so. No other American industry could have stood this. Had this blight fallen on the industrial East instead of the agricultural West, the press of the country would have printed and discussed little else.

Farm profits long have been inadequate. They will remain inadequate until farm crops reach an equality of buying power with other commodities. This is not a class difficulty. It is a national problem, an issue that must be met. This lack of balance has continued during a time of unusual prosperity among other American industries.

When prolonged depression hits an industry as fundamental as agriculture, the Government cannot refuse to act—an industry so fundamental that in war-time it fixed the price of its wheat and was content to let the commodities of other industries soar. Nor should the country ever forget how spontaneously the farmers with the help of their women folk, responded to the appeal for increased acreage and produced two tremendous war-time crops for a needy world at the fixed price.

The same Government which nursed and took care of the railroad industry, which legislated to maintain wages and to protect American manufacturers from foreign competition, cannot refuse to act when so economically serious a matter as a prolonged agricultural depression afflicts the country.

Therefore, something effectual will be done about it sooner or later because something will have to be done.

What the agricultural depression has meant to the country is shown by the 200 per cent increase in farm mortgages the last five years, and by the average of 500 national bank failures a year during this time, as pointed out by Senator Gooding. Minnesota, which had two such failures between 1910 and 1920, has had 26; Montana with one in the former period, has had 50; North Dakota with one in 10 years, has had 33 since 1920, and Oklahoma with a single national bank failure in the preceding 10 years, has had 35 in the last five.

It cannot be said the farmer hasn't waited long and patiently for legislation that will help him obtain an economic equality of treatment with other interests of the country. His isolation is such he can scarcely attain this equality unaided. The McNary-Haugen Co-operative bill reported by the Committee on Agriculture, which also includes a plan for meeting the problem of the surplus, should be passed.

Arthur Capper
Washington, D. C.

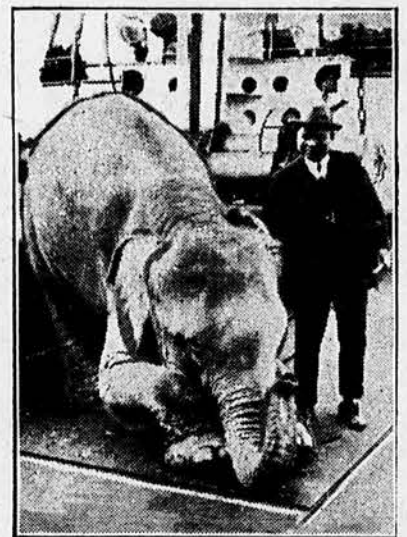
World Events in Pictures



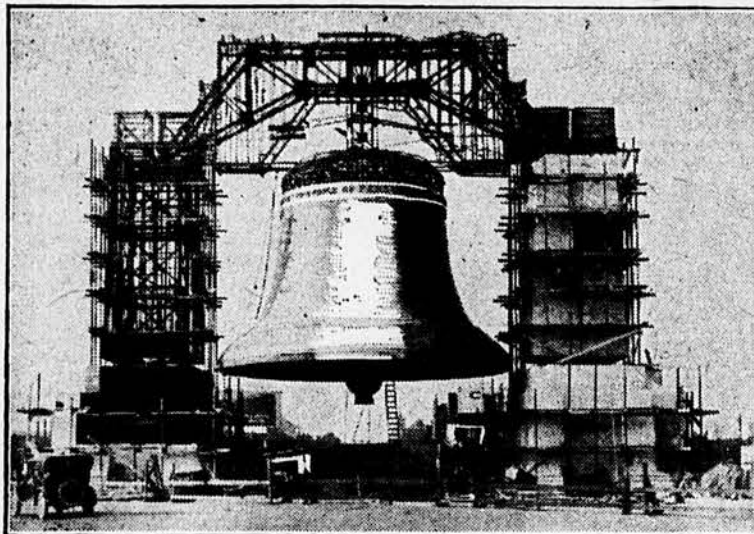
Edna Stark, Pretty New York Deb, is a Firm Believer in Naval Training for Girls and She Practices What She Preaches. She is Shown Aboard the S. S. Transylvania



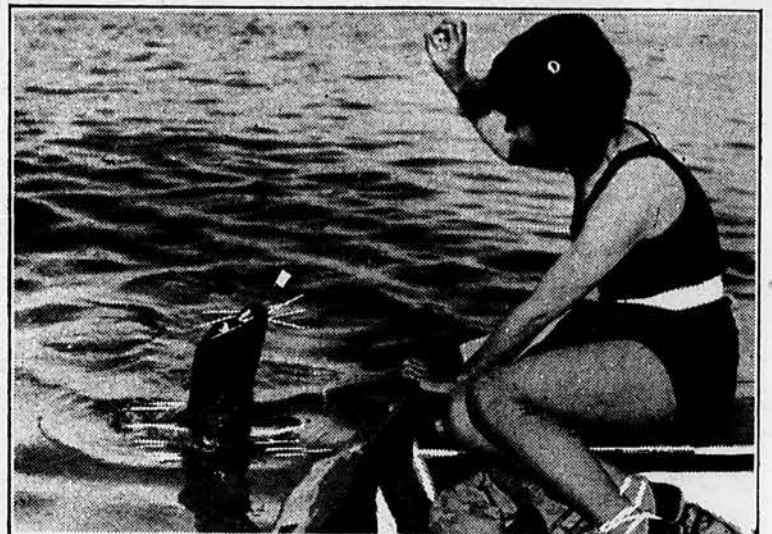
Captain Arthur W. Morton, of the British Veterans' Association, Placing a Wreath at the Foot of the Statue Erected to Memory of Minute Men at Old North Bridge, Concord, Mass., in Celebration of 150th Anniversary of Beginning of War of the Revolution. British and American Flags Flew Side by Side



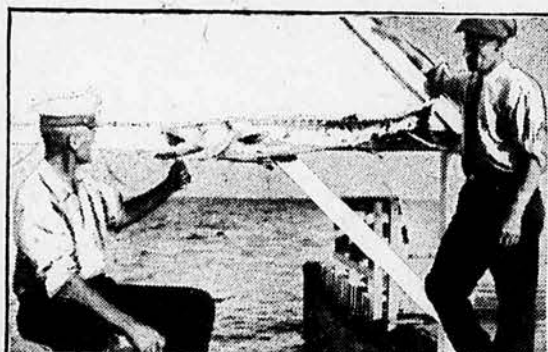
Dr. Saw D. Ho Min, President of the Royal Karen Association of Burma, and the Sacred White Elephant He Will Bring to the United States for Exhibition in Various Cities



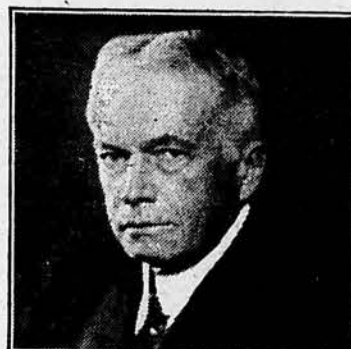
A Great Reproduction of the Liberty Bell, Which 150 Years Ago Rang Out Its Message of Freedom to America, Will Hang Over the Entrance to the Grounds of the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition, Philadelphia. Illuminated with Thousands of Electric Lights, the Bell Can Be Seen for Many Miles



It is a Sure Sign of Summer When Seals Begin to Appear Near the Beaches of the Beautiful Catalina Islands. Summer Visitors for Years Have Fed the Sea Creatures, and Thousands Arrive in Schools Each Spring for the Annual Handout. Photo Shows a Seal Being Fed by One of the Early Bathers



A Barracuda, Called the Tiger of the Seas, and One of the Gamest Fish That Swims, Which Was Caught from the Casa Marina Pier, Key West, Fla., on a Hook Baited With a Bit of Cloth. The Fish Weighed 38 Pounds



C. E. Russell, Socialist and Once Candidate for Governor of New York, Who Was Refused Permission to Land at Plymouth, England, Recently



America's Royal Visitors, the Crown Prince and Princess of Sweden. They Were Met at Quarantine by Delegations from City and Nation. Here They are Seen as They Were Getting Their First View of New York's Skyline



A Black and White Eagle, With a 5-Foot Wing Spread, Which Fell Exhausted on the Deck of the Steamer, Sulanierco, Bound From Porto Rico to Boston. It Had Followed the Ship 50 Miles and Circled the Bridge Several Times Before Falling to the Deck. Captain O. W. Hughes Will Present the Bird to the Boston Zoo



A Quartet of 3-Month-Old Wire-Haired Terriers, Each Worth \$200, Hung on a Line to Dry After Wash Day at the Pratt Kennels in Westchester County, New York. Wonder How Many Blue Ribbons They Will Carry Away in Dog Shows of the Future?

Cursed be the Weed That Binds

GEORGE LEMON found bindweed the most persistently cursed field crop pest he ever had encountered. It had a squatter's lease on his place at the south edge of Pratt, and no amount of sowing and cultivating would dislodge it, for bindweed is capable of reproducing itself not only in the usual ways by seeds and roots but also by pieces of broken vines.

Crops interfere not at all with its growth, and reproduction and ordinary cultivation methods only seem to help it multiply. Despite the loss and extra labor entailed, he decided on the only practicable method of eradication for large areas. He had special shoes or sweeps made for a five-tooth cultivator so the implement would cut the plants off below the surface. As soon as growth started in the spring he plowed the ground deep, and thereafter worked it once a week with his specially prepared cultivator until the end of the growing season.

"Only a few scattering roots were in evidence at the beginning of the second season," he said. "We continued the cultivation that year until after August when we could find no more plants or roots. It has been a year and a half since we quit the intensive cultivation, and no bindweed has shown up." The land is now set with a good stand of alfalfa.

C. C. Lunt, near Pratt, is reported by C. H. Stinson, county agent, to have used a disk harrow in cultivating a bindweed infestation during the summer of 1921. The disking was continued the following summer until about harvest time. The land was then drilled to cane. Lunt killed about 98 per cent of the bindweed by this method. Stinson suggests that if he had used some implement with which he could have cut the weeds below the surface and which would have covered the entire area, the work would have been more effective.

Results of an eradication test at the Fort Hays branch of the Kansas Experiment Station indicate that intensive fallow, with cultivations every week or 10 days for an entire season, will be effective in killing most of the weeds. A blade or gang of sweep-like horizontal attachments to some implement which will cover the entire area is necessary so that no weed will escape. If the bindweeds are cut off 3 inches below the surface at regular intervals so that the underground portions will not have a chance to store plant food, the weeds eventually will be starved out. At the Fort Hays Station eradication has involved 15 to 27 tillage operations during a year, with an average of about 20. The treatment includes plowing in the spring or heavy double disking occasionally after heavy rains when the ground is baked or when there is a heavy growth of vines. The implement found most satisfactory for bindweed eradication was a spring-tooth harrow or cultivator equipped with 10-inch sweeps. From 85 to 99 per cent of the weeds were killed the first season. Complete eradication was effected by about 12 cultivations or plowings the second season. The Fort Hays Station recommends that Western Kansas land handled in this way should be listed in the fall to prevent extensive soil blowing.

Intensive cultivation not only kills the established plants but also induces a germination of latent seeds that might otherwise lie dormant until after the eradication process had been completed. Cultivation in connection with hog pasturage on the infested areas also is effective.

Thoroughness is the important factor. If the land is not worked regularly and faithfully, effort will be wasted. Intensive cultivation such as is required is expensive, and unless it is done right, results will be disappointing.

Salting of small areas is effective, but that destroys the productivity of land for years, especially in regions of scant rainfall. Also salting is expensive. Twenty tons an acre are necessary in most cases to get effective control. That means about 1 pound to the square foot, or a layer about 1/8 inch thick.

The Appeal for Rate Advances

WESTERN railroads in oral hearings before the Interstate Commerce Commission base their plea for a horizontal 5 per cent rate increase on their right to earn 5 3/4 per cent on valuation. They have chosen a poor time to appeal for higher rates that work both ways against the farmers. It is certain that the freight is paid by the farmer on commodities that he buys, and on some products that he sells, certainly those exported, as wheat, where the price at the farm is the terminal market price less the freight. The farmer to a great extent therefore is caught both ways by advancing rates.

Spokesmen for railroads have repeated so often the statement that under the law they are entitled to 5 3/4 per cent net earnings that many people have come to believe it, tho the law does not bear out such a construction. In determining rate structures the commission takes other elements into consideration, and is free to take the general condition of industries, such as agriculture, into consideration.

This view of the rigid rule binding on the commission came up in the Senate debate this month on the bill, since signed by the President, to substitute mediation for the Railroad Labor Board. It was argued that the public now wholly out of

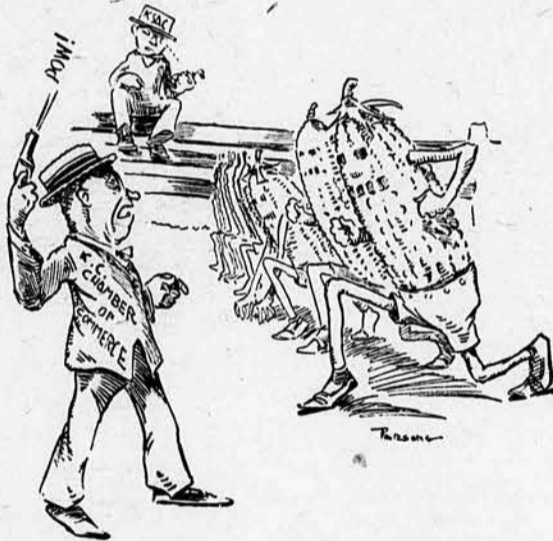
wage fixing, which is turned back to the companies and the unions, the Interstate Commerce Commission will be obliged to make rates corresponding to any sort of wages agreed upon by the employers and employees. The recognized Senate authority on the subject, Senator Cummins of Iowa, said on that point:

"I do not fear what so many persons seem to fear, that the railroad companies will increase the compensation of their men beyond a reasonable point. They will not do it because they know that the Interstate Commerce Commission will not increase rates to reimburse them for reckless expenditures in the way of compensation, or in any other way, for that matter; and I want to confine the Interstate Commerce Commission in its functions to the fixing of rates and not the fixing of wages."

In other words, the 5 3/4 per cent rule takes many factors into view. The railroads are entitled to earn that rate if they can. But the commission is not bound to bring their earnings to that figure. The general conditions of agriculture should and probably will have a good deal to do with the action of the commission on the present appeal by Western lines.

The Corn Race is On

TWENTY-SEVEN Kansas counties have entered the 5-acre corn yield contest. All but two are farm bureau and agricultural agent counties. Corn improvement is back of the contest. Shows will be held in the fall in which 2 bushels from every farmer entered will be exhibited. The corn will be sold by auction to stimulate the distribution of good seed of adapted varieties and types. The contest is being supervised by the Kansas State Agricultural College, and the Kansas



City Chamber of Commerce is offering the prizes, which include two purebred hogs to the farmers who score highest in every county. These hogs will be bred gilts or purebred boars, as the winner prefers. Cash prizes arranged locally also will be offered. Every contestant will be scored—40 per cent on the yield of his corn and 60 per cent on the quality of the 2 bushels which he will exhibit at the county corn show. The corn grower receiving the highest score of all contestants in the state will receive a championship trophy. The county farm bureau where corn growers have the highest total score will be awarded a motion picture projector or its equivalent, \$300 in cash.

Counties eligible to enter the contest include those in the eastern third of Kansas and the northern tier of counties along the Republican Valley. The 5-acre yield contest has proved very effective in several states in increasing the yield of corn thru the use of better seed and better cultural methods. Increased yield is the object of the Kansas campaign, according to Prof. S. C. Salmon of the Kansas State Agricultural College and chairman of the committee in charge of the campaign.

T. B. Forces are Winning

TUBERCULOSIS eradication among cattle is gaining ground despite the efforts of those folks chronically opposed to the campaign. As a result of a survey completed May 1, the United States Department of Agriculture announces that the percentage of infection has been reduced to 2.8 per cent from 4 per cent in 1922. The information collected indicates also that by 1936 approximately 31 per cent of the entire country will have reduced the percentage of infection to less than 1/2 of 1 per cent, and will thus be classed as a modified accredited area.

But of more interest perhaps are the figures showing that most of the infection is confined to a comparatively small area. While the percentage of diseased cattle varies from less than 1/2 of 1 per cent in some counties to more than 23 per cent in others, practically 73 per cent of the estimated reactors yet to be condemned are contained in 411 counties. The other 27 per cent of the estimated

diseased cattle are scattered thruout the remaining 2,658 counties where the average infection is less than 3 per cent.

This gives a clear insight into the problem of total eradication of the disease. It is comparatively easy, with sufficient funds available, to free any county with less than 3 per cent infection. The problem, therefore, in this less infected section is one of proper testing and sufficient quarantine measures to protect against reinfection from diseased herds.

Bakers and the Wheat Problem

IF THERE is any economic, as distinguished from political, way to restore the wheat farmer's former prosperity, it seems to be up to the bakers to find it, since it is economically a matter of the old law of supply and demand, and the bakers have taken bread-making over from the housekeepers, who formerly controlled it. Demand comes thru the bakers. Supply and demand in economics has the same dominant place that the law of gravitation has in physics.

The Agricultural Department reports that since 1880 wheat consumption in the United States has fallen from 5.6 to 4.3 bushels per capita. This decline of 1.3 bushel amounts to about 140 million bushels for 110 million American people.

In 1880 and until quite recently bread was baked in home ovens, and consequently there was nobody to advertise bread. But the bakers have become heavy advertisers. There is active competition among them, and their attractive appeals to consumers ought in the course of time to have some effect not only in checking the decline in bread-eating but also in turning the trend in the other direction.

The American people have such a diversity of palatable and nourishing foods that they have let down on bread-eating, we are told. Nevertheless bread is bread, and the staff of life. It is a good food, none better. There are no real substitutes for it. Some dietitians advise people to eat not less than two slices of bread at every meal, so scientifically bread stands high, and just as high as before science and food had any acquaintance with each other.

There is nothing the matter with bread, and if the American people went back to eating it on the scale of 40 years ago they would not suffer any ill consequences, but probably find their diet more healthful. If this should happen, the American wheat problem would be solved, for an increased home consumption of 140 million bushels of wheat would make a big hole in the annual export surplus.

Nothing can be accomplished along this line on patriotic or sentimental grounds; it is strictly economic, to induce people to desire more bread rather than steadily less bread. The bakers are just as deeply interested as the farmers. They must ask themselves whether everything is done to make as palatable bread as was turned out of the old-fashioned home oven, that in the eating seems to have solid substance to it, something that "sticks to the ribs." The product itself will in the long run have as great an effect in increasing demand as the advertising, and the two combined ought to have the effect of restoring bread to its old time pre-eminence and popularity as the premier human food.

It can be said for "baker's bread" that it is a far better product than 40 years ago, or 20 years ago, when the term was not one of respect or affection. It was light and frothy in comparison with the home-brew bread of our grandmothers. Baker's bread has improved steadily in quality, yet it probably can be bettered, and the bakers have every inducement to make it as good as possible. Probably that is one of the things they are trying to do. They hold anyhow a key position in the working out of the wheat growers' problem.

The Old Order Changeth

THE Civil War was fought to defeat sectionalism, to settle for all time that the Union is, above all, supreme. The aftermath was not pleasant, and there were many bitter memories. War, no matter how fairly and bravely fought, always has its bitter memories.

Sixty years have passed since the great struggle ended, and now sectionalism is passing, too. Two later struggles in which the boys of the North and the South fought bravely side by side helped to wipe out the old feeling. The South has recovered, and is making strides along the path of progress and prosperity that may well astonish the world.

With the passing of sectionalism the old issues are passing, too. The question of the tariff, for example, no longer brings an alignment of the North and the East against the South and West. For protective sentiment is growing more rapidly in the South than in any part of the country.

Good roads and myriads of automobiles are contributing their share. The Northerner goes south in the winter and the Southerner tours north in the summer. Each is finding the other a pretty good fellow and a good American.

Now we have a sterling American President, from old New England, journeying into the heart of the former Confederacy, taking with him not only a message of good will, but also a modified theory of states rights, a theory which no longer divides us, North and South, Democrat and Republican.

The old order is changing, and the new order, if we stand firmly on fundamental principles, will bring us a better and even greater America.

The Maid of the Mountain

By Jackson Gregory
(Copyrighted)

SHE drew the sapling after her, and went on. Now hazardous step was followed by step grown more hazardous as she skirted the precipice. She hugged tight the uneven rocks against which she must lean close to keep from being whipped from her narrow pathway by the rush of air which always, night and day, tore thru the chasm; her hair was set flying, snapping with every loosened curl into her face, across her eyes. But, knowing an old familiar way, Bab went on fearlessly.

... Old Mart Willoughby was dead; killed by Conroy. Dead. What was death? Bab wondered. It was not that she had not encountered the great phenomenon before last night; many times before. She had held a wounded bird in her hands; she had given it a drop of water at one moment, had seen the nervous beak trying to drink; had felt the sudden thrill and shudder which came with dissolution; had known the moment the spirit passed. Yet now again she asked herself "What is death? Why do they lie still like that and not feel and not get hungry and not know when it's terribly cold?" And she could make but one answer to her own questionings; that of an involuntary shudder.

What if Philip Conroy ever made her his captive, as twice he had so nearly done? What would he do to her? Kill her, as he had killed old Mart? Or something worse than that? Gropingly, she understood that there might be things worse than the mere natural mystery of death. . . . As she remembered old Mart's last wild words, and the loose board, a moment of gloating visited her; she was triumphantly glad she had replaced that board, hiding old Mart's treasure from Conroy.

A New Handhold

She was clinging to the face of the cliff at a spot which she had gained by a pathway hardly wide enough to give her footing, and now all sign of pathway was lost in front of her where the rock beetled outward. It seemed impossible even to turn here to go back, madness and death to try to go on. Yet Bab did not hesitate; cautiously, shifting one hand at a time, she reached high above her head and caught a new hand-hold. Gradually she put all weight upon her hands as she let her feet slip from their place; for an instant she let her body swing like a pendulum, while she kept groping with her feet for the new standing place which former investigations had discovered to her. She was barely tall enough, with arms and legs extended, to reach that which she sought. But, after only some seconds, she found it; her feet rested on another ledge; her body was stretched upward against the precipice obliquely; she shifted one hand, the left; she caught her new hand-hold; she tested it as she had done a hundred times before; slowly she relinquished the grip of her other hand, shifting her weight. Thus she achieved the continuation of the broken pathway and hurried on. For now the way was wider and less hazardous. Already Bab saw the mouth of her cavern.

She did not need to stoop to go in. Here was a great black doorway piercing a mountainside; seven erect tall men might have entered abreast. What ancient waters, roaring thru this gigantic gorge, had gouged out this titanic entrance? Here was more than a vastness; more than remoteness; here was sublimity. And this enormous portal, the magnificent corridors to which it gave access, the shadowy mysteries which vast hidden caverns harbored, had contributed thru years to the growth of Bab's soul as had the thousand and one tender features of the solitudes; flush tints at dawn and dusk, tall, slim, flowers in grassy meadows, birds' nests holding pretty eggs, melodies of a singing world. Bab, all her young life long, had harkened to whispers of eternity; to ancient sermons which God wrote in immortal letters the first day He rested and found joy in His own work.

Bab entered her cavern. It was a natural palace that might have been

the frost king's. Gleaming white columns rose on every hand, based in twilight, capped in darkness; there were hundreds of them; a vast forest sweeping on from near the cave's mouth into remote, black distances. Here was the work of centuries, the triumph of time, the promise of patient endurance. Swelling drops of water, gathering high above and oozing and hanging as tho held back in thin filmy skins, had fallen, ticking off seconds thruout long-forgotten ages; they carried builders' materials in their invisible hands and they worked as God works, in full patience and surety; they built their downward-piercing, needle-pointed stalactites, grown in due time from the insignificance of the deposit made by the first drop to monumental proportions; drops clung and fell from the icicle-like pendants and splashed far below upon the rocks, lost in the dark; thru the dark the point above and the point below sought each other like twin souls winging across vast oceans of forgotten lives; and glorious columns were brought into being which spanned the dark and reunited after centuries the questing faithful particles. . . . She ran several steps forward; she threw out her arms in an ecstasy of joy; she cried out happily: "Oh, I love you; I love you! You are Bab's; just every bit Bab's. Home! My dear home where no one can ever come after me. I will stay here always, now; always and always. . . ."

With a Torch

She paused with her arms extended, a very tiny figure in whose heart was the yearning to embrace all of this beloved place, to hold it tight against her grateful breast. Then she ran on where her always ready pile of dry fuel waited upon her need; she struck a match; a sudden flowering of flames licked at the heavy dusk about her. And in this new light, on all sides these tall graceful columns gleamed as tho carved from crystal and set with gems.

From among the burning brands Bab selected one for a torch. Thus, as with a flaming sword, light put darkness to flight. Detail sprang into being. In a gush of clean, cool air from the cavern's mouth sparks were set flying. Bab followed the trail of sparks, her torch held high above her head, her shadow dancing eerily among other flickering shadows. When she came to a flat rock across her path she stopped to move it from its place and thrust her arm down into the hollow

which it had covered. Here was Bab's larder. And today it was almost as bare as Mother Hubbard's. She drew out a piece of homemade cheese, very dry and hard and, worse than that, very small. She rummaged on, and found her last half loaf of bread, dry and hard like the cheese.

"A drink of water first, Bab; and then won't we eat!"

Carrying these last of her provisions, with torch lifted high again, she hurried along, her ringing footsteps making noisy echoes. But soon, above the sound of her footfalls, rose another sound; that of rushing water; of water leaping, transmitting itself thru fury into wild-flung spray, distilling its foam into drops like diamonds, pouring its reunited volume in glassy silence over slick boulders, thundering into pools; water which came from the dark above, roaring thru ebony channels, plunging into hidden burrowings, filling the many fingered grottoes with its fantastic murmurings. Here, so many miles away from Buckeye Creek and so high above the creek's winding course, was Buckeye Creek's fountain head. And tho men, far wiser than Bab, had charted this wilderness and had mapped Desolation Peak, no man of them knew, as Bab knew, whence came the eternal sparkling waters.

Bab came, along a winding, steeply pitching pathway, to a spot where there began to be visible ahead of her a pale glimmering; a wan brightness which was less light than a vague thinning of the utter dark, with here and there formless splotches as tho a great inky curtain had been mottled with gray. As Bab went on the black grew steadily less dominant and positive; the grayish blotches extended on all hands; the sound of water increased, booming out with a fresh rush of volume. Light came down from a number of irregular crevices and interstices among boulders high overhead; it sifted and filtered thru the darkness, always shifting as the sun shifted, at times creating for Bab's eyes thin brilliant clear-cut lines of light.

Now the grayish blurs resolved themselves into tangible substances; here were countless columns, like those of the first cavern; on all sides were huge blocks of white stone, worn smooth to record the time when all were under the rush of the water. Like gigantic ghosts of another time they clustered about the magnificent basin into which the waters now fell. Bab stopped. At her feet was a dark

pool; it appeared to be bottomless; on the far side the water came pouring down into it, falling among smooth, rounded rocks; at its lower end, among rounded rocks, the overflow spilled into a pit which shot straight downward; with much sound, and splashing, scattering drops of spray, making every boulder glisten, the water rushed in and rushed out. Bab loved its thunder and boom and rollicky laughter.

A Real Drink

The last few steps Bab almost ran. She dropped food and torch and threw herself down at the edge of the pool. She lay flat and drank. The icy water always agitated, slapped against the rock rim and splashed her hands and face refreshingly—it wet her hair that dropped forward into it. Bab drank on; she raised herself half up on her hands, gave a long, happy sigh, stooped and drank again. Was water ever so good!

"My!" said Bab when she had finished drinking. "I just love you water. More than anything in the world."

But now dry bread and cheese rivaled cold water. She sat down where she was, her back to a convenient rock and ate. A bite of cheese, a bite of bread crunched contentedly; little sip of water now and then. And it is to be doubted that anywhere in the world a breakfast was enjoyed this morning more than Bab's.

The conventional breakfast, bacon and eggs, toast, coffee; cream and crystalline lumps of sugar; perhaps fruit; possibly hotcake, jam and marmalade . . . of this sort of thing Bab knew nothing. She ate when she was hungry, provided only that she had something to eat. She did not suspect that elaborate menus existed; that elsewhere in the world men and women dressed for the occasion and trimmed made of it an occasion; that those from among many gleaming articles of silver; that they required snowy linen; that they went further, asking music and attendant service and vases of flowers.

She sat for a long time resting, enjoying the pleasant physical sensations which followed such highly satisfactory dining, most of all reveling in her sense of utter security; like a little wild animal that had had its hour of terror, pursued by the hunters, and at last had won safely to its own hidden haunt, she felt as secure here now as tho she had never known what palpitating fear was. This was her lair, her den, her snug hidden nest. She listened to the booming of the waters and sometimes sang softly with them; her eyes were soft and bright; she smiled contentedly. Here more truly now than ever before, was home.

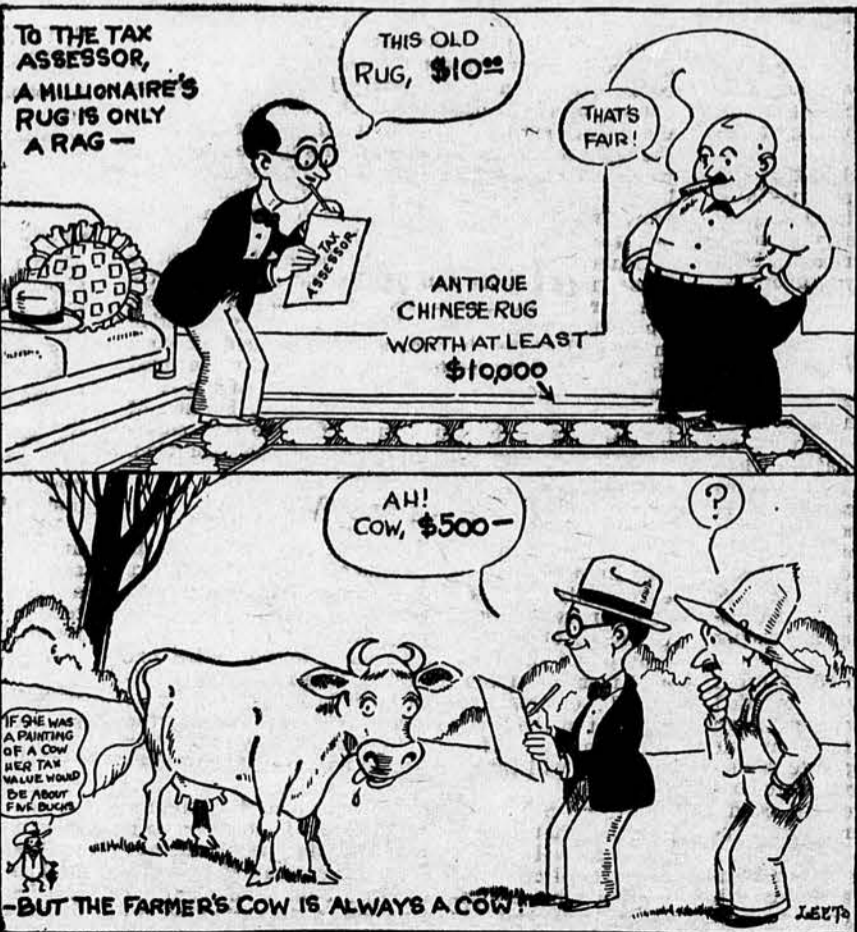
She thought of Farley and of Lady Madge, she would never see them again. Bab saw two things only; traitress to Dad-dick and sloven. But when she remembered Farley, first came her moment of lively contempt, and, swiftly after it, she laughed softly to herself.

"I'm glad I got his things the other day," she gloated. "Gee, he was mad he almost cried! If he could have caught me. . . . Whew!"

The First Toothbrush

Her eyes went gally to those "things" which were in plain sight, on the top of a rock, an array of articles carefully arranged and which, since the truth concerning Bab must be known, she had stolen. Stolen from Farley since she held within her heart that he owed her all this and as much more as she wanted of him and could take. There were comb and brush, castile soap, toothbrush and toothpaste, white towels folded. She had slipped in at the back door to take off with a scrap of bread; she snatched and ran and was always ready either for a fresh inroad or for scurrying flight.

One of Bab's unforgettable victories had been when she had secured her first toothbrush. She had long yearned to have one and watchfully bided



The Tax Assessor as He Appears to the Farmer

(Continued on Page 14)

Thousands of Miles of Unused Transportation waiting for you in a reconditioned Studebaker

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Big Wheat Crop This Year?

The Crop is Growing So Well That I Wonder What Will Happen to It!

BY HARLEY HATCH

I HAVE just been out over the wheat on this farm; it is doing so well that I am wondering what is going to happen to it! The Blackhull wheat began heading May 10, and that, according to the old computation, should mean harvest by June 10. The old saying has it that wheat will be ready for harvest in 30 days after it heads. The earliest we have ever harvested wheat on this farm was June 13 in 1921. That year wheat ripened rather prematurely, owing to a combination of heat and wet weather, but it made a good yield despite that. The wheat now growing is in the dough stage; not a hard dough but definitely out of the milk, and it is progressing very fast; there is moisture enough in the soil, but not too much; the days are warm, 90 or more in the heat of the day. This is bringing both wheat and oats along very fast; the average upland wheat on this farm is 30 inches high; just right to handle well.

Kanotas Are Doing Fine

The Kanota oats on this farm are all out in head; Texas Red on the same kind of soil but in a different field and sown two days earlier are just starting out the heads, a full five days behind Kanota. This five days might make a great difference in the yield if ripening time is wet and hot. The earlier oats ripen here, the better they yield, without exception. Some years ago we sowed 5 acres of Northern oats beside our Texas Red. They grew a foot taller than the Texas variety, were 10 days later in ripening and made 10 bushels less an acre than did Texas Red, and it was a favorable season for oats, too. We sowed this spring 15 acres to oats and Sweet clover; used as near 1 bushel of oats an acre as we could. The cool spring thickened up the oats stand until there is as much on the ground as where we sowed 2½ bushels. What I am wondering is, where is the Sweet clover going to get off? In spots where the drill did not happen to reach, the clover is up and growing fast; is four times as big as the clover down in the oats. Our main idea in sowing this field was to get a stand of Sweet clover; it now seems we had better have kept the oats in the bin.

Now Comes Bluegrass!

We finished the first cultivation of corn five days ago, and from the way it is growing it will soon be time to go over it again. With the wheat in the dough it seems pretty certain that we can give it but one more cultivation before harvest. In the meantime there is a crop of alfalfa to cut. We plowed up 15 acres of alfalfa last spring and sowed 12 acres this spring; this leaves us 15 acres to cut, which is just about half the amount we could use—but if we had a larger acreage it would hustle us to find time to get it in the barn. We have 6 acres of alfalfa on the upland; this will be a short crop, but the 9 acres on the bottom is good. Both these fields are of new seeding.



I hear much complaint that the old seeding is giving out; I can note in the fields which I have seen that bluegrass is fast taking it, and it is getting a good hold in some newly sown fields, too. In Illinois bluegrass takes the alfalfa in a short time, and it seems the same thing is going to come to pass here. Bluegrass is making great gains, and every field of eaten out prairie pasture is coming in to bluegrass. Kentucky bluegrass has a great reputation, but for summer pasture there has never anything better grown than our native blue-stem prairie grass.

Wheat to Start at \$1.25?

A small proportion of the 1925 wheat crop was held in this locality until this week, when it was sold, bringing \$1.40 a bushel at the elevator. Many folks are speculating on what the new crop will bring; some think it will start at \$1.25. On the basis of the July speculative price quoted in Kansas City today it cannot go that high, but actual cash grain has been selling at from 15 to 20 cents higher than futures right along. Kansas may have an advantage this year in being able to put wheat on the market in July; on the other hand, that may not be so much of an advantage this year as it has been in the past. It all depends on the spring wheat crop, and just now the spring wheat belt is not making a very good showing. For several years it has seemed that the man who got his crop on the market as soon as it was threshed was ahead; witness the last season when wheat sold during the fall and winter at from \$1.50 to \$1.60, and that sold just the other day bringing but \$1.10. Some day things will change and the man who holds will get pay for it, but when that time will come I am not prepared to say.

Corn Paid Then!

With but few exceptions the four great staple field crops of the Western farms, corn, wheat, oats and hay, have for the last six years been marketed for less than it cost to produce them if they were sold right off the farm as raw material. One exception was the corn crop grown in this part of Kansas in 1924; it made an excellent yield, and it brought, if sold to the elevator, more than \$1 a bushel. But the main corn belt lost money on corn that year as it has, in fact, in every year since 1919 if it was sold to the elevator. Many farmers like to handle corn in this way; they have most of the year for other things, and are not tied down to the farm caring for stock. But it is in selling the staple farm crops in the form of pork, beef, butterfat, eggs, poultry, yes, and mutton, for there are a lot of sheep kept here now, that is keeping the farm running. A farmer must have work for virtually all the year or he cannot prosper any more than can the city mechanic who gets \$10 a day but has work only one or two days in the week. Being tied down to the farm by cattle, hogs, milk cows and poultry is not always pleasant, but it seems to be the only way to keep going.

Urges a Pay Increase

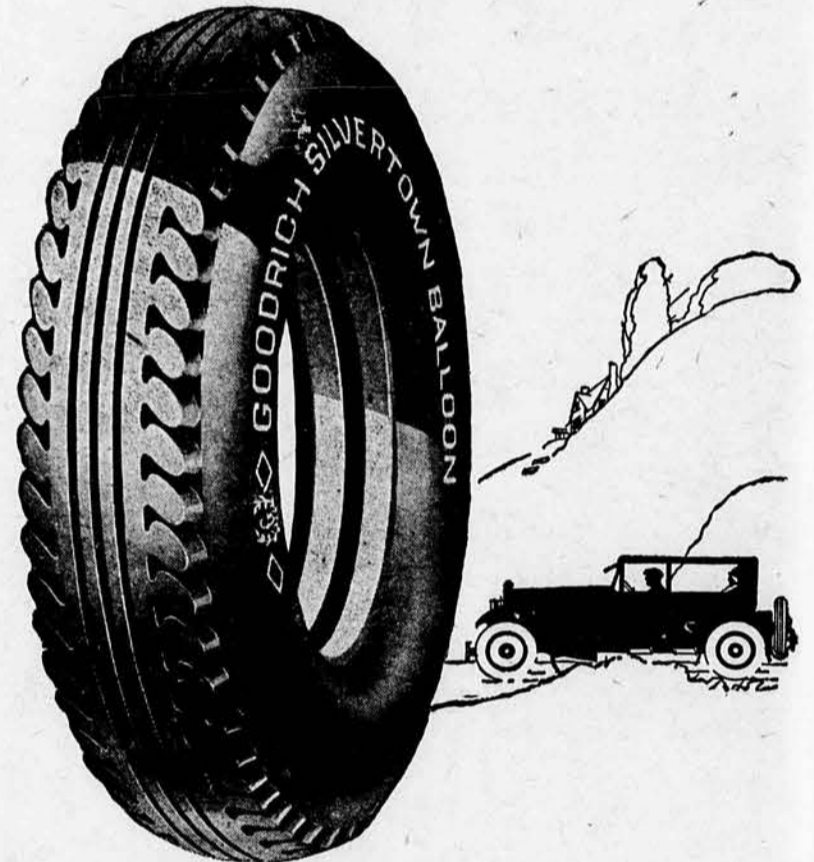
The Woodson County Pomona Grange, following its most recent meeting, issued this statement:

To the Voters of Kansas:
If you desire an honest, conscientious legislature, which will work for the best interests of all the people, and not give any class of business special privileges, you will vote for the amendment to our state constitution which will allow our representatives salary enough to pay for their bed and clothes.
We expect those looking for special privileges and those looking for a dishonest legislature to vote against the amendment.
Signed: Woodson County Pomona Grange. H. A. Wiede, Master; R. B. Reed, Secretary.

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Prosperity to All

BY HENRY FORD

It should be often in the minds of American citizens that no country is prosperous unless its prosperity reaches to all parts and classes. We practically recognize that fact with regard to classes. We have at last learned that questions of economic wealth are like questions of physical health: that no part of the community is safe so long as another part is infected. Plague in the poor quarters of the town menaces the wealthier sections. Disease among the children of the poor spells danger for the children of the other classes. Our fates are all one in that respect.

The poverty of the poor likewise menaces the prosperity of those who may not be poor. If a nation is growing poor, every man is growing poorer. There are matters which do not stop at class lines, but overlap them, to teach us the unity of our lives and destiny.

But we have not as yet become so vividly conscious of the geography of the law. Our country at the present moment is rated as the most prosperous anywhere in the world or at any time in history, but it needs only a little observation to become aware that this is not true of all parts of the country equally. There are spots of economic aridity which need to be watered by the springs of productive wealth. There is a vast amount of irrigation, so to speak, needing to be done.

One looks over the various sections of country only to be struck by the fact that what we call prosperity has its more or less distinct centers, and that often these centers do not radiate very far into the neighboring territory. It renders one most willing to say that no man is entitled to speak proudly of American prosperity until he has consciously done his utmost to increase its spread over those portions of the country which are as yet untouched by the increase of means and opportunity which has come abundantly to certain other portions.

We are on the line where two kinds of wealth are distinguishable among us. There is the wealth which exists and grows by reason of sucking in the resources of others, a parasitic sort of wealth. We have seen at least one of our great centers win a national dominance by establishing a system whereby small rivulets from the back country are made confluent in one mighty river whose flow is directed toward a single speculative center. That is the suction-pump method. It draws in all it can, and gives out again only what it must, doing even that little in a manner that returns the least benefit.

Then there is the kind of wealth which grows by division. It spreads itself like beneficent light and heat over the waste places, causing them to bloom. It is wealth which reproduces itself in general benefit, and runs like roots everywhere to bring fresh opportunity to people.

Now a little of this latter use of wealth—rather, very much of it—is needed in the United States. It is time to cease regarding backward sections as deserving mere neglect until forthwith they become contributors. Rather it is time to prime them as we prime pumps, using the wealth we have to start them on the road to productive benefits, and lift them from the plane of low-spirited need to high-spirited self-sustenance.

Fortunately for the character of much American wealth, this is its unconscious effect. But more of conscious effect is needed. There are whole states in our land which are lying heavy-hearted in the back lands of neglect. Their rich, fertile lands and forests are untenanted and unused. There are Americans by the million who read of American prosperity as a distant mirage; and not even a mirage, for one may see a mirage, but millions of these Americans have not seen prosperity. There is much that we can do for them to bring them into step with the rest of the nation. We can use our honest wealth as seed and fertilizer for a wider crop of prosperity, equally distributed over the country, and thereby we can redeem ourselves from the reproach of having whole areas of America where no prosperity can be found.

This is a new form of equality

which can be readily established in the land, and with the distributive motive in wealth, instead of the suction-pump motive, it can be achieved. At least we ought not to talk about American prosperity until we have a definite idea of how much of our territory and population can be included in that description.

A Heart For Humanity

It can be truly said that Kansas lost one of her "first" citizens when Captain Joseph G. Waters, soldier, lawyer, poet and patriot, went to his reward. His death is a big loss, especially to Topeka, where he has lived for the last 57 years.

There never was and never will be but one Joe Waters. It can be said of him as a friend once said of John J. Ingalls: "After the Lord made him, the molds were broken." He had a heart for humanity. He was the friend of the poor as well as the rich, the guide of hundreds of young men, notably those struggling to make a name in the legal profession. As dean of

the Shawnee county bar he was always striving to keep it up to a high standard, and to him, more than any other man, is the local bar indebted for its pre-eminent standing. The lawyers all adored him.

Captain Waters was always interested in all civic affairs that made for the growth and development of Kansas. And his voice and pen could be counted upon to help in every worthy cause. The soldiers of the Civil War, his comrades fairly worshiped him, and the young men of the later wars considered him their buddy.

Some of the poems written by Captain Waters will live thru the ages. He was gifted with a poetic mind, and had he devoted his time to writing, instead of the law, he would have ranked among our best poets of this generation.

In the prime of his years Captain Joe Waters had no superior in Kansas as an orator—and no peer save it might be David Overmeyer. While he was Kentucky born he was not Kentucky bred; but in his veins ran the fire of eloquence characteristic of

Kentucky orators. He had that same facile imagination, the wide vocabulary, the masterly command of virile verbs and colorful adjectives, the same beauty of phrasing that gave to Henry Clay and Thomas Francis Marshall and a great host of other Kentuckians a commanding place among the orators of our country. Especially forceful and eloquent was Captain Waters on Decoration Day occasions and at G. A. R. reunions, when he played on the emotions with consummate skill, and wrought his audience to tears or cheers at will. As he might have been ranked with the great poets had he devoted himself to poetry, so had he cultivated to the fullest his ability in that direction, he might well have become one of our country's greatest orators.

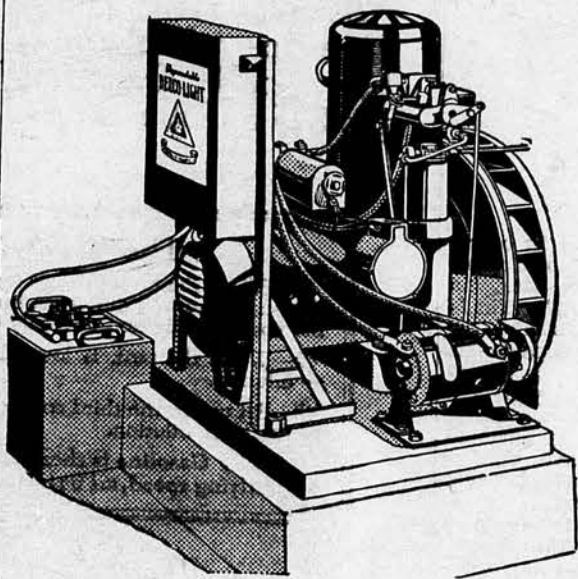
The reason we enjoy reading Mussolini's speeches is because they translate into such short pronouns.

The wages of sin now depend somewhat on how much the confession magazines are paying.

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Automatic!

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The Delco-Light line now includes a plant for every purse and purpose—battery plants in several sizes—a self-cranking plant without storage battery and the full automatic, non-storage battery Delco-Light—all products of General Motors.

Learn how little Delco-Light now costs—and how easily you can buy it on the GMAC monthly payment plan. Write to nearest distributor listed below, or direct to Delco-Light Company, for complete information.

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Chinch Bugs on the March

Barrier of Creosote, Post Holes and Calcium Cyanide Will Protect Corn

BY M. N. BEELER

CHINCH BUGS got an early start in the movement from small grain fields to spring row crops. Two and three weeks ago the migration started. J. W. McCulloch, Kansas State Agricultural College entomologist, predicted, from a survey, that damage would apparently be heavy in the eastern two-thirds of the state.

In counties where successful control was affected last year the damage will be greatly lessened because supplies of materials are on hand for the fight. The effect of the barrier control method is indicated by the experience of E. L. Barrier, Eureka. Bugs began moving out of rye before it was cut. No creosote was available in Eureka and an order to Wichita failed to bring it. A supply was ob-



R. A. Randall, Greenwood County, is Making a Creosote Barrier Against Advancing Chinch Bugs

tained in Kansas City but only after the bugs had destroyed 12 to 15 acres of corn and kafir, including the corn in a field of corn and soybeans. Mr. Barrier constructed $\frac{3}{4}$ mile of barrier and stopped the migration. Where the bugs were thickest he made V-shaped barriers with post holes at the apex.

Chinch bug control was effective in Geary county last season. The Farm Bureau bought 1,000 pounds of calcium cyanide and used all but 150 pounds. Twenty farmers constructed 10 miles of barrier with 24 barrels of gas tar and 625 pounds of calcium cyanide. Lyon county bought 1,000 pounds of the cyanide but did not use so much as Geary. Morris county farmers used about 500 pounds.

S. D. Capper, Riley county agricultural agent, reports that two barrels of creosote and 100 pounds of calcium cyanide flakes are required for maintaining a mile of barrier 10 days.

The creosote-posthole-calcium-cyanide barrier is by far the most effective. The old dust strip, made by plowing a furrow and dragging a log back and forth in the furrow until thick dust is formed, may be used until creosote or tar and cyanide flakes can be obtained. To make the creosote barrier, smooth a place along the sides of corn fields exposed to wheat or other small grain crops. It is from these grains that the bugs now are migrating in search of the more succulent corn. After a strip has been smoothed, with a hoe or small scraper or even by plowing a shallow furrow to give a smooth surface, a line of creosote or gas tar is run. This may be done by pouring the creosote from an old tea kettle or by dribbling the material from a bucket in which a 10 penny nail hole has been punched. By using a wire extension on the bail the bucket may be held just above the ground and the carrier can thus walk upright. The bucket must be held just above the ground to prevent wind from blowing the creosote out of line or scattering it too much.

The bugs will not voluntarily cross this line. Some adults may be blown over by the wind, but the wingless nymphs in the red stage, will not cross. They will crawl along the barrier and for this reason post holes are placed at intervals of 20 to 30 feet on the side from which the bugs are coming. These holes should be 12 to 18 inches deep and adjacent to the line of tar. In fact it is advisable to dig the post holes before running the

creosote line unless the bugs are coming too rapidly. Then the line can be run from one hole to another. If the holes are dug afterward it will be necessary to repair the line where dirt sprinkles on it.

Enough calcium cyanide flakes should be sprinkled in the hole to cover the bottom. When the bugs crawl along the barrier and tumble in the holes they will be killed by the cyanide gas fumes which are liberated by combination of soil moisture with the flakes.

If time is not available for digging holes or if the bugs pile up at some place and threaten to go over, short bars of cyanide flakes may be made at right angles to the tar line. If the ground is moist enough gas will be liberated to kill the bugs as they try to cross these bars of cyanide crystals. Altho handling calcium cyanide in the open is not especially dangerous, care should be exercised as the gas liberated is deadly to all forms of animal life. Keep the face as far away from the chemical as possible, and store it in a dry airy place out of the reach of children or animals pending use for fighting chinch bugs.

Full directions for constructing a barrier will be found in Circular 113 which can be had free by addressing L. E. Call, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.

The most effective control of chinch bugs is fall burning of dead grass and weeds along roadsides, ditches and in waste places. In these places the adult bugs winter and if the weeds and trash are burned in late fall or early winter most of the bugs will be killed by the fire. Those remaining will be killed by winter freezes. Plans for a burning campaign this fall should be laid in territories where damage occurs this summer.

Effectiveness of this control method is illustrated by experience in Sumner county. After heavy damage in the summer of 1919 burning was recommended, but few farmers complied. Damage was heavy again the next year. In 1921 and 1922 the burning campaign was more successful and 2,270 miles of roadside was cleaned up. That included practically the road mileage of the county. The next summer surrounding counties suffered heavy chinch bug losses. Sumner escaped with negligible damage. If all counties would undertake burning and carry out the fall control measures faithfully the expensive methods of summer control would be unnecessary.

Going to Linn?

Want to see a community in operation? Then get a few gallons of transportation and beat it for Linn, in Washington county, June 17. That's the day of the dairy show and the distribution of calves for the calf club.

Linn community has less complaint about farm conditions, is happier, less rabid about congressional inactivity than most communities. Linn community decided some years ago that if any help were forthcoming it would have to be developed at home. Some day Congress or some other body or conditions might work to the advantage of farmers, but Linn was constitutionally opposed to wasting away while waiting for relief.

Consequently Linn community bought the creamery and went into the co-operative business of making butter. Cows, silos and dairy barns were procured by the farmers. Now, after several years, Linn finds itself fairly well contented, at comparative peace with conditions and prone to take a charitable view of the follies of mankind.

So if you want to see what cows will do for a community, go to Linn. It will help you.

Elfin music has again been heard in Ireland, and this settles it, there's no prohibition in Erin.

At any rate Rhode Island wets are able to say truthfully they can count on Providence.



You can see the difference in milk values

MILK from some cows is rich in butter-fat. Milk from others is not. There is a difference in value. We all know the milk rich in butter-fat is the best.

Just as great a difference is there in gasoline. Only in gasoline the qualities which count most are end-point, even distillation curve, and initial.

So great is this difference that jobbers who buy Skelly Gasoline pay \$25 to \$50 more per

tank car than for competitive gasoline. Then they turn around and sell this higher-priced gasoline to you at the same price as competitive products.

You get the extra quality that's in Skelly Gasoline without paying extra for it—the jobber simply takes a shorter margin of profit to serve you better.

To test out the difference in gasoline, make the simple Skelly Triple Trial suggested in the panel below.

The Skelly Triple Trial

- 1—Fill up the tank the first time with Skelly Gasoline. Quickly you will notice a difference, but do not judge fully yet. Remember you have dilution of Skelly with the gasoline you were using.
- 2—When the tank is low, fill up again. Still there is some dilution.
- 3—Fill up for the third consecutive time. You now have practically no dilution.

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

SKELLY GASOLINE



© Skelly Oil Co.—604

REFINED BY THE MAKERS OF TAGOLENE

Farming 5,800 Acres

Whenever a man farms big acreages, as frequently is the custom in Western Kansas, he usually makes a plentiful use of modern-day tractors and labor-saving machines such as harvester-threshers and three-row listers. In fact, without these large-production machines, it would be impossible for individuals to farm as they often do without unwarranted expenditures for high-priced labor.

Marion Russell of Garden City is an outstanding example of the large operator who believes in obtaining big crop production by means of ample tractor power and big machines. Russell owns 5,800 acres in Finney county, 1,920 acres of which he farms himself with the help of his two sons, aged 18 and 22, and his son-in-law, and the remainder of which he rents. In farming these 1,920 acres Russell has no labor problem at all, thanks to the generous use of improved machines. Last year he had 1,000 acres in wheat, which produced 10 bushels an acre, 260 acres in oats and barley, 130 acres in kafir and milo, and 300 acres in corn. Russell owns five tractors, and they are utilized for every possible drawbar and belt job. In producing his big acreage of wheat, tractors did every bit of the work, and with a speed and thoroughness, said Russell, that could never be accomplished with horses.

In harvesting the wheat, also, Russell utilized the latest in improved machines, and with two harvester-threshers pulled by 15-30 tractors he and his boys went over that 4,000-acre stretch in jig time. Occasionally two of the boys would knock off from work on the combine long enough to haul several loads of grain to town by motor truck. Other times they would hitch one of the tractors to either of the grain wagons and haul the grain to the farm granaries.

Asked about the header method of harvesting wheat, Russell said it was completely out of date, and if he had to go back to headers he would stop growing wheat because too much depends on hired help with them. Furthermore, with headers 300 or 400 acres in wheat would be his limit, he declared. Improved, labor-saving machines, such as the combines, then, make it possible for Russell to increase his production of wheat from 600 to 700 acres with a greatly simplified procedure.

Russell breaks up his land with three-row listers operated by tractors. After the ground is broken thus, he goes over it again with ridge-busting attachments substituted for the lister bottoms. In dry years Russell disks the ground immediately after harvest and before he lists it. If summer rains are plentiful he disks the ground after listing. In planting wheat he uses two 16-hole drills pulled by a single tractor. The 300 acres in corn were planted in widely separated rows, the width being equivalent to that of three ordinary rows. Such a procedure really amounted to summer-fallowing the ground between the corn; at the same time sufficient corn was produced to pay for the summer's cultivation.

The Diagnosis of Disease

The first question which confronts a poultryman with sick birds is, "What ails my birds?" It is obviously necessary to determine the nature of the trouble before instituting preventive or curative treatment. But it must be understood that the average poultryman or farmer cannot diagnose poultry diseases, either by external or internal examination, with any degree of certainty. In most cases it is possible by a careful examination to locate the trouble, and thereby place it in a general group of disorders which affect this or that particular organ in a given way.

There are two general methods of making a diagnosis—external examination and postmortem examination internally. An external examination may show a certain well defined set of symptoms which are always associated with illness of any nature, and which must be understood before attempting to make an exact diagnosis. Symptoms to look for are: A lack of interest in what is going on about it; a dumpy appearance, caused by contraction of the neck, ruffled feathers, sitting in one place, usually in a dark

corner out of the way of the other birds; the eyes closed most of the time, giving the bird a sleepy appearance, the wattles and the comb shriveled up, and dark or purple in color, or very pale; and decided loss of appetite.

When these symptoms are noted, the bird should be isolated, and an attempt made to more accurately define the trouble. Whenever birds die from unknown causes, the poultryman should make a postmortem examination, and try to determine from the general condition of the internal organs the exact nature of the disease. This may prevent any further outbreak, and the experience acquired by dissecting and studying the birds will enable the poultryman to do it each time more accurately. You should be so familiar with the normal appearance of the organs as to detect at once any unnatural condition.

The majority of birds which die are victims either of a simple disease or of complications which have decided internal and visible characteristics, and with a little study such postmor-

tem examination will prove both interesting and instructive. The following procedure is good in making such an examination: Lay the dead bird on her back, braced up on a piece of inch board; extend the wings and legs, and fasten with nails to the board. Pluck the feathers from the breast and abdomen; then take a sharp knife, and cut the skin on the median line, from the crop to the vent, taking care not to cut thru the flesh and rupture any of the organs. Next take a pair of blunt sharp-pointed scissors and cut the flesh away from the abdomen, cutting the ribs on either side of the breast bone, so that it may be taken out entire. In doing this be careful not to injure the organs or to make them bleed.

After the breastbone is removed, the entire cavity of the body is exposed, and the organs will be seen lying in their natural position. Now you can study each organ, taking the uppermost first, and ascertain if it is normal, or, if not, what is the cause. In making a postmortem examination, if the disease seems to have been lo-

cated, a description of the disease should be gone over carefully and compared with the conditions found, to verify or disprove the supposition.

Boosted Yield 3 Bushels

By rearranging the sieves on an old dust mill, C. W. Taylor, Dickinson county, changed it into a wheat grader. He uses it every year for all the seed that is planted on his farm, and thru its use he says he has increased the wheat yield 3 bushels an acre.

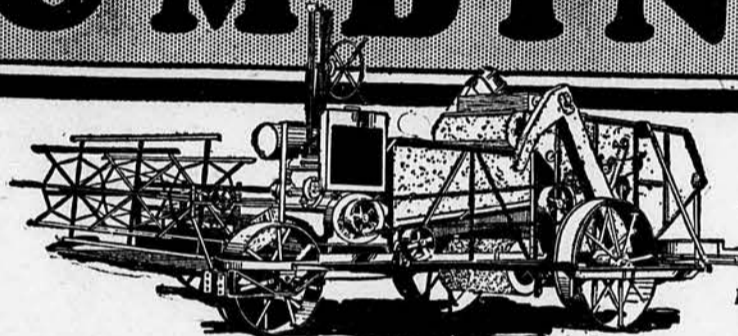
Our Best Three Offers

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.

Automobile enamels have been so improved in recent years it is said a wolf scratching at a limousine door no longer mars the finish.

The Poorer the Crop
The More You Need an

ADVANCE-RUMELY COMBINE!



Prairie Type

BY uniting in one machine the job of both binder and thresher, the combine cuts the cost of getting a bushel of grain ready for market to a remarkably low figure. This means a big increase in profit because the cost of time and labor is reduced. In case of good crops it pays. Think how much more it means, though, when crops are poor—when the cost of operating the binder for many hours and additional cost of threshing might easily be more than the grain would bring. With an Advance-Rumely Combine you handle a poor yield quickly and at much less cost. Thus scanty yields very often produce a profit instead of a loss.

Being built on the sturdy, dependable principles characteristic of all Rumely products, this combine is a perfected machine—it works. It is heavier and sturdier, yet lighter to pull. This is due to the generous use of ball and roller bearings. Efficiency is assured by the principles of grain separation which have made Advance-Rumely Threshing Machinery a leader for more than 70 years. Read below some of the unusual features of this perfected, dependable "combine."

Easy Running

22 ball and roller bearings used in parts requiring most power; cylinder and cleaning shoe fan mounted on ball bearings; all wheels equipped with Timken roller bearings.

16- or 20-foot Cut

The header cuts a 16-foot swath. A 4-foot extension can also be supplied. The header is flexibly connected to the wheel frame and supported on the outer end by a 54" wheel mounted on Timken roller bearings. It is accurately balanced, easily raised and lowered from 4" above the ground to a maximum height of 36".

Rumely Threshing Device

The same principle of threshing used on Advance-Rumely threshing machines is incorporated in the Combine. This consists of a combination of a rapidly moving cylinder, large grate surface, a traveling chain rake and a rapidly revolving beater so that 90% of the separation is secured in the threshing device.

Agitated Rotary Straw Rack

The rotary straw rack first carries the straw upward, then drops it at a sharp angle directly in the path of the blast from an auxiliary fan which blows out the majority of the chaff. The heavier straw and kernels of grain drop to a special section of the rotary carrier which shakes out the few remaining kernels of grain.

Four Cleaning Fans

To secure clean grain the machine is equipped with four special cleaning fans.

Self-leveling Recleaner

The recleaner is mounted independently and suspended on an oscillating shaft which automatically maintains a level position in going up and down hills.

Powerful Motor

The motor delivers a maximum of 39 hp. which is more than ample power to operate the machine.

For more complete information see the Advance-Rumely representative nearest you. Or write for our new catalog just off the press. Address Dept. F.

ADVANCE-RUMELY THRESHER CO., Inc.
[Incorporated]
La Porte Kansas City, Mo. Wichita, Kansas Indiana

The Advance-Rumely line includes kerosene tractors, steam engines, grain and rice threshers, combine harvesters, husker-shredders, alfalfa and clover hullers, bean hullers, silo fillers, corn shellers, motor trucks and tractor winches.

Serviced through 33 Branches and Warehouses

ADVANCE-RUMELY THRESHER CO., Inc.
La Porte (Incorporated) Indiana

Please send me literature describing the Advance-Rumely Combine Harvester.

Name

Address

Because it SAVES All the GRAIN—
Don't lose your crop this year



The New Tilting Feeder
Full Roller Bearings
Alemite-Zerk Lubrication

You harvest your grain when it is ripe, not while it is turning or when it is overripe. You put the binder in the field just the day the grain is ready to cut.

With the 4 Threshermen of a Nichols & Shepard Thresher on your farm, you can thresh the same way, just the day the grain is right, while each kernel is bright and plump. The 4 Threshermen, the Big Cylinder, the Man Behind the Gun, the Steel Winged Beater, and the Beating Shakers, send all your grain to the wagon box and none to the straw pile.

If you own a Nichols & Shepard Thresher, the 4 Threshermen will make sure this year that your grain is threshed before it gets so dry that it shells or so wet that it sprouts in the shock.

The Red River Special threshes all grains and seeds.

Each thresher is equipped with full Roller Bearings—Alemite-Zerk Lubrication—and Tilting Feeder that makes the cylinder more "get-at-able." The price is within the reach of any farmer and the machine is exceptionally durable, being practically all steel construction.

There's a Red River Special outfit for every size run.

NICHOLS & SHEPARD

The Red River Special Line

284 Marshall Street
BATTLE CREEK MICHIGAN

Send for This Book

Send to us for our new book, "How a Good Thresher is Built" that tells you the story of the 4 Threshermen— it is full of real threshing facts.



—IT SAVES THE FARMER'S THRESH BILL

Don't Pay for 4 Months

See and use the one cream separator with the single bearing suspended self-balancing bowl. We will send an imported Belgium Melotte Cream Separator direct to your farm. You don't pay us for it for 4 months. You may have a 30-Day Free Trial to convince yourself. Write today for our new Melotte catalog and our big offer.

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STANDARD MAKES

Table with 3 columns: Size, Tires, Tubes. Lists various tire and tube sizes and prices.

The Maid of the Mountain

(Continued from Page 8)

time; and when one day Farley's package came with a handful of articles from the village drug store, Bab was ready. Gleefully she abstracted every article in which she had the slightest interest, fleeing Farley's sputtering anger and absenting herself for days from the cabin.

With all her heart and soul she hated Anthony Farley. But above hating, she despised him; she held him below contempt. And, therefore, by a strange quirk, she copied him. Since she chose to look down upon him she felt instinctively that she must not allow him to look down upon her; since she held herself above him she must be above him in everything. . . . Once he had laughed at her for crying out: "You big stiff; you don't know nothing nohow!" He had called her an illiterate little savage, bred of illiteracy. From that day, mimicking him, Bab strove to use words as irreproachable as Farley's own. Combing and brushing her hair; taking all care of her naturally beautiful, pearl-like teeth, keeping her body clean, all this followed. In his sickish way, Farley was something of an exquisite; at least he bathed and watched the pale moons in his nails. And Bab bent all of her quick young mind to snatch the best arrows from her enemy's quiver.

As yet she had given scant thought to the one momentous consideration: her provisions were exhausted; her rifle was gone; she could not think of going back to Farley's cabin, and certainly not to that other cabin where old Mart lay dead. No one knew better than Bab, a lesson she had learned from her wilderness companions, that the wise stored up provisions against days of hunger.

"I wonder," said Bab after a long while, sitting motionless with comb in one hand and brush in the other, "what Monte Baron is like, after all? I think I'd like him, Conroy hates him so."

Bab reasoned that, driven as she was to seek food furtively, with doors locked behind her, she could only go forward. Being young and hopeful and full of dreams, she sat motionless on her big rock while her alert mind tried to rummage the locked drawers of the future.

A Pleasant River

A pleasant, rollicking, roistering river, overflowing from a little blue lake, raced down thru the mountains in mock madness. Splashing and flashing, it whirled away among willows and alders, dodging boulders, leaping boulders, tramping boulders under and wreathing them in spray. In its bright way thru a bosky dell it paused just long enough to form a dark pool mirroring the pines, which gave the impression of pretending to be looking thoughtfully up at the sky while in reality they were stealing admiring glances at their own images at their feet; infrequently it loitered to reflect the slender flower stalks in the grass, which, more frank in their self-adulation, stooped Narcissus-like and nodded in happy complacency.

But for the most part the river galloped; it frisked like a colt. Here in a place far from the world, gentle and placid and brimming with peace, its was the dominant personality, its the lusty vigorous headlong eagerness. It hurled defiance at silence and brooding quiet; it made a home for its friends, the echoes.

Among these dark, cool shadows it was hard to realize that ever a human foot had come before. But Bab knew, having come here stealthily, that four men were within a stone's throw of her hiding place.

She lay motionless, close to the river's edge. She had made her crossing, springing from rock to rock, slipping once and getting wet to the knee; she crept thru a brushy tangle and stole silently into a little green thicket where, as discovery was thrillingly near, she dropped flat down. Since then she had not stirred hand or foot. She heard the four men at work, their axes thudding into the soft wood; she saw them as the sun marked high noon and they threw down their axes and came nearer to the spot where they had left their lunches. And, almost from the first glimpse, she decided for herself which one was Monte Baron.

Bab's primary emotion was acute disappointment. She had wanted him to be younger and more handsome and more devil-may-care. Yet when she heard the other men call him "Captain" or "Cap" for short, and when she marked how he commanded obedience, she was convinced despite her vague longings that here was the man whom she had dreamed of making a friend simply because Philip Conroy hated him. She studied all four faces, yet most of all did her interest have to do with him whom they addressed as Captain.

He was an immensely big man. Bab marveled at his feet which threatened to burst the largest boots she had ever seen; at his immense, thick shoulders; at his throat and arms and enormous hands. Instinctively she disliked beards, and this lusty giant wore a yellow beard four inches long. Nor yet did Bab, with a keen eye for detail, like the way in which he walked. He bore himself along after a strange manner entirely his own, just as tho there were something radically wrong with a pair of legs on which he was learning fumblingly to take his first unaided steps. Had Bab ever seen a deep-sea sailor stepping ashore after a long cruise, she might have cataloged him as a seafaring man and so have explained him.

"You lubbers will do what I tell you," thundered the Captain, his mouth crammed with bread and meat, "or I'll send you to Davy Jones! There's not to be two skippers on this craft, mates, and you can tie to that!"

"I Got a Right"

Now Bab knew nothing either of lubbers or of Davy Jones. Nor yet did she have any inkling of any matter of dispute. But one of the other men spoke up swiftly and sharply enough.

He was a young fellow, the youngest of the crowd, hardly more than a big awkward boy. He had been the first of the lot to strike Bab's eye with his new boots, as warm and rich a yellow as ever came from a tanner's hands, his flannel shirt of an amazing blue only made possible after several washings in ten cent dyes. This was Andy, and Andy spoke up, saying importantly:

"I'm tellin' you, Captain, I'm gettin' sick of the whole layout. Here I been stickin' on the job more'n two months, and what back pay am I drawin' out'n the pot? Just wind-bag promises. I got a girl down in Crescent City an' I'm thinkin' of marryin' the kid an' . . ."

The two other listeners interrupted him with barking, guffaw laughter. Andy reddened and bit down so hard on his mouthful of food that his jaw bones bulged; yet he managed to say, tho his youthful voice threatened to slide from the manly key into a higher one:

"Shet up, you blockheads! I'm talkin' to Cap here. An' I got a right . . ."

"You got no more rights than a—a pump sucking dry when the ship's sinking!" vociferated the Captain. Yet Bab marked how he went on eating and how Andy, the red-faced boy, went on eating. Also she noticed that the two men eyeing them appeared only mildly interested and gave no sign of excitement.

Of these two, one was a little, dried-up man of sixty, leather-faced, keen eyed, as agile as a boy, a hardened



Keeping Him in a Prominent Position

woodsman, Bab knew from the first sight of him; one of the old order of California mountaineers; him his fellows called Smalley. The other had the straight hair and black eyes and liquidly soft utterance of the Northern Indian.

"I tell you, I got a right!" maintained young Andy, tearing at a fresh bit of sandwich like a hound rending meat. "Big talk don't fool me any more, Cap. Talkin' about what you're goin' to do to Boss Conroy down to Crescent and what kind of style you're goin' to trim ol' Mart Willoughby and all that guff . . . Why, it don't go any more. It's four weeks, come quittin' time tonight that I ain't seen a nickel."

"And you want to pay Crescent a little visit, do you, Matey? And like any good honest jack tar just breezing home, you want to make a hit with all the girls in port!" The big man lumbered to his feet, hitched nautically at his dragging trousers, both fore and aft, and regarded the boy frowningly. "You'll stow your gab, my fine Bucko," he said heavily. "You'll batten down your hatches and do as you're bid. That's what!"

"Will I?" laughed Andy derisively. "This here comes next door to being mutiny," the Captain went on ponderously, as tho determined briefly to remain calm while all the flying demons of flouted authority raged within his deep, half bare chest. "But you're only a kid, Andy. And there's good in you and I like you. Further, you've done your duty so far, and now, when we're just glimpsing port o' gold, I don't want to see you come rampsin' home in irons. That's why I'm taking the time to talk to you decent style, man to man."

Still Andy, who perhaps had listened credulously too often before, was rebellious.

"My eye, your port o' gold!" he cried out. "When I ain't even seen silver nor yet a copper cent-piece! Show me my back pay. . . ."

The Captain, to the utter neglect of his lunch, was for a while sunk deep in meditation; his great brows bulged with the effort put upon them. Bab, lying flat, watching him thru a leafy screen, thought that he was contending with himself whether to yield in some degree to Andy's insistence or whether to snatch up the boy in two great hands and beat him into a less belligerent attitude.

"I've sailed many a ship on the high seas," said the Captain slowly, as tho every single word were worthy of emphasis; "both brig and bark and barkentine; I've walked 'em all across the heaving brine, cutter and cruiser and sloop and schooner and I've never yet, my hearties, never until this day, talked with my men before the mast save with the end of a marlin spike . . . or just with that!"

On the Seven Seas

"That" was a big hairy fist, suddenly doubled and shoved forward into Andy's notice. Andy sprang to his feet.

"Easy does it, my hearty!" cried the Captain. "I've sailed the Seven Seas. I've carved my initials on the North Pole and I've nailed my shirt-tail for a flag to the South Pole and I've given my orders off Finisterre and across the dry Tortugas and all the way to Timbuktoo, and I've never yet had man of boy say me nay! And you can lay to that and you know it. But just now, being of the mood, so to say, I listen to your back talk and maybe you ask me why? Well, first it's lunch hour and discipline is sort of laid aside; and second, you've been as good a man as I now as any A. B. that ever sailed with me; and third, you're young. Andy; and fourth, being a fair man, I don't mind saying that there's some reason for a hot-headed short-sighted youngster getting restless. So, Andy, you can stick this in your poke."

Suddenly he yanked something from a capacious pocket and tossed it to the boy who snatched it up in eager wonderment; it was a little wad of bills. Andy counted slowly, with awkward fingers and then stared up at the Captain in even greater wonderment. It was little more than a gasp when Andy said:

"Fifty dollars! Whew! Where'd you get it, Cap?"

"No questions and no answers," Andy, said the Captain sharply. "That will hold you for a spell, won't it?"

(Continued on Page 17)



Don't tell *me* you can't smoke a pipe!

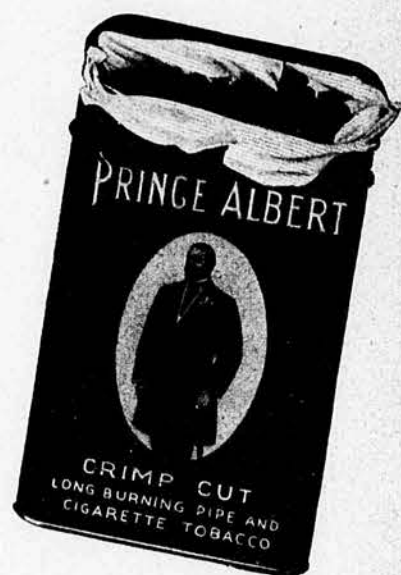
I'M HERE to say that you *can*. And it isn't a matter of perseverance, either. Let me give you a page out of my own book. I used to think that *I* would never be able to smoke a pipe. That is, and enjoy it. I was doing an "off again, on again, Finnegan" with first this tobacco and then that.

Then I made a discovery! A friend of mine suggested that I try a load of his Prince Albert. (*I'll say he was a friend!*) I tried it, and I want to go on record here and now that no other pipe tobacco ever tasted like that before. I tried a second load, to be sure my taste wasn't kidding me.

The second load tasted even better than the first. I knew that I had found the one tobacco for *me*. That was seven years ago, and I've been a Prince Albert regular ever since. P. A. is so cool and sweet and fragrant, so genuinely friendly, you just want to hit it up from morning to midnight (and do!).

P. A. doesn't bite the tongue or parch the throat. That's one of the reasons I've stayed with it these years. I know just what you're going through, Old Man. Just tear a leaf out of *my* book. Get yourself a tidy red tin of good old P. A. today. No friend ever gave you better advice.

P. A. is sold everywhere in tidy red tins, pound and half-pound tin humidors, and pound crystal-glass humidors with sponge-moistener top. And always with every bit of bite and parch removed by the Prince Albert process.



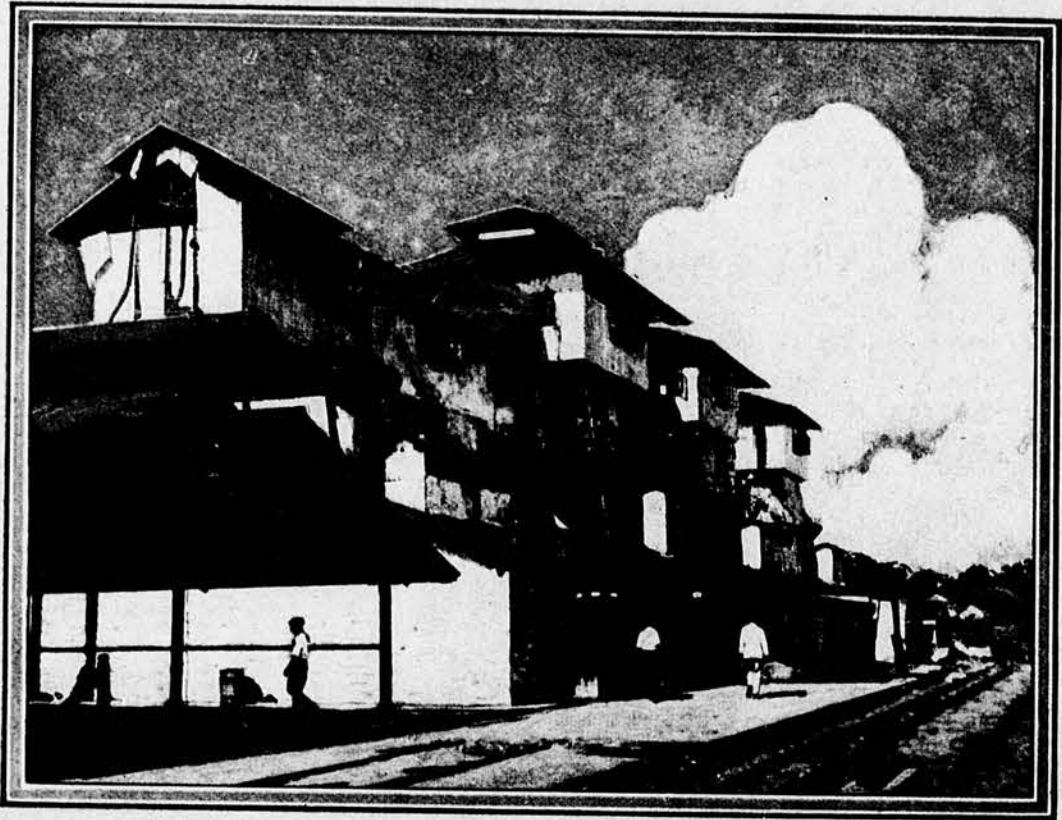
PRINCE ALBERT

—no other tobacco is like it!



Gathering Rubber Latex

The United States Rubber Company owns and operates the largest producing rubber plantation in the world. The company's properties in Sumatra and Malaya comprise 136,000 acres with over 7,000,000 trees and give employment to 20,000 people.



Four of the eight Sprayed Rubber Producing Units on the United States Rubber Company's largest plantation at Kisaran, Sumatra. More of these plants for producing Sprayed Rubber are being built throughout the Far East by the United States Rubber Company.

Answering some Questions about the New "Sprayed Rubber"

Q—What is Sprayed Rubber?

A—It is an entirely new form of crude rubber produced from rubber latex without the use of smoke or chemicals.

Q—Who produces it?

A—The United States Rubber Company.

Q—Where?

A—In Java and at its rubber plantations in Sumatra and on the Malay Peninsula, by means of a special patented process discovered by its technical staff and by means of special patented apparatus also designed by United States Rubber Company technicians.

Q—What are its advantages?

A—It is used in just the same manner as any other form of crude rubber but being produced without the use of smoke or chemicals, it is cleaner, more uniform in texture and has a higher tensile strength.

Q—Is it used in building U. S. Tires?

A—Yes. Millions of pounds of it have been used and more and more will be used all the time as new plants for producing it are completed by the United States Rubber Company in the Far East.

Q—Does the United States Rubber Company make Sprayed Rubber only from rubber latex from its own plantations?

A—No. The Company considers that Sprayed Rubber is markedly superior to rubber derived from latex by the old methods. Therefore it has located factory units for producing Sprayed Rubber in various rubber producing areas in the Far East, thus supplementing the supply made from the latex from its own trees.



United States  Rubber Company

Trade Mark

UNITED STATES
ROYAL CORD
BALLOON

The Maid of the Mountain

(Continued from Page 14)

when time comes . . . Why, as both Smalley and Lingard know, we've already got the two biggest, richest men in all this neck of the woods ready to eat out of our hands; and those two men are Phil Conroy and old Mart Willoughby. And that means . . . millions!"

It would appear that both Smalley, the little gray man, and Lingard the Indian, were no less amazed than Andy himself at seeing so great a sum of money "all at one time," when they had seen no money at all for so many weeks.

"Me," said Lingard quickly, his eyes flashing, "All same like And'. Me want money. Long time, too much talk. . ."

The Captain whirled upon him, his blue eyes now blazing in wrath. "One word out of you, Lingo," he shouted angrily, "and I'll break every bone in your body! I'll keelhaul you first and feed you to the sharks next. You'd jump me to go off and buy boot-leg liquor, would you, and get blind drunk and desert ship for good? Not if I know myself, you blasted heathen. And now I've had enough of palaver."

"You're all right, Cap," said Andy cordially.

But both Smalley and Lingard were stirring restlessly; their eyes clung brightly to Andy's pad of bills until Andy at last thrust them into his pocket, and then the two men stared up into the Captain's face and began muttering. Smalley, mouthing his words while he swallowed to clear his throat of a last bit of bread and meat, announced in the true spirit of mutiny: "Lingo's right, Cap; same as Andy is; same as me. And we ain't goin' to stand for playin' favorites, not much. You pay Andy fifty bucks; well, then you pay me and Lingo. . ."

A Sudden Jerk

"Talk like that to me, will you!" he bellowed furiously. "To me that's sailed the Seven Seas and never heard the man to say No when I said Yes! You—you . . ."

With a sudden jerk of his two mighty arms he brought Smalley's head and the Indian's together with a crash and thereafter tossed the men apart and away from him. Now, his chest heaving, his eyes flashing, his two big hands on his hips, he held himself ready to strike again.

Just at that moment there came ringing thru the woods a clear, commanding voice which caused all four men to turn quickly.

"Stop it!" Bab peered thru the bushes and caught broken glimpses of the man hurrying down the slope toward the noonday camp. She saw his boots first, his face last. She made out that he was tall and young; young by the way he bore himself.

"Sin-Badger!" he shouted as he came swiftly on. "You old fool, you! Haven't I told you . . ."

Bab crouched still lower, closer to the earth, pressing her body down among the leaves like a frightened bird seeking to hide when flight was shut off. The newcomer was almost upon her now; coming the straightest way, it seemed inevitable that he would stumble over her. She wanted to leap up and flee; but on one side were the four men, on the other side this newcomer, and there still remained the possibility that he would pass her by unnoticed.

For a moment she was sure he would pass and not see her. Then, to avoid a log across his path, he swerved to the right and broke into her covert and his boot struck hers. He looked down and saw her and came to a dead halt, amazed and speechless. As Bab looked straight up into his eyes it dawned upon her, that the big blustering man over yonder who had sailed the Seven

Seas was not Monte Baron at all, but that this tall young man staring down at her in startled wonderment was Monte Baron himself. Just why she was so sure of this there was no time just now to investigate; perhaps it was because this man managed to fit perfectly into her previous vague dreamings of him. He had eyes which laughed; they were filled with bright laughter now, tho he strove to bring an outward seeming of gravity to an occasion which would seem to demand it; bold, black eyes, alive with youth, clear and keen and always gay. There was little time for mental pictures, yet in one flashing glance Bab saw his eyes and his black hair and marked how he was brown as an Indian and as lithe and sinewy.

He had forgotten the men toward whom he had been hastening. Later Bab would recall and laugh at that puzzled look on his face. Now she lay still and looked up into his eyes to see what he was going to do. He stood as tho his boots had grown roots and looked into Bab's eyes to make out what she was and what she was up to.

It was scarcely more than an instant that the two were spellbound. Monte's amazement should have been the greater, since he had had no slightest preparation for coming upon a remarkably pretty girl lying at his feet; in the first shock of his surprise he failed utterly to explain her. But Bab's emotion was no whit less than his own. For now, like Miranda, old Prospero's daughter upon the enchanted isle, she saw for the first time such a godlike individual as she had never had a clue to create in a summer dream. He filled her with breathless admiration.

Bab's Move.

Yet Bab's was the peril, the constant fear of discovery, and Bab's was the first move. She could not leap and run; she could not cry out to him, begging him not to betray her presence, for fear of being overheard by the four men nearby. All that she could do, she did; she pleaded with him with her eyes; she made her mute prayer for silence; she laid a finger across her lips in a hushing command, in a silent "Sh!" Her eyes, her lips supplicated.

He pulled himself up; he did not hesitate another second; his eyes flashed into hers and he strode on. He meant to dispose of the Captain and his crew in the shortest possible time.

"What's all this, Sin-Badger?" demanded Monte Baron.

The one addressed as Sin-Badger pulled at his mop of yellow forelock, and spoke in a tone of great respect, all the while fidgeting nervously. When one has met mutiny and quelled it, it is a terrible thought that a superior in command may undo the good work.

"You got us all wrong, Mr. Baron! Sure you did!" He pretended to laugh mirthfully. "It was more a joke than anything. Wasn't it, Andy?"

No fool was the Captain; certainly wise in turning first of all to Andy for confirmation. Andy, well satisfied, grinned and said promptly:

"Sure. That's right." "How about it, Smalley?" demanded the Captain. He turned so Monte could not watch the face which he presented to Smalley. It was a face which was suddenly distorted marvelously; the sort of a bugaboo face which a man might make to frighten a child, his expression a grotesque combination of frowning brows and savage eyes and bared teeth. It was clearly a face intended to terrorize. "That's right, ain't it Smalley?"

"You See"

Smalley was still rubbing his head. He appeared to hesitate, fascinated by the play of expression upon his questioner's face. Suddenly he answered:

"Sure, Cap. You see. . ."

"And you, Lingo?" The Captain cut in again and now transferred his baleful eye upon the Indian. Lingard, his own face a puzzle, responded as the others had done.

"Sure."

Andy, converted by the magic touch of gold, was eager to display his unexpected wealth and suddenly flourished his banknotes, crying: "You see, Mr. Baron, he's made a man-sized payment! Fifty bucks and more to come and . . ."

"Fifty dollars?" said Monte wonderingly. "And more to come? Does that go for all four of you? Two hundred now and more to come?" He looked to Badger, for an explanation. From the very beginning he had made it clear as words could make it that there was a budget of two hundred dollars altogether. "Look here, Badger; you'd better come up to the cabin tonight for a talk. I've depended on you. . ."

"Boy and man, I've sailed the Seven Seas, that I have!" proclaimed Badger. "Sloop and schooner, brig, bark and barkentine; and I've been the right man to give orders because I'm a man that knows how to take orders. . ."

"Then tell me, Sin-Badger. . ."

Before Badger could hit upon the right answer to the question which he saw coming, two men carrying rifles appeared at the edge of the pine grove. One was a stranger to Monte Baron; the other was Philip Conroy. Conroy looked surly; his face was drawn and pallid and his eyes were nervously everywhere at once. The other man, a dogged, sullen-looking fellow bristling with truculence, said roughly:

"I'm Masters, Deputy Sheriff. On official business."

(TO BE CONTINUED)

After he read one of Senator Tom Heflin's speeches the other day, Uncle Billy Gamester remarked: "If Columbus had known what this country was coming to, I don't believe he would ever have discovered it."

Why Hike the Tractor Fuel Price?

TRACTOR distributors, dealers and farmers, particularly in the big wheat counties west of Wichita, are complaining of an unwarranted hike in the price of distillate within the last few days. Distillate, of course, can be used as fuel in most all tractors that use kerosene.

On complaint of Wichita distributors, the Attorney General's office plans an investigation, and if conditions are found to be as represented, wholesale prosecutions will follow.

In many localities, it is claimed that distillate could be obtained for 6½ cents three weeks ago; now the price has been hiked to 15 cents a gallon, too big a spread and totally unwarranted, say the Wichita tractor men. While crude oil has been increased this spring, something like 25 cents a barrel, the most avaricious oil dealer could not logically increase the price of distillate more than 1 cent a gallon, well informed authorities insist.

Those close to the situation in the Wheat Belt say that the hike in tractor fuel means a loss of thousands of dollars to the farmers. They claim that eventually it will be necessary to turn to gasoline if relief is not found from the state.

Will A. Smith, assistant attorney general, has found that distillate still can be purchased retail in Topeka for 7½ cents a gallon; he points out that if the hike was justified in the Wheat Belt, the same rule would hold good at Topeka—in fact distillate ought to be higher because of the increased freight haul.

"If conditions are found to be as represented," said Mr. Smith, "our office will take such action as is necessary to get prices where they belong. We don't want to penalize any industry, but the state will not stand for an open holdup. There are plenty of statutes under which we can begin action."

E. L. Kirkpatrick, branch manager for the Advance-Rumely, with headquarters in Wichita and one of the officials of the Wichita Tractor Club, has said he is willing to supply the state officers with all necessary information about the hike which he says is absolutely uncalled for and a big hardship on tractor owners who burn distillate as fuel.

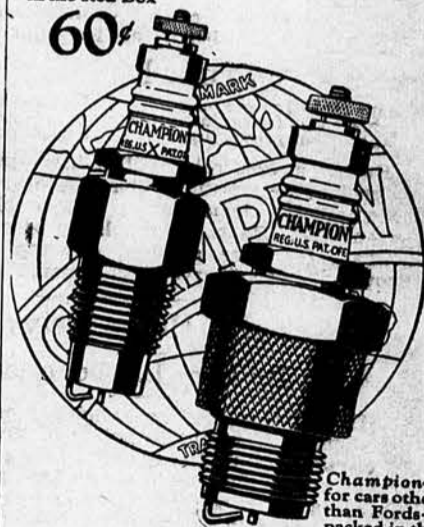


SATIS-FACTION

Your contentment and satisfaction while touring will be safeguarded and insured if you install a full set of dependable Champion Spark Plugs before you start — if you have not changed your plugs within the last year. More than two-thirds of the motorists the world over use Champions.

A new set of dependable Champion Spark Plugs every 10,000 miles will restore power, speed and acceleration and actually save their cost many times over in less oil and gas used.

Champion X—exclusively for Fords—packed in the Red Box



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CHAMPION
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Toledo, Ohio



Puddings as Warm Weather Desserts

TRADITION has it that Jack Horner was more successful in pulling plums from puddings in winter than in summer. There was a reason for this. Warm weather puddings had not been invented. Since they came into existence, their coolness and wholesomeness have given them a prominent position in the menu. Another good characteristic these desserts have is that they may be made ready early in the morning while it is cool. Combined with fruit, they are especially delicious. Here are some choice recipes.

Fruit Sauce

Use fresh fruit, crushed, shredded or sliced. Sweeten to taste with sugar or a sirup made by boiling 1 cup sugar with $\frac{1}{2}$ cup water 5 minutes. The following fruits may be employed: crushed strawberries; strawberries stewed with rhubarb; crushed raspberries, blackberries or loganberries; raspberries mixed with currants; pineapple combined with orange juice; shredded pineapple mixed with crushed strawberries; halved cherries mixed with marshmallows cut in bits; sliced peaches; apricots cut in strips; apricots with orange sections; plums cut in bits; pears cut in small pieces and mixed with preserved ginger and peaches mixed with nuts.

Cornstarch Delight

Mix $\frac{1}{2}$ cup cornstarch, 2 tablespoons sugar and a speck salt and stir in $\frac{1}{4}$ cup milk. Add to 2 cups scalded milk, stirring constantly until the mixture thickens. Cook over water 15 minutes. Add $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon vanilla and 2 egg whites beaten stiff. Mix thoroly, mold, chill and serve with fruit sauce.

Tapioca Surprise

Place $\frac{1}{4}$ cup quick-cooking tapioca, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt, 3 tablespoons sugar and 2 cups milk in double boiler. Stir frequently. Cook 15 minutes after the milk is scalding hot. Pour over fresh fruit or berries which have been cut in small pieces and sweetened or mold and serve with fruit sauce.

Jelly Mold

Soak 1 tablespoon gelatin in $\frac{1}{4}$ cup cold water until soft. Dissolve in 1 cup boiling water and add 1 cup sugar and $\frac{1}{4}$ cup lemon juice. Strain and set aside to cool. Stir occasionally and when cool, beat to a froth with a wire whisk. Add 3 egg whites beaten stiff and continue beating until the snowy mixture will hold its shape. Mold or pile by spoonfuls into a glass dish. Serve with fruit sauce.

Rice Mold

Scald 2 cups milk in double boiler, add $\frac{1}{4}$ cup sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup uncooked rice. Cook 45 minutes. Serve hot or cold with fruit sauce.

Rice Cup

To 1 cup rice which has been cooked in milk add 1 cup fresh berries or crushed fruit pulp, or preserves may be used. If fresh fruit is employed, add sugar to sweeten. Put in the bottom of sherbet glasses and fill up with sweetened and flavored sweet cream or with vanilla or chocolate ice cream. Garnish with a candied mint or berries.

Prune Pudding

2 cups cooked prune pulp
2 tablespoons lemon juice
2 tablespoons brown sugar
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cups bread crumbs
 $\frac{3}{4}$ cup prune juice
2 tablespoons butter

Butter a casserole. Fill with alternate layers of crumbs and prunes. Sprinkle every layer with brown sugar, lemon juice and a bit of grated lemon rind. Have the top layer of crumbs. Pour prune juice over all and dot top with butter. Brown in oven. Serve with cream.

Our Farm Home News Notes

By Dora L. Thompson

THERE are tricks in all trades, a proverb states. Probably it would be better to say knacks. If one could acquire the expert's knack in each line of housework she would be an all-star performer. Watching an experienced paper hanger at work, we could readily see faults in our few pieces of papering work. We usually trimmed the paper before pasting. The experienced one pasted and folded the strips before trimming off the edge. We always started our side wall work at one corner and went on around the room. The man, when he came to a window or door, placed a full width strip on the other side of the opening and did whatever piecing or dividing that was needed in the short pieces over and under the windows.

I wonder if anyone who has used wall board or anything other than plaster in a home is pleased with it? We find it "buckles" and pulls away from the nails. To paper over this wall board, one must first cover the joints with strips of cloth. If the cloth is coated with paste and then applied, it rolls into a gummy strip that is difficult to handle. One succeeds much better if she tacks the strip of cloth, well dampened, to one end of the crack, then again in the middle and at the other end. A good

By Nell B. Nichols

brushing with the paste brush will cause the strip to stick smoothly.

In cleaning paper with the commercial cleaning preparations, our hanger tells us one should not work with a circular motion as tho she were scrubbing floors. She should rub the cleaner in a straight line in one direction, not back and forth.

Guest Day at "Aid"

In a Sunday School class discussion our duty to "strangers within our midst" brought out the fact that almost every other rented farm had changed tenants. We counted 20 new families within our immediate territory. To help the women to get acquainted with us and with each other, our "Aid" sent them special invitations to attend one meeting. A special program was prepared and the usual lunch served. Our hostesses said they served 50. More women would have attended, had more of them been skilled in driving cars. That should be the subject taught in some of our extension school work.

The Last Day of School

The annual "picnic" of the Perry Rural High School corresponds to what we in the country call our last-day-of-school dinner. A basket dinner is served, cafeteria style. The school provides the ice cream. Whenever lunch is served in our high school it is realized that the building, a fine one, is planned more for work than for play. If the "gym" is used as a banquet room, all plates must be carried down a flight of narrow steps. In building a new school building it would be well to plan for social gatherings.

Working With Limited Strength

By Doris W. McCray

SOME women can do anything they wish and not become tired, but I always have more things planned to do than there is time or strength for doing. However, by careful planning I accomplish perhaps even more than if I could afford to be prodigal with my strength.

Early in the morning I feel best, and then is when I like to do the most particular task planned for the day—baking or sewing, perhaps. Toward evening I am tired and cannot accomplish as much or think as clearly, so mending generally comes late in the day. If the house is straight when I go to bed, shades raised and newspapers picked up, the day starts out better, and I can get bed making and breakfast quickly out of the way, ready for a start at the main task.

A few minutes spent in resting helps a great deal. I generally stop when my little boy seems to be getting tired and cross to give him his mid-morning lunch. Or maybe we both sit in the rocking chair and rock and sing. It seems to rest him a great deal, and instead of a naughty, cross boy, he is happy and contented after 5 minutes of "rock and sing" as he calls it. Sometimes we read a story or look at pictures. It rests me too, and takes less time than a real nap tho 15 minutes in the afternoon really pays in greater accomplishment afterward.

Comfortable shoes mean a great deal to me. I

wear a different pair in the afternoon. They have broad, rubber heels and are not run over. High heeled shoes or run over heels give me a headache. Of course none of us wear tight or uncomfortable dresses any more, and I never wear dust caps unless sweeping.

If you have been so tired you couldn't sleep, try sitting in a rocking chair and reading something interesting and light for half an hour before retiring. You will sleep much better.

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.

How I Polish My Stove

TO KEEP either a cook stove or a heater black and shining pour blackening on a soft tennis flannel cloth, then shave, very finely, a teaspoon of paraffin over it. Rub the surface of the stove briskly with this cloth while the stove is warm. This gives it an unusually bright, shining surface and if it is used every day it keeps the stove black at the same time.

Knox Co., Illinois. Ellen Saverly Peters.

Delicious Orange Icing

THIS recipe for a cake filling was taken from a radio talk. We tried it and liked it. Measure 4 tablespoons hot orange juice, 2 tablespoons hot melted butter and mix with enough powdered sugar to spread nicely. This makes a good filling, too, for graham crackers.

Mrs. Wm. Stegeman. Dickinson County.

Old-Time Music Revived

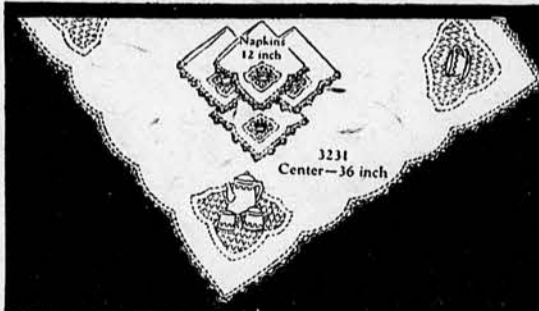
THE Charleston continue to win favor, but it is having a little competition. Perhaps Henry Ford is to blame. At least he is the outstanding advocate of the old-fashioned dance. We are having old fiddlers' contests all over the country, and reports from dancing quarters tell of the return of the old-fashioned dances.

Perhaps you possess a player piano or a phonograph, and would like to secure some of these old-time dances for your instrument. There's nothing like having a few good dance records or rolls on hand, so that an impromptu dance may be held when a few friends drop in for the evening.

Here are some of the old favorites that may be obtained: "Ida Red," "Old Joe Clark," "The Little Old Cabin in the Lane," "Sour Wood Mountains," "Cripple Creek," "Sugar in the Gourd," "Callahan's Reel," "Patty on the Turnpike," "Sallie Gooden," "Arkansaw Traveler," "Sallie Johnson and Billy in the Low Ground," "Done Gone," "Turkey in the Straw," and "Ragtime Annie."

I'll be glad to tell you where you may obtain any of these records or rolls, or I'll be glad to help you with other music problems. Address Cheryl Marquardt, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Send self-addressed, stamped envelope for reply, please.

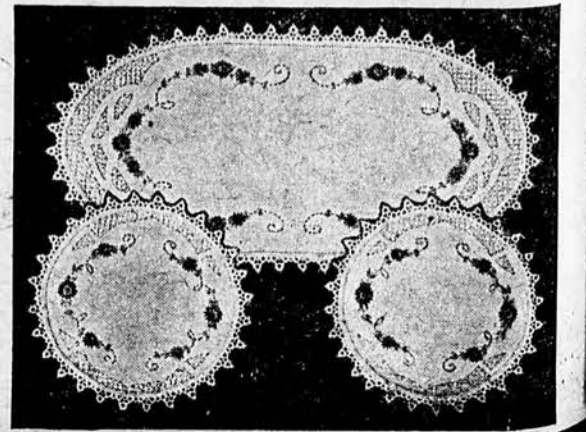
Two New Fancywork Fancies



ALL of us like to have pick-up work for summer perhaps to take away on a vacation. And the school girl, home for the season, will want to take this opportunity to make something for her "hope chest" or to add to the household linens. The luncheon set, No. 3231, consists of a 36-inch center and four 12-inch napkins. Blue is a favorite color in so many homes to decorate hand-work that we feel sure many women will like this set for it is to be embroidered almost entirely in blue. A touch of black and white only makes the design more striking. You can see from the picture that little work is needed to complete the pattern, the cross bars being embroidered in darning stitch. White Cuban linen is the material

used, and both the cover and napkins are finished with a hemstitched edge for either a lace edge or a crocheted trimming. Price for the stamped cover and four napkins is \$1.25.

The buffet set, No. 3231, is stamped on white Indian head, to be embroidered also in blue, with yellow and orange and just a touch of black. Price for the three pieces, stamped with floss for completing, is but 80 cents. Order from Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.



Sewing for Warm Days



2734—Attractive Model. A good style for the woman who is inclined to be a bit stout is illustrated here. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

2747—Design for Modish Miss. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

2674—Attractive Slip-On Dress. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.

2504—Child's Panty Frock. Clever little dresses are possible when one uses this pattern. Sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years.

2665—Design with Slender Silhouette. A cool looking garment is suggested here to be made from voile. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

2652—Striking Junior Model. This little dress is designed on lines becoming to the adult as well as the junior. Sizes 6, 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 when ordering.

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.

For Rose Slug

The leaves on one of my favorite rose bushes are becoming transparent in spots and I cannot find what is causing this. Can you help me?—Young Gardener.

This condition of your rose bush is called rose slug. It is caused by a small green worm that eats only the green of the leaves. The best remedy for this pest is arsenate of lead. Use about 2 tablespoons of the powder to a gallon of water and spray or sprinkle it liberally over the bushes. Arsenate of lead is a deadly poison and must be kept out of the reach of animals or children.

Pickling Cherries

Will you please print a recipe for pickled cherries?—G. H. J.

I presume you would like a recipe for pickled cherries and not cherry olives, a relish which is quite popular. However, I am glad to print both recipes. For the pickles, drain 7 pounds stoned cherries. To ½ pint vinegar add 3 pounds sugar, 2½ ounces powdered cinnamon and 2½ ounces powdered cloves tied in a muslin bag, allow to boil, then pour over the cherries. Drain the liquid off and heat for four successive days, then heat all together and seal in jars. To make cherry olives, use 1 quart large dark red cherries, 1 tablespoon salt and ½ cup vinegar. Wash the cherries, leaving

on the stems and place in a quart jar. Dissolve the salt in the vinegar and add to the cherries, then fill the jar with cold water and seal immediately. Nothing is heated. Allow to stand for four months before opening. These are as good as olives and much less expensive.

Varnish on Gingham

My little girl spilled a bucket of varnish over a new gingham dress, and I am coming to you for a method of removing it. Can you help me?—Mrs. F. R. E.

Equal parts of ammonia and turpentine will remove the varnish stains, or a mixture of five parts alcohol, three of ammonia and one-fourth part benzine. Saturate the material and wash with soapsuds.

An Apron You'll Like

THIS little apron is built for service. Blue suiting, that substantial material that seems never to wear out, is used in making. The daisies are to be worked in lazy daisy stitches in pink, yellow and lavender, three shades of one color to a daisy, with black and yellow French knot centers and leaves and stems in brown. All lattice work is to be embroidered in brown and black darning-stitch. For donning to



serve the club members or at church affairs, an apron like this is always ready to put on, and one has the comfortable sensation of being protected with a garment that will not be injured in laundering should gravy or ice cream become misplaced. Price for the apron stamped, with floss and an instruction sheet, is \$1. Order from Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Ask for No. 662.

Wonderful New Milking Method

Better Milking Cleaner Milk Less Work

At last something really new in machine milking history! The wonderful new SURGE Milker!

A machine that is making records for Breeders who never dared use a machine before. A machine that produces low count, premium priced milk—and does it with no more work than you now give to washing milk pails. The Surge is sweeping everything before it!

Only These 4 Rubbers To Wash

Think of that! You men who have tried to keep old fashioned milkers clean—*mark this!* Only 4 simple pieces of rubber to wash. No long tubes. No claws. No places for the milk to lodge and breed bacteria. Easy to produce Grade "A" milk and get premium prices.

Mail Coupon For FREE Demonstration Offer

Just mail the coupon below—*now*—and we will install The Surge Milker complete in your barn—*Free*—and show you what it will do on your own cows. No cost or obligation on your part.

PINE TREE MILKING MACHINE CO. Dept. A-298
222 E. 11th St., Kansas City, Mo.
Please send me without cost or obligation, Free Surge Catalog and tell me all about your special Free Demonstration Offer on the SURGE Milker. (Please give this information)
Number of cows milked.....Do you have Electricity?.....
Name.....
Address..... R. F. D.....

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gives you purest all-year-round food-saving system you can find. Small first cost is all you pay—no ice bills, no chemicals, no electricity, no expense, no upkeep. 33 years in business is my guarantee. Write for FREE BOOK and price.

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

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

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.

QUALITY CHICKS

REDUCED PRICES

Best laying strains. Postpaid. Per 100: Leghorns, \$11; Rocks, Reds, Anconas, \$13; Orps., Wyans., \$14; Lt. Brahmans, \$18; Ass'd, \$10; Catalog free. Missouri Poultry Farms, Columbia, Missouri.

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.

Puzzle Fun For the Boys and Girls



K—is for King-Bird,
Who sits on a rail
And flips the white tip
Of his beautiful tail.

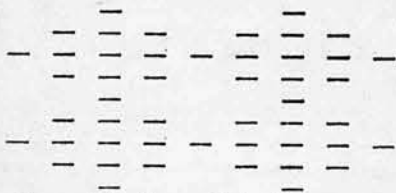
He doesn't seem as kind
As a King-Bird should be,
But he cannot be judged
Like you or like me.

We Hear From Florence

I am 10 years old and in the fourth grade. I live in the Rocky Mountains 2 1/4 miles from Florissant, Colo. I go to school at Florissant. We have the new petrified forest where I live. The petrified forest consists of portions of large Redwood trees that grew here years and years ago. I am very much interested in them. If any of the boys and girls wish to learn more about the petrified forests I will tell them when they write to me.

Florence Henderson,
Florissant, Colo.

Connected Word Diamonds



Upper left diamond: 1. A consonant; 2. Excavate; 3. Presented; 4. Acquire; 5. A consonant.

Upper right diamond: 1. A consonant; 2. A rodent; 3. Pertaining to the nose; 4. A viscous liquid; 5. A consonant.

Lower left diamond: 1. A consonant; 2. A weight; 3. A book of fiction; 4. A snare; 5. A consonant.

Lower right diamond: 1. A consonant; 2. Unhappy; 3. Work; 4. A domestic animal; 5. A consonant.

From the definitions given, fill in the dashes correctly so that each diamond reads the same across and up

and down and so that the diamonds fit into each other as indicated. Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.

Takes Violin Lessons

I am 12 years old and in the eighth grade. I live 3/4 mile from school. I like to go to school very much. I live on a 180-acre farm. I like to live on a farm. I have one brother and one sister. I have one cow and one calf for pets. My sister and I joined the Lyon County Calf Club. I take violin lessons, and my sister takes piano lessons. My brother was 4 years old when he started to school. He likes to go to school.
Olpe, Kan.
Ralph Jones.

Living Inventions

by Gaylord Johnson



The First Hinge

Strange to say, primitive man developed the art of painting long before he conceived the idea of having a hinged door on his house.

Very lifelike pictures of wild boars, reindeer, and other animals were

painted by the Cro-Magnon men, who lived in Europe at least 25,000 years ago, upon the walls of their crude, natural caverns. The rough outer openings may have been curtained by the skins of animals. Surely the Cro-Magnons had nothing better. Yet Mother Nature had doubtless already provided the tarantula, or trapdoor spider, with a dwelling having a bona-fide hinged door.

This door is no crude affair either, for it has that most modern improvement—an automatic closing spring. When the spider goes out hunting, or comes home, the door swings shut after her. Both door and hinge are woven from the marvelous threads produced by the little architect's silk glands. The door, however, is usually somewhat weighed with soil, imbedded in the fabric.

The nest which this wonderful door protects from intruders is a round tunnel about 3 or 4 inches deep and an inch in diameter. It is completely lined with a silk bag, closely attached to the earth sides of the cavity. To the top edge of this lining the door is firmly attached by the spring hinge. Notice how the tapered round door fits into the opening, quite like the heavy steel door of a modern safety deposit vault.

Surely Nature has an inexhaustible store of good ideas for she always produces a device to fit the need as soon as it becomes evident.

Try These on the Family

When is donkey spelled with one letter? When it's U.

What key is the hardest to turn? A don-key.

Why is a drunkard's nose red? Red is the signal of danger.

Why does a duck go into the water? For diver's reasons.

What key is a poisonous one? Whis-key.

Why was the dumb-waiter returned? Because it didn't answer.

What is the difference between a Dutch dude and a piece of stovepipe? One is a silly Hollander, and the other is a hollow cylinder.

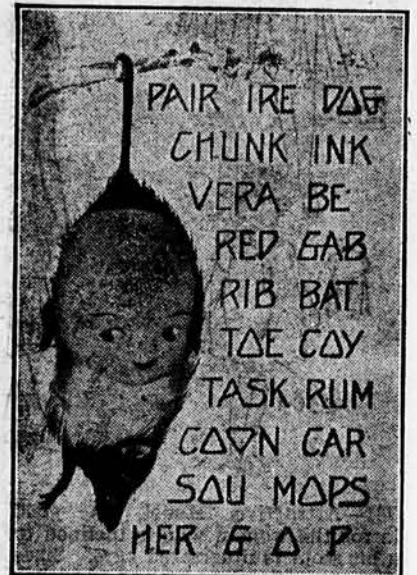
Why is a dude's hat like swearing? Because it is something to avoid.

Enjoys Our Page

I am 10 years old and in the fifth grade. I live 1/2 mile from town. I have one sister and three brothers.

My sister's name is Maxine, my brothers' names are Glenn, Edward and Jack. For pets I have one dog, two kittens, and one calf. My dog's name is Bob, and my kittens' names are Tom and Snowball, and my calf's name is Betty Lou. I enjoy reading the children's page. I would like to hear from some of the girls.

Danville, Kan.
Aileen Coslett.



Harry says, "I have mixed up the letters that it takes to spell the names of some of the small animals that every boy and girl knows. Can you rearrange them? The letters on the first line, if you rearrange them correctly, will spell "Prairie Dog." Now I'm sure you can figure out the others. Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.

Has Plenty of Pets

I am 10 years old and in the fifth grade. I have a little sister 4 years old and a brother 12 years old. I enjoy reading the children's page. For pets I have a dog, 10 cats, one Shetland pony, and a little lamb. We live on an 80-acre farm. I go 1 mile to school. Sometimes we ride our pony to school. I would like to hear from some of the girls and boys.

Richland, Kan.
Colla Thurber.



The Hoovers—Detective Sis Follows the Clues

Is It Worth Two Cents?

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

Every day letters are received expressing an earnest desire that an answer be given in the very next issue. "It is very important that I have an immediate reply," writes S. L. B.

Very well, S. L. B.; but if so important why not risk giving your name and address and 2 cents for postage?

I may as well tell you that in nine cases in 10 it is impossible to print replies "in the very next issue." The next issue of the paper probably is ready to go to press when your letter gets to me. I can't even promise that your reply will go in the next following. Nor can I assure you that it will be printed in the paper at all. If it is just a matter that concerns you, and no one else, the chances are that it won't be printed because space is limited, and the few letters that can be answered in the paper must be those of general interest.

One other thing: We cannot print in the paper letters that have to do with matters peculiar to sex, reproduction, and other intimate subjects. It is perfectly proper for you to seek such information, and it may well be that the questions you ask are of the greatest importance. It must be remembered, tho, that this is a family paper, read by young and old alike, and certain things that are perfectly proper for you to know are far too advanced for children to read.

But you can get an answer, very quickly, on any matter concerning health by the simple process of putting in with your letter an envelope addressed to yourself and stamped. I suppose the reason you have neglected this is because you think I don't answer letters personally. But I do. It is part of my business. And it is much better for you than depending on an answer thru the paper. About the only letters coming to me that I do not answer are those in which the writer does not even give his name and address.

Drink Plenty of Milk

What causes headache, dizziness and sleepiness? When I read a little my head begins to feel heavy and the words blur. If I get up suddenly I am so dizzy that I have to hold on to things to keep me from falling. What should a girl of 16 weigh?

Mollie.

Girls of 16 may weigh from 90 to 140 pounds, depending on the height and general build. Such symptoms as you name in a girl of your age are good indications of anemia. The remedy is to drink plenty of milk, eat the most nourishing food obtainable and take plenty of rest, always in the fresh air.

Be Careful With Food

Can you tell me how to make my shoulders narrow and give them a better shape? I am a short girl and get fatter all the time.

M. P.

Narrow shoulders will not give you a better shape. If you are fat your broad shoulders help to set off your increased size and make you carry it better. You must reduce your fat by eating only the amount of food you actually need and being especially careful to keep down the fats and starches to the minimum.

Iodized Salt Will Help?

Does iodized salt prevent thyroid enlargement?

L. W.

Iodized salt of good quality is a valuable aid in the prevention of goiter. Please bear in mind, however, that it will not cure a thyroid enlargement that has already begun, and it is absurd to use iodized salt in a locality where there is a reasonable amount of iodine in the drinking water.

Good Chance to Cure

My grandmother has a cancer on her left arm. I understand that cancer can be cured. Would like to have some information.

A. R.

Unless the cancer is in the deep structures or the glands are seriously involved, there should be every hope of curing such a cancer, either by surgical operation or by radium treatment.

Is an Operation Needed?

I am told that my boy has adenoids. He breathes thru his mouth and has colds which make him snifle. Is it necessary to

have an operation for adenoids or is there some other treatment?

M. I. B.

It is proper that every child should have a certain amount of adenoid tissue. It is only when it becomes so much swollen and enlarged as to interfere with proper breathing thru the nose that any treatment is necessary. Then the only treatment is the removal of the growth by a surgical operation. The operation is very brief and comparatively simple. The child is able to be up in a couple of days. The relief afforded in cases in which the enlargement has caused serious interference with breathing is remarkable.

To Hold T. B. Conference

Livestock interests of the Middle West will hold a conference on tuberculosis eradication at the Livestock Exchange Building, South Omaha, Neb., June 28 and 29. Representatives of the agricultural and livestock organizations, state officials, health officers and breed organizations from seven states will participate in the conference. The states interested are North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska.

The conference desires that as many farmers, stockmen and dairymen as possible attend the meeting. The various phases of tuberculosis eradication and uniform methods of carrying on the work will be discussed. Among the men on the tentative program are F. E. Hovey, president of the Omaha Union Stock Yards Company; H. J. McLaughlin, secretary the Nebraska department of agriculture; John R. Mohler, chief, United States Bureau Animal Industry; Gov. Adam McMullen, of Nebraska; Charles Graff, president, Nebraska Improved Livestock Breeders' Association; Carl Gray, president, Union Pacific; A. C. Shallenberger, Nebraska congressman; J. A. Kiernan, chief of T. B. eradication for the United States Department of Agriculture; M. G. Thornburg, secretary Iowa department of agriculture; and Thomas E. Wilson, president, Wilson Packing Company. Health representatives from the University of Missouri, City of Chicago, Wisconsin, University of Nebraska and University of Illinois will attend.

Wash Away Ivy Poison

Thoro washing soon after exposure to poison ivy reduces the danger of injury, says the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The poison usually requires some time to penetrate into the tender layers of the skin, and until such penetration has taken place much or all of it can be removed.

Make a thick lather and wash several times, with thoro rinsing and frequent changes of hot water, using ordinary alkaline kitchen soap. Running water is preferable for this purpose. If a basin is used, the water should be changed frequently. Even after inflammation has developed, thoro washing should be tried in order to remove from exposed surfaces of the skin all traces of the poison that still can be reached.

For the inflammation, simple remedies, such as local applications of solutions of cooking soda or of Epsom salts, 1 or 2 heaping teaspoons to a cup of water, are helpful. Fluid extract of grindelia, diluted with 4 to 8 parts of water often is used. Solutions of this kind may be applied with light bandages or clean cloths. Such cloths must be kept moist and discarded frequently in order to avoid infection. When the inflammation is extensive or severe it is best to consult a physician.

Land Sick of Alfalfa

Difficulty in obtaining a stand of alfalfa on land that has been growing the crop a number of years has been experienced in many sections of the state. Alfalfa wilt seems to be the cause. In cases where an old stand becomes so thin that it no longer is profitable, it is advisable to plow and cultivate the land to other crops for a number of years. After several crops of corn, wheat or other grains the field may again be seeded to alfalfa.

Cynic: One who suggests that if we grew our own rubber the price probably would still be kept up with a 75-cent protective tariff.

HELP YOURSELF TO HEALTH



You can tell it blindfolded

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a Kellogg's Corn Flakes package brings your choice. Four tops and 30c for four dolls. Fill out form below. Surprise the kiddies.

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Enclosed find.....tops andcents in coin, stamps, for which send Daddy Bear, Johnnie Bear, Mamma Bear, Goldlocks.

(cross off dolls not wanted)

Name.....
Address.....R. F. D. No.....

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15 inches high



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Triple Protection

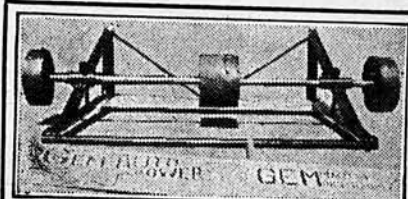
Piled on the ground wheat shrinks 10%. The loss isn't much less in many makeshift bins.

Wheat Is Money

Put it in a steel vault. The S&W 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.



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GEM MACHINE WORKS, Dighton, Kan.

'Ras With the Hessian Fly!

This Pest Will Cause Considerable Loss in Kansas to the Wheat Crop of 1926

CONSIDERABLE damage from the Hessian fly is being reported from Kansas wheat fields again this year, as usual. This is especially true in Southern Kansas. Evidently this pest is following its usual course; it reduced the wheat crop of the state last year by about 40 million bushels, and the crop of 1924 by 20 millions.

The destructiveness of the fly's work to the individual producer is not measured by its average annual damage, but by the percentage of the crop which it may destroy, which in many instances may be 100 per cent.

The Hessian fly, in the course of its development, passes thru four different stages—adult, egg, maggot and flaxseed. These stages differ so greatly that one would not suspect any relationship between them. The adult fly is a small, long-legged, dark-colored insect, resembling a mosquito. The tiny, reddish eggs usually are deposited in the grooves on the upper surface of the leaves.

Come Out in April

They are so small and inconspicuous as to be barely visible to the naked eye, and resemble wheat rust in its early stages. The maggots are whitish in color and are found between the leaf sheath and the stalk, either at the crown or at one of the joints. The flaxseed, or resting stage, is the one with which many Kansas farmers are best acquainted. It is the reddish-brown stage, found in the late fall or after harvest, just above the nodes of the plant. In size, shape and color it has considerable resemblance to a flaxseed, and hence its name.

The life history of the Hessian fly is subject to great variation during the year, but in general it follows a rather definite course. Starting about the first of April, the adults begin to emerge from the flaxseeds that have passed the winter in the volunteer and the regular crop of wheat. From this time on until the last of April, the adults continue to emerge. The flies live only a few days, but during that time deposit from 100 to 300 of their eggs in the grooves along the upper surface of the wheat leaves. The eggs hatch in from four to eight days, and the young maggots work their way down the leaf to a place between the leaf sheath and the stalk, where the leaf has its origin. Here the maggots feed, grow, reach maturity, and transform to flaxseeds.

By the last of May the second spring brood is out, and the life cycle is repeated. After harvest the flaxseeds of this brood may be found just above the crown or just above one of the joints. The main fall brood appears from the last of August to the middle of October, the maximum emergence probably occurring during the last of September. The life cycle is repeated, and after the first of November the flaxseed stage is found just above the crown between the leaf sheath and the stalk.

Practically every stalk or tiller infested in the fall will die and dry up during the winter. The winter is passed in this stage, and the main spring brood emerges from these flaxseeds. Under favorable growing conditions, a brood of flies also may appear during midsummer and develop on the volunteer wheat. Occasionally a small second fall brood of flies emerges from the wheat in November.

Control Methods

The length of the life cycle is extremely variable, due almost entirely to climatic conditions. Dry, cool weather lengthens the life cycle, while moist, warm weather shortens it. Excessive dry weather and heat also lengthen it.

To avoid or prevent serious damage to the 1927 crop, it is imperative for the farmer to keep in close touch with the situation and put into practice the methods of control which have been found practical and effective.

The control of the Hessian fly, like the control of many of the cereal crop insects, is largely a matter of preven-

tion, and is dependent primarily on good farm management and co-operation. Once the fly infests the wheat crop, there are no remedial measures that can be applied.

The infestation in the fall wheat comes from two sources—the stubble of previous crops and volunteer and early sown wheat. The control of the fly, therefore, becomes a matter of handling these sources of infestation of fall sown wheat. Extensive experimental work in Kansas has resulted in a method of control which is not only effective against the fly, but also is practicable from the standpoint of good farm management.

The preparation of the seedbed has an important bearing on the control of the fly, as well as on the yield of wheat. Since infestation in the fall wheat comes mainly from two sources—stubble of previous crops and volunteer wheat—it is imperative that these sources be eliminated. This can be done by plowing or listing the land soon after harvest to a depth of about 6 inches. In plowing, care should be taken to turn the stubble under at least 3 inches of soil. The combined rolling coulter and jointer has been found very efficient in the covering of stubble, weeds, volunteer wheat, and trash. Listing and splitting the ridges about one month later has been shown from the standpoint of Hessian fly control to be preferable to just listing and working down.

If it is not possible to plow or list soon after harvest, the land should be thoroughly disked at that time. Disking not only conserves the moisture and makes plowing easier, but also starts the growth of volunteer wheat, and this is conducive to the early emergence of the fly. The land should be plowed or listed to a depth of about 6 inches and worked down into a good seedbed. The soil should be kept mellow and free from vegetation until wheat-seeding time.

Volunteer wheat is one of the greatest sources of fly infestation to fall-sown wheat. Conditions favorable to the germination of volunteer wheat also are conducive to the early emergence of the fly. Since this is the only food present, they infest it, and the flies emerging from this volunteer attack the regular crop.

Time of Planting

There is a tendency in many localities to leave stubble fields containing much volunteer wheat for spring crops. Frequently these are not plowed or listed until the next spring, often after the spring emergence, and, consequently, serve as a constant source of infestation of the fields that were free from the fly in the fall. These fields should be plowed or listed as soon as possible, and under no circumstance should they be left standing after March 15.

One of the important steps in the control of the Hessian fly is the planting of the crop on the safe-seeding date, or after the fall emergence has taken place. It should be understood that the date of seeding protects only against the main fall brood. This date of emergence varies in different localities and under different conditions. It is influenced by rainfall, altitude, and other environmental factors. In some areas the date of emergence does not vary greatly from year to year, while in other localities there is considerable fluctuation. It is, therefore, important that every farmer get in touch with his state experiment station or his county agricultural agent for exact information on the date to plant wheat in his community.

The Hessian fly is best controlled by the combined efforts of all the farmers in the community. It often happens that the individual farmer can successfully combat the fly on his farm, but in years when it is abundant, this is the exception. When it is considered that the fly may migrate long distances, that it breeds readily in volunteer wheat, that adults may continue to emerge from a stubble field for at least a year, and that there may be

(Continued on Page 24)

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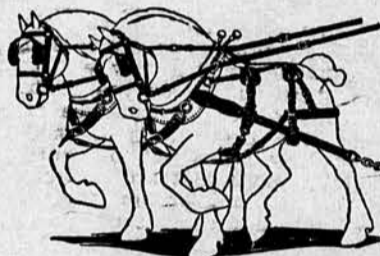


This new booklet "Points for the Careful Harness Buyer" is full of valuable information for every farmer. It explains many hidden points of harness not generally understood. Ask your Boyt dealer, or write us to send you a free copy at once.



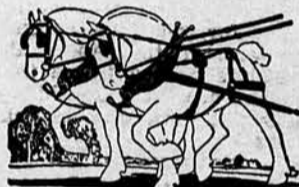
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Club Has Good Speller

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN

"As I graded highest in the spelling contests in Sheridan county this spring I have first prize and a trip to the state spelling contest which will be held in Topeka in September," is the good news Ethel Lovin, Hoxie, Kan., has for club members and all folks who are interested in club work or spelling contests. She adds: "When I go to Topeka, I shall visit the Capper folks, including our club manager, and shall see how papers are gotten up and printed in Capper Building. I am 15 years old, and shall be in high school next year." We are mighty glad that some of our club members will spell in the state contests. Are there other club members who won in the county contests? We wish to hear from you. I shall be very glad to meet Ethel Lovin when she comes to Topeka, and I am quite certain she will enjoy visiting Topeka, seeing Capper Building and the presses that are printing Kansas Farmer.

Ethel is one of county leader Evelyn Henry's club-mates, and at the last meeting the club of Sheridan county had perfect attendance and two guests. Fred Mosler, another member of the club, is their cartoonist, and two of his cartoons appeared in the Capper Pig and Poultry Club Journal.

Do you know what can be done with a small flock? Just eight hens are entered in the small pens in the Capper Poultry Club contests. The work with them is thoro, and the chicks get individual care. Club members treat all their birds well for they are their pets. Just to give you an idea of how intensive is the work in the Capper Poultry Club, I'll mention that Verna Friedly and Sarah Sterling of Dickinson county are trapnesting. Also there are other club members who are either trapnesting their hens, or have a very accurate method of recording the number of eggs from each contest hen. They take care to feed balanced rations, and many girls and boys pull grass and tender weeds for their chicks. The goal is to raise birds for fancy breeders, and hens that produce eggs which sell well for settings. To raise mere market birds that may be traded at the store for groceries is not the ideal of a club member, but the cull birds and eggs are sold on the market.

Pig club boys are trying to raise better looking herds each year. They keep their pigs thrifty, and clean the sheds and pens often to keep the pigs living in sanitary places. This also gives a good impression to visitors, and quite often they comment on the well kept fences and clean quarters in which the hogs feed, as well as the thriftiness of every pig in the herd.

"Have you seen my new roosts?" is a question we quite often hear our poultry folks ask. And interior equipment in a poultry house is quite important. I know a poultry raiser who has removable roosts supported by props similar to saw-horses. These roosts may be removed individually for cleaning and disinfecting, and there are no hiding places on them for mites and bed bugs. The roosts are made of 2 by 2 inch pine sticks, and all corners are rounded. Both roosts and supports are painted with crude oil which preserves the wood, and makes it unpleasant for fowl parasites to dwell there. Perhaps the poorest kind of roosts are cracked, flat boards and limbs of trees with rough bark.

Pig club members should pick their herds to separate the individuals in the contest litters which show strongest adherence to the breed type they desire. Choose pigs with best markings and ideal body lines for breeders. These same pigs are your best exhibits at

shows and fairs. When your selection has been made, prepare the choice stock for show pen, but of course, they may or may not be exhibited according to your wishes. Anyway, the choice animals should be fed for growth of bone, and strength of leg and back. They need not be real fat but should be well nourished. The market pigs require care of a different kind. They should be fed for plumpness and finished condition, with shortness of time required to grow them and economy of ration considered. You'll have better luck in fitting market pigs, if you keep them separated from the breeding stock. And the choice stock can be more easily cared for in a lot, or better still, a pasture in which there are no fattening hogs.

Concentrated in Cities

New York's referendum on prohibition may be followed by Ohio, Maryland, Illinois, New Jersey and several New England states. Illinois is the most Western state in which the referendum is proposed and it is proposed there because of Chicago. Prohibition is not strictly a rural vs. urban issue, but the opposition to the Eighteenth Amendment is concentrated in large cities. Detroit may demand the referendum for Michigan and Philadelphia for Pennsylvania.

Nothing directly can be accomplished by these proposed state referendums

against the federal constitution and a federal statute, and in fact the cities which are demanding them do not profess to favor repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. They are after its enforcement, by the Volstead act. But if a powerful sentiment in Eastern cities against the Volstead law is brought out by referendum and Congress is induced to soften the law, it is certain that the wets will carry on the fight for repeal of the prohibition amendment itself. What they want is the saloon.

There is no force therefore in the plea of the wets that the only way to end the increasingly bitter and acute issue as to prohibition enforcement is to take a popular vote. It would necessarily settle nothing. The controversy would go on. The only way to end it is by enforcement of the law.

Referendums if they were national would no doubt show the West and South for enforcement and some Eastern states against it. But what if even a preponderance of votes were found against enforcement? This would not repeal the Eighteenth Amendment. It requires the legislatures of three-fourths of the states to do that, following submission of the question by a two-thirds vote of Congress. This even the most ardent friend of ardent spirits knows is entirely impracticable.

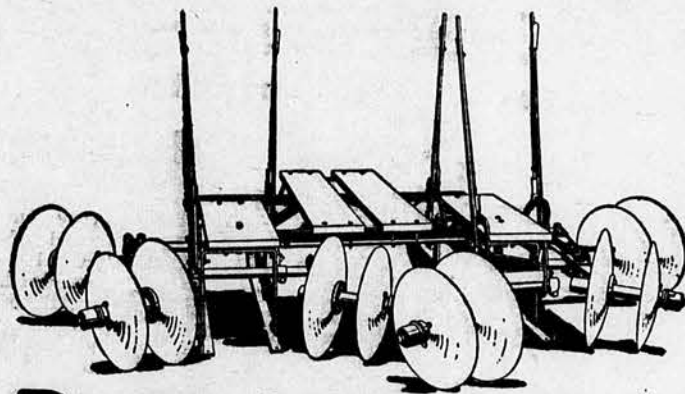
The purpose of the wet referendums is to corrupt Congress and defeat the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amend-

ment. The wet leaders seem now to be agreed as to just what their issue is. It is to leave it open to every state to determine what is an intoxicating beverage, which is simply to abrogate the Constitution.

Prohibition referendums, however, are objectionable on other grounds, with the question finally closed by the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment. There is nothing that can be conceived which would have the corrupting effect in elections as such a referendum. William M. Evarts said of a White House dinner given by President Hayes that "water flowed like champagne." In a prohibition referendum money would "flow like champagne." There is unlimited money for a political corruption fund on this question.

Nothing so demoralizing as a national referendum on the enforcement of the Constitution is likely to take place. It is in fact an absurdity. Amendments have been made to the Constitution—19 of them—from time to time, but never as a result of a referendum. This is not the way the Constitution is amended.

We have to buy our characters on the installment plan, a beginning down and a little something added unendingly all the rest of our lives. And it has been the unhappy lot of most of us to realize now and again that we are getting 'way behind in our payments.



Do 35 Acres a Day With This New Three-Row

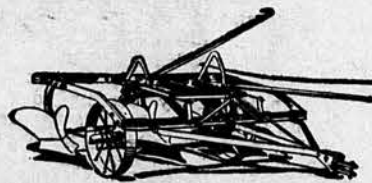
Save money in preparing your wheat land. Break down three ridges at a time—do 35 acres a day—with the John Deere No. 3 Three-Row Ridge Burster.

You'll like the No. 3 much better than any other three-row, especially because of the way it holds down to the job, doing exceptionally good work and pulling light. Its double runners hug the ridges—no sluing, no tipping. The No. 3 weighs 35 per cent less than the average three row, yet it hugs much better and does

better work, because of double-runner design.

Pulls light because major weight, when working, is rolled on disks. Lasts longer—double runners and frame are all steel; substantial bracing keeps frame rigid; disk arms and disk adjusting parts are heavy and durable. Adjustable to ridges spaced 36, 38, 40, 42 or 44 inches. Easy depth control with five long, strong levers. For use with tractors of from 10 to 15 H. P. on drawbar.

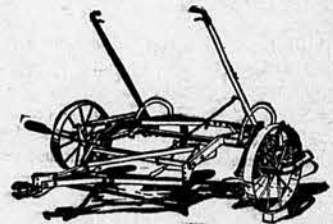
Wheat-Land Implements for Every Farm



A Light-Draft, Three-Furrow Listing Plow

No. 310 shown above is another real cost reducer. Adapted to tractors of 10, 12, 15 or larger horse power. Standard John Deere bottoms, famous for good work and long wear. Share is extra strong and heavy. Pulls light—all weight rolls on wheels. Beams of special hard and tough John Deere steel. Frame rigidly braced. Simple, positive power lift. Adjustable to various row widths. Drill attachment can be furnished as an extra; also rolling coupler and narrow-cut shares for hard ground.

John Deere wheat-land implements include the following, besides the No. 3 Three-Row Ridge Burster shown above: No. 14, Two-Row Ridge Burster, exactly like the No. 3 except as to size, for use with tractors of less than 10-H. P. or six horses; No. 2 Two-Row Ridge Burster, wheel and runner type, for use with six horses; one-row ridge burster; No. 310 Three-Row Tractor Listing Plow; No. 320 Two-Row Tractor Listing Plow and No. 361 Two-Row Horse Listing Plow, with tractor hitch furnished as extra.



Built for the Small Tractors

No. 320 Two-Row Listing Plow shown above, similar to the No. 310 except as to size, is widely used with the Fordson and other small tractors. Popular for good work, light draft and long life. Drill attachment, rolling coupler and narrow-cut shares for hard ground can be furnished as extras.

Tell your John Deere dealer to show you the new John Deere wheat-land implements. See their better construction—how they are built to do better work and last longer.

WRITE TODAY for free folders on John Deere Wheat-Land Implements. State the type of implement in which you are interested and ask for Folder MR-311.

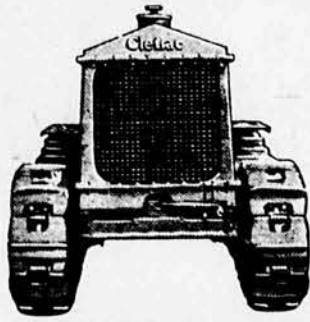
JOHN DEERE
THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS

ALL RIGHT! I'LL GIVE YOU A LIFT AS FAR AS I FALL, ANYWAY



"Thanks for the Buggy Ride"

Profit Power ~ for Your Farm



SOIL, seed—and power. These are the factors you have to work with in your year 'round job to make your farm pay a profit. Power and labor on the average farm represent 60% of all farming costs. If you can economize on power and labor—and at the same time make your soil produce more abundantly—increased earnings are bound to follow.

Cletrac Crawler Tractors

You win in three ways when you put a Cletrac Crawler Tractor on the job. You make an immediate saving in power and labor costs, for the Cletrac is beyond question the most efficient farm power unit ever designed. You get better crops, because field or weather conditions cannot seriously delay you when you have a tractor which travels efficiently over any footing. And you get fullest possible profit from your investment, because the Cletrac is a year 'round tractor. It asks no favors from the weather. Cletrac Crawler construction insures positive traction—over soft ground and wet spots—over ice, snow and slippery mud.

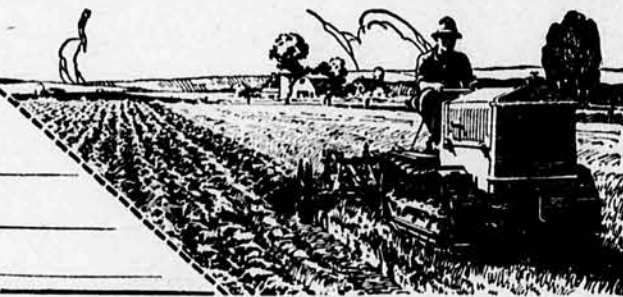
Buy Your CLETRAC Now!

You will find profitable use for it every day in the week—and it will make money for you every month in the year. Cletrac is an unqualified success. More than 32,000 have been sold. Many of the first tractors built are still giving highly satisfactory service. Write today for full information and name of nearest dealer.

The Cleveland Tractor Co., Cleveland, Ohio

The Cleveland Tractor Co.
Cleveland, Ohio.
Please send full information about Cletracs.

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Address _____



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Concrete and steel throughout. Equipped with steel ladder and chute. We pay the freight and erect the silo complete. Silo absolutely guaranteed. Ask for circular and prices. Distributors for Blizzard Ensilage Cutter.

CONCRETE PRODUCTS COMPANY
Salina, Ks. Manhattan, Ks. Concordia, Ks.

Ground Limestone

For Agricultural Purposes

Write for prices and FREE sample

DOLESE BROS. COMPANY
220 W. 2nd St., Wichita, Kansas.
Plant: El Dorado, Kansas.



"BIG BOSS" FOUNTAIN PEN

This attractive, deep red, self-filling "Big Boss" Fountain Pen has a 14-Karat gold plated pen point and is just the thing for every day use. It is guaranteed by the manufacturer to give satisfaction in every way. It is the smoothest pen you ever saw and the easiest to fill. You will be proud to own a "Big Boss" Red Fountain Pen. Accept this offer at once—lest you forget.

OUR OFFER This Self-Filling Fountain Pen will be given as a reward for two two-year subscriptions to Capper's Farmer at 50c each—just \$1.00 in subscriptions. Address CAPPER'S FARMER, TOPEKA, KAN.

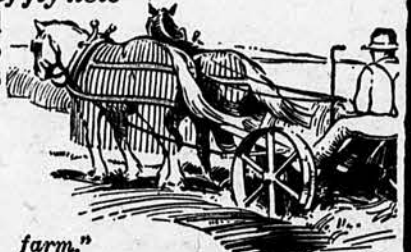
"No Flies On These Horses"

Fly nets are essential to GOOD work on your farm. Your horses and mules must have protection from flies to work at their best—to keep them "rapin' to go." Fly nets keep flies off! And because they are protected from flies, your horses can do more work—they will work better, easier—and remain in condition.

Your local dealer has the kind of fly nets you need for your purpose, and he'll be glad to show them to you. Get a pair of fly nets TODAY!

ASSOCIATED FLY NET MANUFACTURERS

"The Tractor consumes nothing produced on the farm but everything the Horse eats is raised on the farm."



They Outlawed Scrub Seed

Farmers in Star Township of Rush County Have Adopted Crop Improvement Program

BY D. B. IBACH, COUNTY AGENT

ANY township that has half a dozen men who will assume leadership can put over a crop improvement program suited to its needs. The work done by a committee of five farmers in Lone Star township, Rush county, is an example. C. H. Hardy, president of the Rush County Farm Bureau and a member of the Kansas Crop Improvement Association; Emil Seuser, former president of the bureau; J. W. Thielenhau, Alois Appl, S. A. Crotinger, who have been members of the bureau only about a year, worked out the program.

The plan by this committee contemplates crop improvement, crop standardization and disease control by stressing the use of good, clean, high germinating seed of standard varieties and by emphasizing the necessity and effectiveness of seed treatment for smut control.

During the late winter the committee divided the township and made a survey of seeds and varieties available for spring planting. Samples were taken for germination and purity tests and directions were left with each farmer for making smut treatment.

The committee found very little seed in the township that did not germinate well. They also found that standard, adapted varieties are being generally grown. With two exceptions all the oats sown were Kanota. Pink kafir, a local selection of Blackhull White kafir and Early Sumac are the most commonly grown sorghums. A local variety of cane known as African millet is widely distributed. It contains different crop seeds and does not breed true, but it produces good forage and much of it was planted this spring. It can be considered adapted but not standard.

All of the kafir and cane seed planted this spring was treated for smut. At one meeting in Lone Star township, April 24, 45 bushels of seed were treated. A treating machine was stationed at the home of every one of the committee members and they all worked faithfully in an endeavor to get every bushel of seed treated. The county agent's office and the farm bureau co-operated in the campaign by sending out circulars and literature on seed treatment. Smut control is the most significant result of the campaign this year.

The Lone Star program proposes to get all the spring crop acreage planted to standard varieties of both grain and forage sorghums; Pink kafir, Blackhull White, Dawn, Feterita and Freed's Sorgo are the adapted grain sorghums. Early Sumac, Leoti Red, Kansas Orange, Red Amber, are the standard, adapted varieties of forage or sweet sorghums.

Germination and purity tests on all seed planted also are contemplated. The committee set as a standard of purity, not more than 1 per cent of other crop seed, no bindweed, and not more than 1/2 of 1 per cent of other weed seed. They recommended the use of the fanning mill. The five members of the crops committee have put over this project in an excellent manner. I feel that a start has been made toward the development of a real crop program in this township which gives promise of extending to other townships of the county. The present program applies only to 1926. It not only will be continued but enlarged next year.

Armaments at Geneva

At the Geneva preliminary disarmament conference discussion is reported to have come down to a single question to be submitted to every state: How far can you disarm? Disarmament itself will be attacked regionally, and as a regional problem.

A few states in Europe, convinced that armament can be of no service to them, have disarmed. Denmark recently concluded that money and taxes for an army beyond that believed necessary for domestic order are useless. Holland, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland are of much the same opinion, and pin their faith to the League of Nations in case of aggressions against

them. Holland possesses a wide colonial system, but regards armament for its protection as futile, in view of her relative weakness in man power.

At Geneva Count von Bernstorff representing Germany declared: "The recent war proved that exaggerated armaments lead to warfare." A nation or group of nations will get what it prepares for. All military powers have been in the habit of preparing, as they claimed, for defense, but not for defense against any danger of aggression from any other quarter than these very military powers themselves that prepare by huge armaments for defense.

There seems to be no outcome possible for powerful preparation for defense except war. As Bernstorff states, "exaggerated armaments lead to warfare." And inevitably a race in preparedness for defense leads to exaggerated armaments.

It is universally recognized that the Geneva conference has a formidable task in bringing great military powers to the conclusion that armament leads necessarily to war and that disarmament must be made practicable, as the only hope of the world for peace against a half dozen great Powers, and the only hope for peace and prosperity for these Powers themselves. Nobody questions, however, that these great overshadowing states are in earnest in seeking a way out of this dilemma. No greater or more difficult problem has ever been taken in hand by diplomacy. The result of the proposals of the preliminary conference is accordingly awaited by the world's peoples with a deeper concern than of any diplomatic venture before attempted in human history.

Believes in Using Lime

Last spring E. R. Bigelow, Johnson county, applied 12 tons of ground limestone an acre to 12 acres of corn stalk land. He gave the ground a light double disking and sowed 1 1/2 bushels of Kanota oats and 12 pounds of scarified white biennial Sweet clover seed to the acre. The Sweet clover seed was inoculated.

In June Bigelow harvested 35 bushels of oats to the acre. In a low place in the field, comprising about 2 acres, the Sweet clover was so rank that he did not attempt to cut the oats. From this he cut five loads of hay about the middle of July.

There was one strip left unlimed. Early in the spring very little difference could be noted, but by midsummer there was a decided difference in favor of the limed ground, the unlimed Sweet clover lacking the healthy green color and vigorous growth.

When September arrived Mr. Bigelow cut the 12 acres for hay and obtained 11 good loads that were equal to alfalfa in quality. Later he turned 90 head of hogs in on the Sweet clover, and in corn and beans in an adjacent field. Last fall 25 tons more lime were obtained for the 12-acre field.

'Ras With the Hessian Fly!

(Continued from Page 22)

several broods a year, the necessity for community co-operation becomes apparent.

The important steps in the control of Hessian fly thruout Kansas are:

1. Early, deep plowing of the stubble.
2. Proper preparation of the seedbed.
3. Destruction of all volunteer wheat.
4. Planting at the time recommended by your state experiment station or your county agricultural agent.
5. Rotation of crops.
6. Co-operation of all the farmers in the community.

The new premier of Greece says that his people want to be neighbors to all the surrounding nations. Now the question is, what kind of neighbors?

Of course nature knows what she is doing, but sometimes it looks as if she organized man for the benefit of doctors and dentists.

ALLIGATOR

TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFFICE
STEEL BELT LACING

Makes a smooth hinged joint no thicker than the belt. The strongest lacing on earth—easiest to put on.

Used and approved by implement manufacturers and by agricultural colleges.

In "Handy Packages" of two 8 in. joints or larger standard boxes. Sold by hardware stores and implement dealers.

For Every Size and Kind of Farm Belt

JUST HAMMER IT ON

ELGIN

WINDMILLS

oil once a year

Buy the **ELGIN WONDER**—the cheapest and best power for the farm—backed by our 40 years' honest service to farmers. The ELGIN WONDER—back-gear, maximum power mill in the best constructed, best working mill on the market! Simple, strong, durable. Gears run in bath of oil, filled once a year. Towers and mills of pure zinc, hot-process galvanized. Mill head and top assembled at factory to fit any tower. 5 ft. steel tower top and complete pump rod included free! Buy the ELGIN WONDER. Write for our catalog—today!

FREE 5 ft. Tower Top

ELGIN WINDMILL COMPANY
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1 year to pay after 30-day trial

American SEPARATOR

Try any American Separator in your own way, at our risk. Then, after you find it to be the closest skimmer, easiest to turn and clean, and the best separator for the least money, you may pay balance in cash or easy monthly payments. Sizes from 125 to 850 lbs. Prices as low as \$24.95. Monthly payments as low as \$2.15.

Write now for free catalog. Get our offer first. Shipping points near you insure prompt delivery.

AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO.
Box 32J, Bainbridge, N.Y. or Dept. 32J, 1929 W. 43rd St., Chicago, Ill.

Factory to Farmer

At Wholesale

Buy Direct Save Money

Here's Our 1926 Harness Leader 100,000 Farmers Now Act—\$39.75 weekly BUY AT WHOLESALE

Harness, Collars, Saddles, Trunks, etc. You can save big money by buying from the U. S. Farm Sales Co. factory to farmer. See Every Horse Back Guarantee.

CORD TIRES: \$2.34, 7,000 Mi. Aero Cord Tires \$1.95, 7,000 Mi. Big saving on tires (all sizes, cords or balloons, tubes, batteries, etc.)

FREE Save \$20.00 on set of harness. For 5 years we sold more harness direct to farmers than any manufacturer in the U. S. Send today for Free Catalog and Special Offer.

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

Bale Hay Quick and Easy

The Admiral Press on Easy Terms. Horse-power, tractor-power or engine-driven. Construction simple, dependable, close coupled; simple opening. Operates at low cost. Bigger capacity; less wear. Send now for our FREE Write Today. CATALOG.

Admiral Hay Press Co., Box 32, Kansas City, Mo.

Windmill Prices Reduced

Write today for Free Catalog and reduced prices on CURRIE Windmills, Feed Grinders, etc. Big Bargains in all styles and sizes we manufacture.

CURRIE WINDMILL CO.
GRINDER 7th & Holliday, S22, Topeka, Kansas.

A Job for Johnny

The old-fashioned girl who used to make mamma keep little brother out of the room while her beau was calling now has a daughter who subsidizes Johnny to play Colonel House to her sweetie while she is dressing.

Two in One

There he will specialize in a make of ice-cream not sold here, and is said to be one of the best sellers on the market as well as cleaning hats.—From a local item in a Long Island paper.

Repaying

Hazel: "I told him he was a brute and returned all his beastly presents."
Eva: "What did he do?"
Hazel: "Sent me a dozen boxes of face powder in return for what he had taken home on his coat."

Reasoning It Out

"I have calculated that I can't lose much if I put my money in electric illumination."
"Why not?"
"Because there couldn't possibly be a heavy loss on a light investment."

In the Key of "Dough"

Ben—"Was there a wedding at Smithson's last night? I heard strains of 'O Promise Me'."
Eben—"Nope; Burtkins was just borrowing five from Smithson."

Still Had 'Em

Two ancient coins were found clasped in the hand of a skeleton unearthed during excavations in London. It is thought to be the remains of the first Scotchman to visit the metropolis.

Ask Emily Post

Mother (at dinner)—"Peggy, darling, you should not scratch your nose with your spoon."
Peggy—"Oh, mother—ought I to have used a fork?"

Real Detectitifs!

"The robber wore rubbers and walked backwards," deduced Hawksraw.
"Ah!" observed Hemlock Jones, "Then we must look for a man with receding gums."

Exhilarating Insults

Doctor: "Young man, drinking liquor is an insult to yourself."
Young logician: "But, Doctor, one feels so much better after swallowing insults."

Just Four

My little Paulina
Has four little sins;
Two little eyes,
Two little shins.

Don't Hit Her!

Elderly lady: "I prepare all my meals with a steam cooker."
Sweet Sixteen, who cannot cook: "But why do you have to cook the steam?"

Best Explanation Yet

"Why do you wear such low-necked gowns?"
"Oh, just to show my heart's in the right place."

Mouse or Maid?

STRAYED—Small white female from 3207 Stuart. Phone Gal. 6648-W. Reward.—Lost and Found ad in the Denver Post.

Eighties Is Right

The building is to replace one erected in 1888 in the eighties.—From a Washington paper.

A Political Veto

The Charleston has been prohibited at the court balls in Bulgaria. The throne there is shaky enough already.

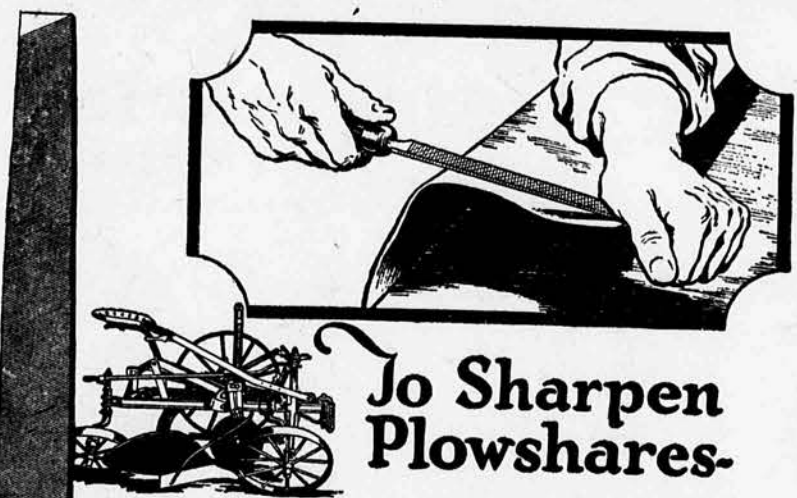
Maybe She Is One

A sentence using the word "moron."
"Papa said sister couldn't go out till she put moron."

Safe?

Do right and fear no man; don't write and fear no woman.

NICHOLSON FILES ~ A FILE FOR EVERY PURPOSE



Jo Sharpen Plowshares

When the plowshares get dull, sharpen them the easiest and best way by using a NICHOLSON 10" Mill File.

NICHOLSON Files are most effective for sharpening all edged farm tools and for cutting and shaping metal and wooden surfaces.

At hardware dealers.

NICHOLSON FILE CO., PROVIDENCE, R.I. U.S.A.

Chinch Bugs Can't Pass

CYANOOGAS

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

DON'T let chinch bugs destroy your corn. A poison barrier of Cyanogas Flakes will keep them out. Simply sprinkle Cyanogas in a furrow along the edge of the corn field in the path of the migrating insects. They are killed trying to pass through its deadly fumes.

Cyanogas is recommended by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Experiment Station of your State. Its use means certain death to chinch bugs.

Ask your dealer for Cyanogas Flakes, or we will ship you a 25 lb. drum on receipt of \$6.00 F. O. B. our nearest warehouse.

"It's the gas that kills them"

Send for Leaflet 262

AMERICAN CYANAMID SALES COMPANY
INCORPORATED

1422 St. Louis Ave. Kansas City, Mo. 700 Broadway East St. Louis, Ill.

What a University test proved

Capacity—size C, 17 to 30 tons per hour; power at 19 P. per ton, running at only 465 R. P. M. Less power per ton than any other cutter tested.

GEHL SILO FILLER Broke all Power Records at University Tests

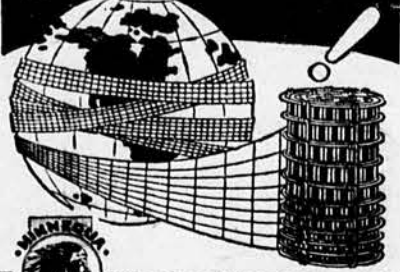
Its record proves our claim of Big Capacity—Low Speed—let it show you on your own farm.

Low speed means less power—longer life because less vibration.

An all steel machine—steel boiler plate flywheel—can't burst—all gears enclosed and running in oil—absolutely self-feeding. The smoothest running cutter built. Give us the size and name of your engine and we will tell you about the right size Gehl Cutter for your requirements.

GEHL BROS. MFG. CO.
434S. Water St. West Bend, Wis.

COLORADO FENCE



A Colorado Fence 4 TIMES AROUND THE WORLD!

THE distance around the earth is 25,000 miles. Enough COLORADO FENCE has been made and sold to go around 4 times—a continuous COLORADO FENCE 100,000 miles long, or 3,200,000 rods. And all of this has been used by Western farmers and ranchmen.

Think what this record means to you! You do not have to take chances, for COLORADO FENCE has been used and proved by thousands of men like yourself.

DON'T EXPERIMENT. A WESTERN DEALER NEAR YOU SELLS COLORADO FENCE. ASK HIM!

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company

El Paso, Amarillo, Fort Worth, Salt Lake City, Oklahoma City, Denver, Lincoln, Portland, Spokane, Wichita, Kansas City, Los Angeles, San Francisco



The new AVERYS prove our claims

From wherever the new Averys are working come wonderful reports of their performance, their power, ease of operation and economy.

WRITE FOR NEW CATALOG

AVERY POWER MACHINERY CO. Dept. 8 Peoria, Illinois



Clean Grain Pays

Improved methods of smut treating call for a copper carbonate dust treatment which is far more effective than the old liquid formaldehyde and bluestone process.

STANDARD COPPER CARBONATE SMUT TREATERS

STANDARD FANNING MILL COMPANY 1625 Essex St., S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

Wheat and Oats in a Setback

Drouth Registers Big Decline on Small Grains in Northeast Part of State

DRY weather has taken its annual toll of the wheat and oats crop. East of the Blue River and north of the Missouri Pacific main line the toll was heaviest. The last week in May was the critical period in this region and rain failed to materialize. Maturity of both crops was hastened all over the state by hot weather. Oats for the most part will be short. Wheat is prematurely ripening in many sections. In the south central and southwestern counties a good yield of wheat still is promised.

Strawberry yields were cut short by dry weather. The first cutting of alfalfa also is reported light as a result of the May drouth. Wild pastures and hay have made slight growth in the last week but have not been seriously hurt. Light yields of cherries in Eastern Kansas, as a result of late freezes, are indicated by reports. The apple set is only fair.

Spring row crop planting is about completed. Corn is looking well for the most part and is well cultivated. Some replanting has been necessary in isolated localities. Kafir and milo generally are just coming up and stands are reported fairly good.

Allen—Moisture abundant. Corn clean. All crops looking well, altho oats are heading a little short. Farm work well up. Bees not up to average.—Guy M. Tredway.

Barber—Lack of rain and high winds are hurting the wheat crop. Almost cut in half. Spring crops making slow growth. Pastures are good and stock fattening well. Roads fine. No public sales.—J. W. Bibb.

Bourbon—We are having one fine rain which was badly needed. Pastures were getting dry. It will be of most help to all crops. Oats and wheat are headed out for the most part. Corn is looking fine. First cutting of alfalfa is being put up. Help plentiful and wages good.—Robert Creamer.

Brown—Continued dry, and pastures are drying badly. Oats heading at 3 to 4 inches. Wheat short and thin. Corn poor stand and not growing well. Weather like August and crop prospects poor. Corn, 62c; cream, 35c; eggs, 24c; hogs, \$13.—A. C. Dannenberg.

Cheyenne—The soil is getting dry and a good general rain would be very welcome. Wheat is beginning to head and looks as if straw would be short. Most fields show thin stands except summer fallow and corn stalk fields. Considerable summer fallowing is being done. On this farm 50 acres of abandoned wheat land will be farmed in that way. From one to 12 cars of cattle and hogs are shipped out of St. Francis every Saturday. Wheat, \$1.30; corn, 55c; barley, \$1.50; bran, \$1.50; shorts, \$1.70; flour, \$2.30 a sack.—F. M. Hurlock.

Clay—A good rain is needed. Chinch bugs are numerous in wheat fields. Wheat is headed out. Oats are short and will make a poor crop unless rain comes soon. Farmers have been over their corn the first time. A light crop of alfalfa will be cut next week. Wheat, \$1.42; corn, 55c; hogs, \$13.50; eggs, 23c; cream, 30c.—P. R. Forslund.

Coffey—Rain is needed badly for gardens and small grain. Grass is good and livestock in good condition. Corn is up and seems to be a good stand. Eggs, 25c; hens, 20c; butterfat, 31c; corn, 60c; kafir, 60c.—M. L. Griffin.

Cowley—All crops are needing rain. The showers are very scattered here. Wheat and oats are heading and harvest will be on in about two weeks. Row crops are all in and have been cultivated generally. Corn and kafir are making fine stands. Stock is doing well on pasture. Wheat, \$1.30; corn, 70c; oats, 50c; eggs, 22c; butter, 40c.—E. A. Millard.

Dickinson—We are having cooler weather since the rains. Have had local thunder showers this week. Some localities report hail. Wheat is coming along fine. The rain will stretch up the oats some. Corn is looking good and has been worked once. Some kafir had to be replanted. Most alfalfa in stack or barn. Some in the swath and pretty well soaked.—F. M. Larson.

Douglas—The first crop of alfalfa is being mowed and cured. Recent local rains have helped crops greatly. Strawberries are neither so plentiful nor so luscious as last year. They sell in some places for \$2.25 a crate of pint boxes. Indications are good for a good crop of raspberries.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Edwards—Corn planting is finished. A few are having to replant. Too dry to put out feed crop. Wheat, oats and barley are suffering for rain and are cut short. Potatoes still are looking fine. Alfalfa is ready to cut and the crop is good. Wheat, \$1.34; corn, 62c; butterfat, 32c; hens, 18 to 20c. Still some farm sales and everything bringing good prices.—W. E. Fravel.

Ford—A nice rain of .60 inches fell June 1, but more is needed for the wheat, and to bring the feed crops up to a good stand. Some of the wheat fields show brown spots on account of dry weather. Oats and barley are short in straw. Gardens and potatoes are improving. Harvest will begin about June 25. A good many public sales are being held.—John Zurbuchen.

Harper—A good rain fell May 30. It had been hot and dry up to that time and wheat was beginning to turn. The first crop of alfalfa is being put up. Most of the hay is light. The barley will be cut the last of this week.—K. C. Plank.

Harvey—Weather is hot and dry and rain is badly needed for wheat and oats. Unless we get rain soon the crops will be very short. Wheat, \$1.26; oats, 40c; corn, 70c; butter, 40c; eggs, 23c; potatoes, 70c a peck; hens 21c; young chickens, 3 pounds, 30 cents a pound.—H. W. Prouty.

Hamilton—Local showers over the county. Some fields of wheat are coming along

fine. Others not so promising. Garden truck in abundance. Alfalfa in bloom and promises a bumper crop. Calf crop heavy, with a majority of heifers. Cream, 31c; eggs, 22c; fries, 30c; hens, 20c; good milk cows \$50 to \$60. Stock cattle excellent.—H. M. Hutchison.

Jewell—Oats and wheat are seriously injured by the dry weather. Both are headed about 10 inches high and are burning. Alfalfa is ready to cut but some fields will yield so light and short a crop that it will be pastured or left alone. Native pasture is very short and is drying. Corn looks fine and is a good stand but growing slowly. The first cultivation of corn is over.—Vernon Collie.

Lane—Indications are that all spring crops will be a good stand where they were not washed out by heavy rains. Pasture in demand. Labor is plentiful. Three farm sales billed for this week.—A. R. Bentley.

Ness—Hot weather continues over this county. We have had a few local showers but not enough to do much good. We need a good general rain as wheat is badly in need of moisture. Oats will be a light crop. Corn is growing well.—James McHill.

Phillips—Wheat, pastures and all crops and gardens are being hurt from the dry weather. We need rain badly. Farmers say the wheat is gone. Corn that hasn't come up will sprout and perish.—J. B. Hicks.

Republic—Crops are suffering greatly at this time from lack of moisture, the greatest injury being to wheat. The potato crop is doing well but small garden truck is in bad condition. Alfalfa cutting is in progress but will make only a light crop. However, it will be of very good quality.—Alex E. Davis.

Rice—This county has received about an inch of rain during the last two days. This will be a boon to the wheat and especially to pastures and alfalfa, both of which were suffering from lack of moisture. Corn is in good condition generally and the first alfalfa crop has been cut. Wheat headed and not so tall as usual. Many combine headers and threshers being sold. Wheat, \$1.26; eggs, 23c; butterfat, 32c; hens, 20c.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

Riley—We are in need of a general rain soon. Wheat and oats are heading out but the straw is very short and will be difficult to harvest. Corn is good and has been worked over once. Fields are free from weeds. Alfalfa is short and thin and now is being cut. Women folks are raising more young chicks than usual this spring. Gardens and potatoes are not doing very well.—P. O. Hawkinson.

Roos—Dry weather continues. Cut worms are taking quite a bit of the corn. Milo, feterita, kafir and cane are coming well. Chinch bugs are plentiful. Quite a number of sales with good prices. Eggs, 22c; butterfat, 30c; hens, 23c; springs, 30c.—C. O. Thomas.

Rush—This county is badly in need of rain at present. All crops are suffering on account of the protracted drouth. Wheat and oats are mostly in head. Only part of the corn is up yet on account of the dry weather and little forage has been sown. Wheat, \$1.25; eggs, 23c; butterfat, 30c.—William Crottinger.

Sedgwick—Weather hot and dry. All crops are being hurt from lack of moisture. First crop of alfalfa has been cut but was light. Chinch bugs and Hessian flies reported in some fields. Corn is making fair growth with good stand and fields are free from weeds. Harvest will start about June 12. Wheat, \$1.30; corn, 72c; oats, 45c; butterfat, 30c; eggs, 24c.—W. J. Roof.

Summer—Wheat and oats are looking fine since the rains began to come. All crops are making a better growth now. There have been a few sales and good prices prevail. The first alfalfa crop is being cut and is rather light. Wheat, \$1.36; oats, 40c; corn, 77c; potatoes, \$2.75; butterfat 33c; eggs, 22c.—E. L. Stocking.

Trego—Have had some local showers last few days which were a great help to the growing crops. Most all the oats, barley and wheat fields are thin. The straw will be short. A few public sales. Prices are low. Pastures are in good condition and stock is doing well.—C. N. Duncan.

Wilson—All crops are in need of rain. Wheat and oats are heading nicely with the bulk of fields heading very short. Some farmers are waiting for rain before finishing kafir planting. Corn is being cut and the second time. Alfalfa is being cut and is making fair return. The dairy program is being pushed with cows producing fair yields. Wheat, \$1.55; corn, 70c; butterfat, 34c; eggs, 23c; kafir, 60c.—A. E. Burgess.

General markets continue about as they have been going for some time past. Most products have been holding fairly steady. Some are a little lower, but few are higher than the May average. The steady features include butter, cheese, eggs, poultry, hay and cotton. Prices of fruit and vegetables are inclined downward, as usual at this time of year. Livestock, particularly spring lambs, show a rising tendency, indicating a lighter supply.

Grain and feeds go a little lower whenever buying slackens the supply, being heavy and the export trade light, but the situation appears fairly well balanced at this time. New wheat is being harvested at the southern end of the territory. Prices of hay show little change in Eastern markets, but some Middle Western cities quote lower. Alfalfa is selling generally lower. Rye straw is reported scarce in a few Eastern markets.

Butter markets show the usual early summer tendency to heavier production and lower prices. The liberal supply has afforded a surplus for storage, but as yet the forced much below 40 cents at any time for the top grades. Most of the butter is full grass now, but not all of full June storage quality. More rain and warmer weather is needed in parts of the Eastern dairy region. The demand is good for butter and cheese.

Egg prices are holding steady to firm, as they ought to with the supply decreasing. The egg production this year bears out the notion that a hen can lay only about so many eggs. The heavy winter output has been followed by correspondingly lighter supplies in spring and early summer. The

(Continued on Page 28)

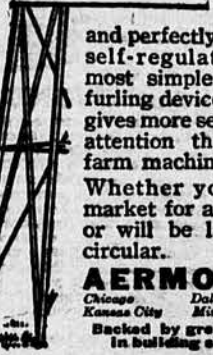


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We believe that all classified advertisements in this paper are reliable and we exercise the utmost care in accepting this class of advertising. However, as practically every thing advertised has no fixed market value and opinions as to worth vary,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

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ESTHER, MORDECAI AND THE DEVIL explains how the Jews fell into idolatry, and Daniel's visions, 50c. Agents wanted. J. N. Smith, Douglas, Ariz.

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

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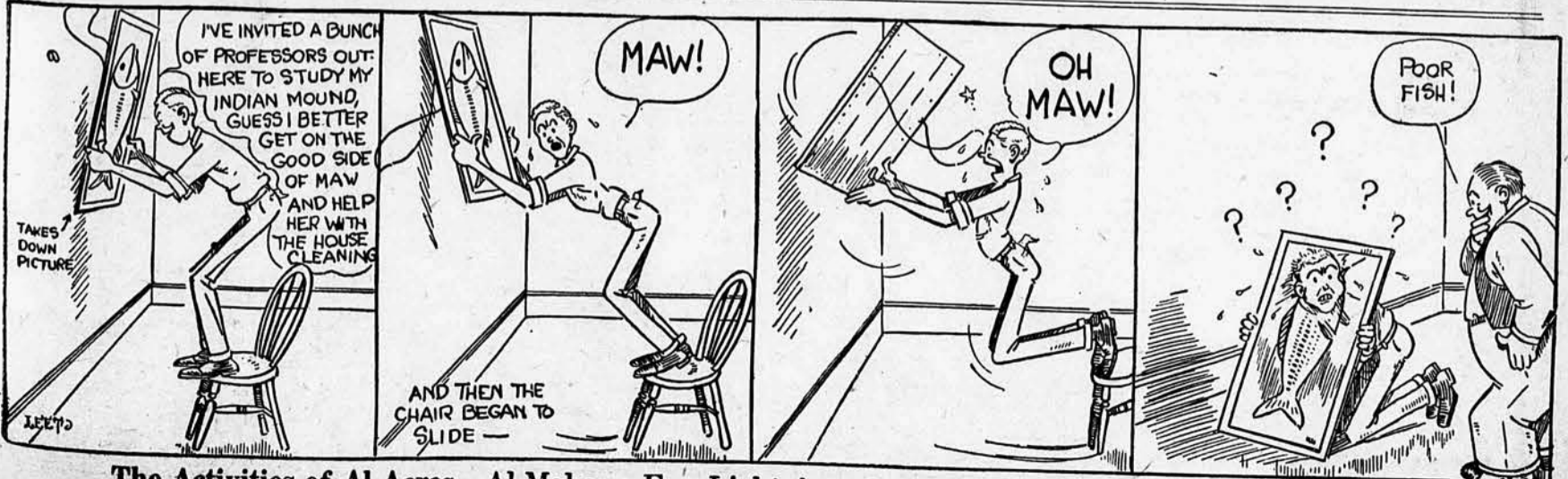
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GAMBLE'S MAMMOTH SINGLE COMB White Minorcas, State certified. Eggs, Chicks, Baby cockerels. Mrs. C. F. Gamble, Earleton, Kan.

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WHITE ROCK 8-10 WEEKS PULLETS and cockerels. Hatched from grade "A" eggs, sired by pedigreed males from dams with records to 231. \$15 dozen; eggs \$4.50-100. Ethel Brazelton, Troy, Kan.

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SHIP YOUR OWN POULTRY AND EGGS; coops furnished. Write us for prices and shipping tags. Trimble-Compton Produce Co., Kansas City, Mo.

WE WANT POULTRY AND WILL PAY you top of market day of delivery the year around. Premium paid for white and buff varieties, except Leghorns. Topeka Packing Co., Topeka, Kan.

LIVESTOCK

CATTLE

REGISTERED POLLED SHORTHORNS. Cows with calves, yearling bulls and heifers. S. H. Haight, Rantoul, Kan.

GUERNSEY HEIFER CALVES ON APPROVAL by express. Woodford Farm, Riverview Station, St. Paul, Minn.

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

YOUR BARREN COWS CAN BE MADE "Safe with Calf" or money refunded. Remedy, \$2. Booklet free. Breed-O Remedy Co., Box K, Bristol, Conn.

REAL ESTATE

MISCELLANEOUS LANDS

HOMESEEKER—Send for Free lists farms and land in any state; Price; Owners' names. Simply say what you want and where. The Homeseeker, 501 Pacific Bldg., Oakland, California.

OWN A FARM in Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington or Oregon. Crop payment or easy terms. Free literature; mention state. H. W. Byerly, 21 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minnesota.

FREE BOOKS descriptive of the opportunities offered Homeseekers and investors in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Washington and Oregon. Low round-trip home-seeker tickets every Tuesday. E. C. Leedy, Dept. 500 Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minn.

OWN YOUR OWN HOME Farms and ranches, southwestern Kansas and Colorado. wheat, row crops—cows and poultry will make you independent. \$15.00 to \$35.00 per acre, easy terms. Stewart, 11 1/2 North Main St., Hutchinson, Kansas

KANSAS

WHEAT LAND in the new wheat belt. Snaps, E. E. Nelson, Garden City, Kan.

FINE CROP LAND \$29 A. \$5 A. cash, bal. crop payments. Ely, Garden City, Kan.

SUBURBAN HOMES, houses, farms for sale. Free list. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas

HERE'S YOUR CHANCE—320 A. Wichita Co., unimproved, all good plow land, only \$3500. Terms, Jas. H. Little, LaCrosse, Kan.

WRITE for catalog on foreclosure farms, also particulars on 6% securities. The Mansfield Finance Corporation, Topeka, Kan.

645 A. blue grass and grain farm near Kan. University. Good imp. Consider other land part pay. Hosford Inv. Co., Lawrence, Kan.

CHOICE IMP. farms on Victory highway and Kaw Valley from 10 A. up. Priced to sell. Write us. Hemphill Land Co., Lawrence, Kan.

FIVE ROOM COTTAGE, MODERN, CLOSE to school and church, nice yard, bargain at \$5000. F. L. Seybold, 311 Orchard St., Topeka, Kan.

BUY A FARM in Northeastern Kansas, in the rain, corn, wheat, and tame grass belt. Send for farm list. Silas D. Warner, 727 1/2 Commercial St., Atchison, Kansas.

LANE CO. wheat farms—13 quarters level wheat land, 1/2 now in cultivation, some improvements, well watered, sell part or all at \$22.50 per A. Terms, C. N. Owen, Dighton, Kan.

CROP PAYMENTS—I will give you a chance to own a farm on crop payment plan in the CORN and WHEAT belt of eastern Colorado and Western Kansas. Have 8,000 A. to select from, 2,000 acres broke. Write C. E. Mitchem (owner), Harvard, Illinois.

IMPROVED 640 Acre Haskell County farm, 560 acres in wheat. Share to go. \$32.50 per acre. LEONARD J. ISERN, Great Bend, Kansas

FARM FOR SALE—480 acres, 125 Acres broke, 70 acres fine bottom land, 55 upland. Balance in pasture and hay land. Good stock farm. Fair improvements. Estate to be settled. Mrs. Malcolm Baird, Winkler, Kan. Mrs. Emma Pickett, Barnes, Kan.

Santa Fe Railroad Lands

Why rent worn out lands when you can buy the best wheat and grain lands in Southwest Kansas on terms of one eighth cash, balance, long time, six per cent interest. Close to new railroad towns, schools, etc. Now is the time to buy a farm and gain your own independence. Write for full particulars and circular.

HOWELL-RHINEHART & CO., Selling Agents, Dodge City, Kan.

REAL ESTATE

KANSAS

HALF SECTION IMPROVED 200 acres in wheat, one third crop with place, 6 miles to market. \$50.00 per acre. Good terms. Many other Barton and Rush county bargains.

FIRST NAT'L INS. & INV. CO., Holington, Kansas.

THIS IS FOR YOU, COMRADE Farms and Ranches in S. W. Kansas, \$15 to \$20 an acre. Easy terms. Lands to sell on crop payment plan. Improved farms for those who want them. Ask Stewart, 11 1/2 N. Main, Hutchinson, Kansas.

ARKANSAS

"HOMESTEAD"—Write Butler Land Co., Yellville, Arkansas, about free Government land in Arkansas.

160 ALFALFA, clover, grain farm, 100 cultivated, fine water. Beautifully imp., 3 mi. town. Big bargain. \$4,000, terms. Other bargains. Baker Land Co., Mountain Home, Ark.

290 ACRES, alfalfa farm. Well located, fruit, timber, 1 1/2 miles village, 1/2 mile beautiful river. Healthy Ozarks. Fences hog tight. Priced \$2,250. Terms, Other bargains. Free. Wilks, Mountain Home, Ark.

MISSOURI

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

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

OZARKS: 70 acres, team, wagon, cows, chickens, farm tools, \$2750. \$750 cash, balance easy, 2 1/2 miles county seat. R. R. town, 5 room house, barn, poultry house, fruit, springs, other bargains, list free. Ozark Realty Co., Ava, Mo.

COLORADO

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

NORTH DAKOTA

NORTH DAKOTA improved farms. Citizens committees help new settlers locate among prosperous, contented neighbors. Write Greater N. Dakota Association, Fargo, N. D.

TEXAS

FOR SALE: 653 acres good wheat farm. Excellent improvements, good terms. Randall County, Texas will produce over \$10,000 worth of wheat this year. Possession, for particulars write Wm. Ash, Exclusive agent, Canyon, Texas.

WE LIVE in Bee County, Texas, between San Antonio and Corpus Christi, Mr. Farmer. Where do you live? Can you drive all the way through your county on a paved road, and on good graded lateral roads to your farm? We can.

Can you raise almost all the staple crops, cotton, corn, broomcorn, grain sorghums, melons, truck, etc.? We can and in addition can raise fruits, oranges, grapefruit, etc.

Raw land on which the above can be produced can be bought in Bee County at from \$20 per acre up to \$60, and improved land can be bought at from \$40 per acre up to \$100.

An inquiry will bring you more information, Chamber of Commerce, Beeville, Texas.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

TRADES EVERYWHERE—What have you? Big list free. Bersale Agency, Eldorado, Ka.

BARGAINS—East Kan., West Mo. Farms—Sale or exch. Sewell Land Co., Garnett, Ka. 320 A. and 640 A. fine cult. but no bldgs. Take clear city property as first payment bal. crop payments. Ely, Garden City, Kan.

160 ACRE OHIO FARM adjoining good town, splendid improvements; Owner wants Kansas farm. Mansfield Co., 1205 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR RENT

FOR RENT—327 A. in Harvey Co. on Santa Fe R. R. and Trail. Adjoins town of Walton. Fine soil. Fenced. Good stock and grain farm. Large barns and other buildings. \$1200 cash rent. C. R. Weeds, Sterling, Kan.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

FARMS WANTED from owners, with or without crops, immediate or fall delivery. Describe. E. Gross, North Topeka, Kan.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY for Cash, no matter where located, particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 515 Brownell, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Get Practical Experience

Practical experience goes hand in hand with poultry work A. L. Berry, vocational agriculture instructor at Shawnee-Mission Rural High School, Johnson county, is having his students do. And this experience is being obtained in a rather unusual way.

In the first place Mr. Berry and the 23 boys interested in the work built a straw loft type poultry house in 37 class hours. This was in October, 1925. The house is 18 by 24 feet, open front and has muslin frames to drop in extreme weather. A concrete floor and electric lights are important features. The house cost \$175 not including labor.

It wasn't possible to raise a flock of high producers last fall, so Mr. Berry invited poultry breeders over the county to enter an egg laying contest. All the birds were to be sent to the new poultry house at the Shawnee-Mission school, and each person could enter

five pullets. The response was enthusiastic. White Rocks, Banded Rocks, Anconas, Rhode Island Reds, Buff Orpingtons, White Leghorns and Wyandottes from some of the high producing flocks in the county were on hand in short order, and the laying contest started before October was over last year and will run up to the fall of 1926.

In this flock are early hatched and late hatched birds, and the vocational boys are able to see very definitely the difference in production. All birds in the flock get the same ration, and the trapnets made by the boys help keep accurate records on each bird. Any sick birds are separated from the others, and the vocational boys doctor them. "One thing we have discovered," Mr. Berry said, "is that the best producers are more disease resistant than the others."

The value of such a project in any community is reflected in the fact that 25 new poultry houses, modeled after the one at the rural high school, have been built in Shawnee-Mission community. Individual members of the vocational class are spreading the story of good housing conditions in many of the surrounding districts. Along thru the class work a miniature poultry house, like the big one, was constructed. It was so made that it comes apart to show its construction and inside equipment. Members of the class take this model and demonstrate it to classes in country schools over Johnson county.

All operating expenses of the Shawnee-Mission poultry project are paid with money received from eggs. The owners of the birds agreed to this plan.

Wheat and Oats in Setback

(Continued from Page 26)

beginning of hot weather improves the market position of nearby eggs and of the best grades in general.

Live poultry, including broilers, tends lower, as usual in summer, but the market is not very weak because there is not much stock from cold storage to compete.

Fresh meats included higher around the first of the month, especially lambs, mutton and veal, owing to light receipts at market centers. Fat lambs soared to new high levels for the season in the last week of May, with tops on new crop lands well above \$18, at Chicago and best clipper reached a point within 65 cents of the peak established in May, 1930. Hog and fat cattle values show comparatively slight change.

Produce shipments have been increasing with the advance of the season and prices have tended lower because of the heavy supply. These conditions are especially true of potatoes, strawberries and cantaloupes. Unsettled conditions prevail in tomatoes and onions. Cabbage markets show the usual mid-seasonal lull, with eastern supplies chiefly from Virginia and Mississippi and sales at \$2.50 to \$3 per barrel or crate, wholesale. The produce season continues from one to four weeks behind the conditions of a year ago, but the combined shipment of fruits and vegetables is only a few thousand carloads below the figures of last season.

Old potatoes attract much less notice with the increasing supplies of new stock. Shipments from the Carolinas brought the market supply of new stock well ahead of the daily receipts of old potatoes in early June. Maine is still shipping liberally and old potatoes hold a country-wide level in city markets of about \$3 per hundred pounds, which compares with the winter and spring level of not far from \$4 and with about \$1.25 average at the close of last season. New potatoes have held quite well at about two-thirds of their opening price, ranging generally from \$8 to \$10 a barrel.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By O. Wayne Devine, 1407 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Many are the livestock men of Kansas who knew Sam Wilson, who died Friday evening, June 4, at his home in Hume, Mo. For a number of years Mr. Wilson bred Poland China hogs and like myself, many of the older breeders will hear of his death with regret.

When W. A. Forsythe & Son planned their Shorthorn cattle and Hampshire sheep sale, they did not realize how much work it was to assemble two herds for one sale. They have announced that they will not offer the 50 head of Hampshire ewes on the day of the Shorthorn sale but will plan a regular sheep sale in August and offer a hundred head of registered Hampshire ewes.

The second annual Shorthorn sale of the F. C. Baker Farms, Hickman Mills, Mo., was held as advertised June 2 and was attended by a large crowd of men interested in the breeding of Shorthorn cattle from several states. The top price paid for a bull was \$1,050 for the great show bull Laventia Crown, going to the Rice Bros., of Mountain Grove, Mo., who own a good herd of Shorthorn cattle. The top price for a female was \$625. The 48 lots of cattle sold for \$15,955 or an average of \$332. Fourteen bulls sold for an average of \$417 and the 34 females averaged \$273. The competition was for cows carrying the service of King of the Fairies. They were in great demand all thru the sale. King of the Fairies is the bull on which the E. P. Ranch of Canada and the Prince of Wales's farm—won grand championship at the last International stock show in Chicago and was purchased by Mr. Baker to head the Baker Shorthorn Farm. Along with King of the Fairies is Halley's Rodney and Roan Village. Roan Village was bred by the Ravenwood Farms of Bunton, Mo., one of the oldest established Shorthorn farms west of the Mississippi River. Roan Village was shown thruout the entire circuit.

