

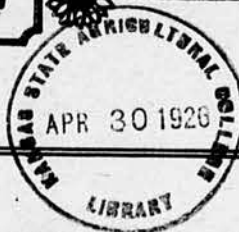
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# KANSAS FARMER

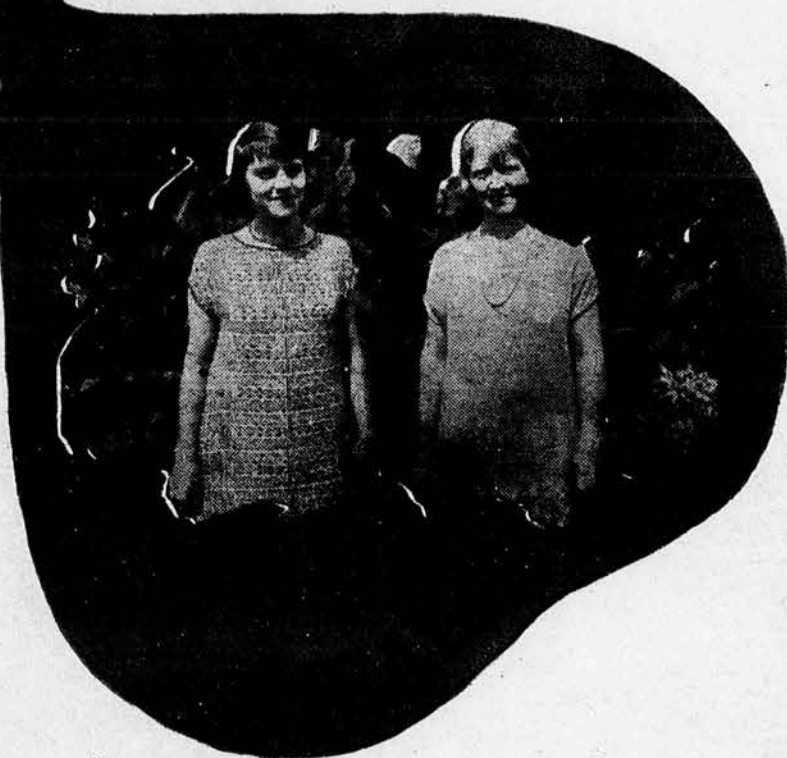
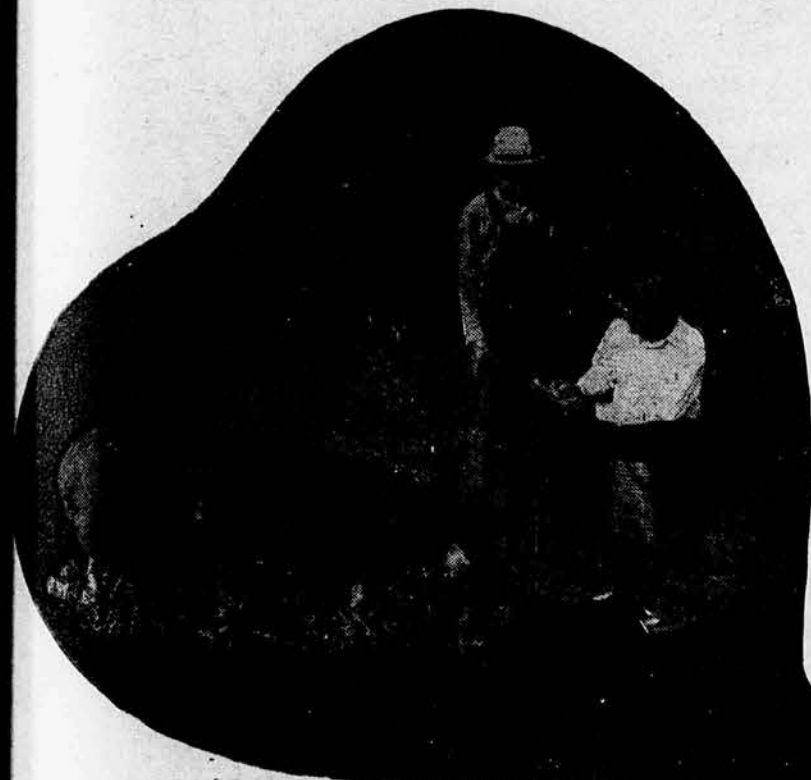
MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 64

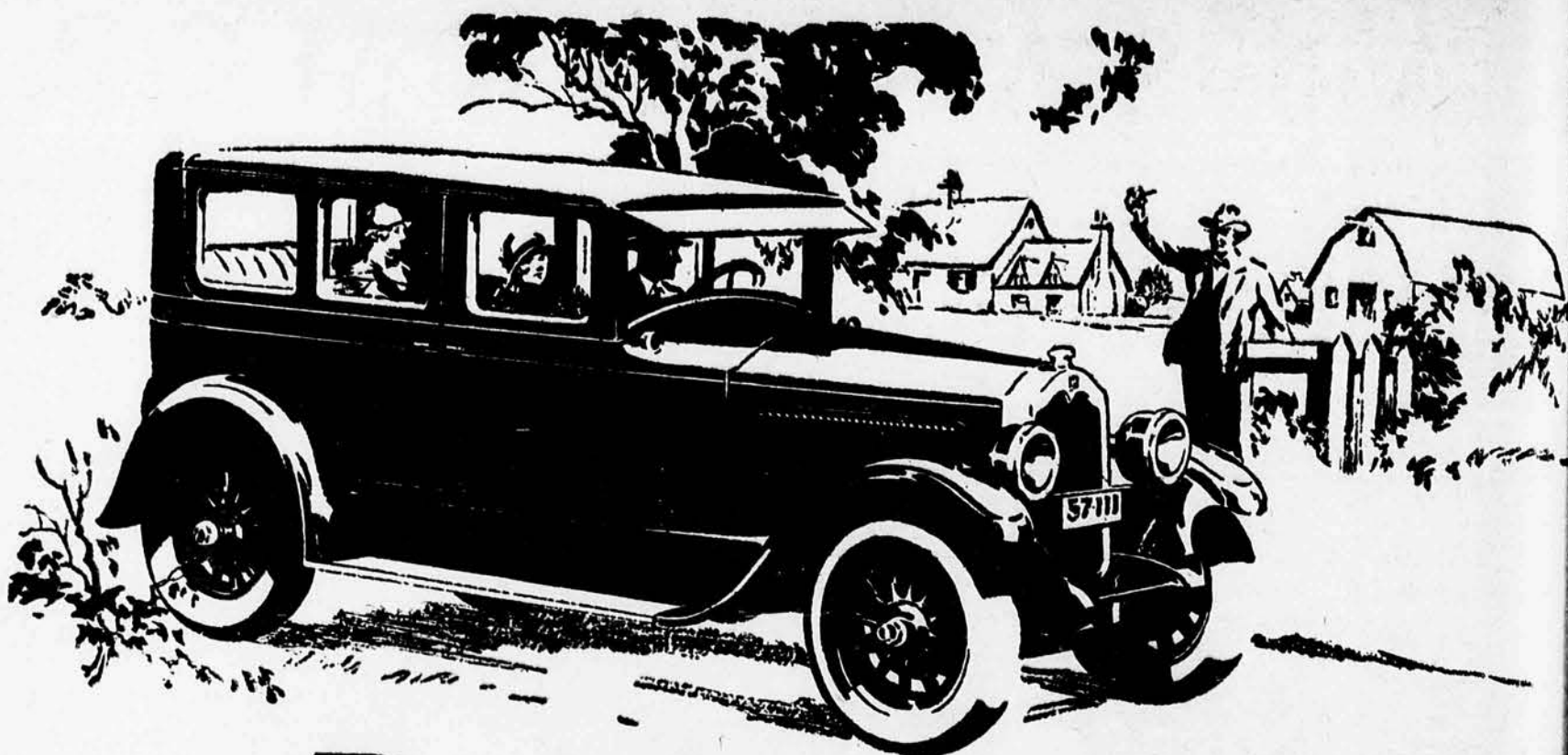
May 1, 1926



Number 18



We Learn *and* Earn  
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[[ When Better Automobiles  
Are Built . . . BUICK  
Will Build Them . . . ]]



# KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

May 1, 1926

Volume 64

Number 18

## Stiner Profits From Spuds and Outings

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

AN OVER-attentive waiter tucked the customary bill under W. R. Stiner's coffee cup, slid off to a respectful distance and stood at semi-attention. Probably he was wondering how big the tip would be. Stiner glanced at the total, reached in his pocket and paid it. He didn't object to the price for his meal. In fact, he expected to be rather healthy. He had paid similar charges on other vacations, and expects to repeat the performance for a good many years to come. But one name in the list of foreign looking names caught his eye. What it meant was, "Potato, 20 cents." After traveling up thru the Northern states, across the boundary line and over the Canadian Rockies, Mr. Stiner got back into his working harness again and naturally wanted to know how his

nance heat, running water, electric lights and various electric appliances add their part, and numerous magazines, daily papers and a powerful radio fill leisure hours with pleasure. "You can say for me," Mr. Stiner offered, "that I think the radio is one of the most important things on any farm. It is a great educational factor, and the farmer is the one who can use it to the best advantage."

Mr. Stiner was born and reared where he now lives, and he followed his father and grandfather in his particular business. He has been growing potatoes for 30 years, and, as he will tell you, has watched the rise of things from the crude methods of years ago to the present age of efficiency. "Many a day I've spent carrying a sack of potatoes, dropping them by hand," he said. "In those days we planted only 5 or 6 acres. We waited until the plants got up, hoed out the weeds and then cultivated. The years have brought a lot of changes for the better. I planted about 75 acres this year, using a two-row planter that covered from 7 to 10 acres a day, and I think I got the rows straight enough so I can use a two-row cultivator and handle 8 to 15 acres a day."

After planting he doesn't touch the field for three weeks or so, the time being determined by the sprouts coming up. When they are thru he goes in with the cultivator and follows this in three or four weeks by cross-harrowing. Then after 10 days he goes back in with the cultivator and aims to get over the field once every week or 10 days thru the cultivating period.

Before the crop is laid by, Mr. Stiner can be seen making the rounds over the field enveloped in a dust cloud. He is after the potato beetle. "That is the original name for the bug in the Kaw Valley," he said. "There is no damage worth speaking about from the hopper fly. The beetle is the real enemy, but it can be killed with Paris Green. I use about 2 pounds an acre, and spray it on in dust form. We have used it in solution, but the dust is better if put on alone in a dry, calm season. It completely covers the plants and leaves and the bugs are sure to get it."

For seed he uses Red River Cobblers shipped in from Minnesota and North Dakota. Every bushel is treated with a hot formaldehyde solution. This is brought to a temperature of 124 to 128 degrees, and every sack is suspended in it for 3 to 4 minutes. One man can treat 300 bushels or more a day with Mr. Stiner's dipping machine. "The value in dipping shows up at harvest," he asserted. "Treated seed produces 50 to 75 bushels more an acre than untreated. At that rate it doesn't cost much for dipping."

After treatment the potatoes are cut and planted as soon as possible. Mr. Stiner believes that speed at this stage of the game is essential. The seed is cut by hand, but not in the way the average person might think. It would be an endless job to cut two big carloads of seed, one potato at a time. Instead, Mr. Stiner uses a homemade holder that handles a number of potatoes at a time. It enables one person to cut 40 bushels a day. "I leave a big piece with each eye," Stiner explained, "and use an average of 15 to 18 bushels an acre. The big piece gives the plant better vitality and produces a stronger stem. It simply means a better foundation on which to build, and the plants show more vigor all

thru the season. It makes high yield more certain. "One big aim," he went on, "is to keep away from scab. If we can do that we can put potatoes on the same ground indefinitely. Of course, it is necessary to keep the land in a high state of fertility. As soon as we dig the potatoes we plant some legume. I believe alfalfa and Sweet clover are the best to build up the soil for high production."

While Mr. Stiner had been talking he led across the road to one of his fields. "The late freeze didn't bother us this year," he said, as he uncovered



W. R. Stiner, a Douglas County Potato Grower, Believes Farmers Know the Production End Pretty Well But Need to Make a Careful Study of Marketing

two or three potatoes to verify his statement. "Of course, they hadn't started to sprout yet." This was early in April, and planting had been done about the middle of March. "I'll get 200 bushels an acre on my best land," and a wave of his arm indicated the field where he stood. "Some of the poorer land will produce only 150 bushels. We use a digger at harvest time, and the pickers follow along and sort the potatoes. All the culls are left in the field, except what folks come and take away free. We have fed culls to our hogs, but in late years haven't had time to fool with that. I figure the overhead on my 75 acres this year will be \$80 as the minimum. It will vary some with conditions. Last year we got part of our 26 carloads out in July. That is the time to get them out, in July and August, so we can beat other markets we must buck, and avoid diseases that attack mature potatoes left in the ground."

"The big problem we have to worry about is price and marketing. Farmers know the production end pretty well, but don't know very much about marketing. That is one thing we need to study carefully. I believe all of us are going in a little too strong with potatoes this year."

## Greasing the Skids For Hog Prices

By L. V. Miller

PACKERS are reducing their pork supplies. They know that lower prices are coming, and they do not intend to be caught with their refrigeration and storage units full when the crop comes." That statement was made by an employee in the office of one of the "Big Five" packers. He was not aware that one of his listeners was a newspaper writer, so he went on freely. "In one of our plants," he continued, "85 per cent of the hog kill is barrows. The figures would be nearer normal if barrows comprised 55 or 60 per cent. That means just one thing, the farmers in that section are retaining their sows for breeding. There has been a hog shortage with high hog prices and a favorable feeding ratio between corn and hogs. This means that a surplus, with attendant low prices, is in the offing. "My company employs a staff of economists whose business it is to keep the company informed of trends and tendencies. This staff has learned that when the proportion of barrows going to mar-

ket is low and the proportion of sows high we can look for a hog shortage and high prices. When proportions are reversed, they expect a surplus which will depress prices."

"For two or three months the proportion of sows has been extremely low, and we are going to see one of the biggest fall pig crops on record. Just now it's uncertain what may be expected from the spring pig crop. Government reports indicate that about the normal number of pigs have been farrowed this spring, so we may expect a winter run that possibly will be normal. That in itself would depress pork prices which are high now, and the depression may come by November or December. It is certain this will come before the fall pigs are marketed. That is what our economic staff tells us, and we have learned to rely on their advice."

The head hog salesman for one of the larger live-

stock commission firms in Kansas City was asked what he thought about the reports from the packer economists.

"I guess you can rely on that if the economic staff of the company you mention says it is true," he replied. "Farmers could profit by the information if it were made available to them."

"The man who has a good bunch of spring pigs may get a hint that it wouldn't hurt to rush the little porkers as fast as is practicable to get them on the market early. Possibly the information is fraught with a message even more important to the farmer who has a number of brood sows he intends to breed for fall pigs."

"Market reports show that hog supplies and hog prices move in cycles. A hog surplus with attendant low prices and an unfavorable feeding ratio between corn and hogs, invariably results in the marketing of brood sows and an ensuing shortage of hogs. This shortage causes prices again to mount

(Continued on Page 11)



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

ADVERTISING RATE  
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# KANSAS FARMER

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

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

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: One Dollar a Year

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

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advertisement in Kansas Farmer."

DRON SEITZ, formerly managing editor of the New York World, is not a prohibitionist; in fact, he has lectured extensively against prohibition, and recently took the anti-prohibition side in a debate published in the Forum. But this talk of the "antis" about light wine and beer does not appeal to him. Writing for The Outlook, he says:

"The persuasives who seek to palliate prohibition by advocating the sale of beer and light wines do not know the American people. 'Hard stuff' is a concomitant of this democracy. The taste dates back to Scotch ancestry, when whisky had to be the beverage of the poor, because it was cheap and easily produced. Wine was the tipple of the rich and the aristocratic, and as such came to be looked down upon by the common people. This idea reached and pervaded America. Here wine was indeed an aristocrat, gracing the tables of rich merchants in Boston, Salem, Newport, New York, Charleston, and Savannah, where port and Madeira ruled, with a smack of sherry.

"Kings, queens, dukes, and lords, drank wine. We were Democrats, and would have none of it. . . . Common folks would not touch it. . . . They were not going to ape the aristocrats of America or the lords of Europe. Not much. . . . Wine, as a popular beverage, was and remains taboo in the U. S. A."

Mr. Seitz also thinks the pushing of beer to the front as a mitigant is absurd. He writes, "Beer was in the same class with soup. It was a foreign article, and therefore to be rejected; it also was popular with the poor Germans, and therefore continued to be the poor man's refreshment and did much to keep him poor. The beer shops persistently picked his pockets. In recent years, by pushing it as a 'tonic' and a 'food,' the brewers gave their product some social standing. It was a mean sort of swill, however, compared with the real German article.

"From the standpoint of thrift and welfare, the pushing of beer to the front as a mitigant is absurd, and probably owes its origin to the brewers who still have great investments tied up in plants, for which 'near beer' brings too small a return. Beer was bad for the kidneys, overloaded the stomach, and provoked much more thirst than it soothed. Surely no one will welcome the shops on every corner, smelling sourly of suds."

## She is Against Vaccination

I HAVE a communication from Dr. Bessie Bartholomew, D. C., of Canton, Kan., who declares that she challenges the whole medical fraternity to prove that germs are the cause of disease, or that serums prevent it. Continuing, she says:

"Chicago abolishes compulsory vaccination, why?"

"California objects to vaccination, why?"

"The drugless doctors or practitioners object to vaccination, why?"

"McPherson stockmen rebel against compulsory vaccination, why?"

"In England 15 years after antitoxin was introduced the death rate from diphtheria rose 25 per cent, why?"

"Kansas City had a smallpox epidemic, and upon investigation it was learned that there were fewer cases of smallpox than there were during the corresponding month of the previous year. The Business Men's Protective Association objected, and since then epidemics of that nature have not been so numerous, why?"

"Now it seems the drive is upon livestock. If people object to epidemics among themselves, perhaps they will stand for inoculation of their stock.

"Oh no, there is an economic standpoint in this matter which is the outstanding feature. The greediness is going to kill the goose that lays the golden egg.

"The farmers must rebel against compulsory vaccination or be put out of business, so far as stock is concerned.

"This week's story in the Kansas Farmer on the vaccination of chickens takes the bun. I had heard the suggestion to vaccinate for the pip, but that phase must have been overlooked. Tuberculosis is a more popular disease at present.

"Vaccinate the family for diphtheria, smallpox, asthma, boils and corns and then vaccinate the horses, hogs, cattle, sheep, dogs and chickens. Go to the serum squirters, but you are going to kill the goose that lays the golden egg.

"Notice when the bill for vaccination is presented that it is not written in a dead language.

## Passing Comment

—By T. A. McNeal

Of course, you are supposed to understand that part of it; that part of it is going to cause an investigation of the greatest money-making game there is.

"What are germs? Sir Richard Douglass Powell, a leading bacteriologist, stated that if tetanus and gas gangrene germs are washed clean they are quite harmless.

"Investigate the germ theory, vaccination, serum and immunity—find out for yourself why the public has bowed to authority by finding out more about the subject for yourself.

"Who introduced vaccination? It was Jenner, an apothecary in a little English village. Pasteur—find out who Pasteur was. Get the bulletin on the smallpox epidemic in Kansas City.

"Immunity—what is it? According to the Dorland Medical Dictionary, in part, immunity is security against disease.

"Here is my idea of immunity:

"All of the Jones family have the smallpox, except one—that one is immune.

"All of the Smith family are vaccinated with the same vaccine at the same time. It takes on all except one—that one explains the theory of immunity.

"Brown is vaccinated three times and it takes every time—that is vaccination. If it will not



protect against itself it will not protect against disease.

"George is vaccinated three times and has the smallpox—that is the cat's whiskers of the germ theory.

"Let us settle this question now. Shall we, or shall we not, stand for compulsory vaccination?"

"I repeat my challenge to prove that germs are the cause of disease or that serum prevents it."

## Declining Death Rates

I KNOW nothing about medical science and very little about any other science, and therefore am not competent to answer the challenge of Dr. Bessie. I have a hunch that she knows as much about what she is talking about as I do. I get this impression from the way she writes, but I may be doing her an injustice. I might say in passing that the McPherson county cattlemen who protested against the compulsory test were careful to say repeatedly that they were not opposed to it—what they opposed was the way in which it was to be done.

"I do not know to what extent vaccination is responsible for lessening the ravages of smallpox, but it is certain that before vaccination was tried smallpox was one of the most dreaded and fatal of diseases; now the number of persons who die from it in civilized countries where vaccination

is generally practiced is so small as to be almost negligible. According to the Census reports for 1923 the number of deaths from smallpox in the United States was only 1 to a million inhabitants.

It is not many years since diphtheria was one of the most dreaded diseases. In my youth I know that whole families were swept away by it, and when it got a good hold it was nearly always fatal. In 1900 the number of deaths reported from diphtheria in New York state was more than 45 to the 100,000 population; in 1923 the number had been reduced to less than 10 to the 100,000. Maybe antitoxin was not responsible for this remarkable decrease in the death rate, but my opinion is that it was.

Doctor Bessie quotes Sir Richard Douglass Powell as saying that if tetanus and gas gangrene germs are washed clean they are quite harmless, possibly that is true, but what about the unlauded germs? If grown people do not wish to be vaccinated I am opposed to compelling them to submit to the operation. If grown men or women want to take chances on smallpox or tetanus or diphtheria I think that is their own business, but children are not and cannot be free agents.

## Bill Wilkins Tries the Subway

YOU sure are a lucky cuss, Bill," said Truthful James when William had finished his story of the adventure with the last two confident men. "You must hev found New York nearly as excitin' as your adventures on the plains or on the ocean, or in the Arctic regions."

"In a way, James, it wuz; the dangers air uv a different kind, but they air just as liable to git the tenderfoot who isn't familiar with the situation. There air too blamed many people in New York, James; the wonder to me is that there ain't more uv 'em killed than is. Now there is the subway, if you hev never traveled on one uv them subway trains when the crowd is either goin' or comin' you've missed somethin'. I got on one evenin' when the crowd wuz thickest. The doors uv the cars open automatic and the crowd rushes in till there ain't no more room, and then a few hundred more jumps in on top of the crowd that is already there, and then the doors uv the cars shut automatic. If you happen to be in front uv the rush it ain't a question uv whether you want to go in; you get in just the same.

"I wuz in the middle uv that crowd and couldn't either git out in front or at the rear. When the doors shut, James, the car I wuz in wuz so full uv people that when they breathed the car bulged out a couple uv inches on both sides. My right shoulder wuz restin' on the broad bosom uv a colored lady; just behind me wuz a party I took to be a Rooshian gent. He wuz carryin' enough whiskers to fill a mattress. I never saw so fertile a face, James. Them whiskers flowed over my shoulders and covered my breast with hair. I made me think uv the time when I wore side whiskers.

"This here Rooshian gent wuz breathin' down the back uv my neck. He hed a loud, strong breath, sort uv whistled when he breathed. My nose wuz crowded agin the back uv the neck uv a Chinaman and I wuz breathin' down the back uv his neck. The air I hed to breathe hed been used several times before I got a chance at it, and all uv them people hed left a reminder uv what they hed to eat that mornin'. Some uv them hed dined on onions, some hed mixed garlic with their food, some got hold uv beer that wuz considerable stale, some hed filled uv quite liberal on Limburger cheese and some, I take it, must hev dined on a general mixture uv decayed vegetables.

"I wuz more or less ashamed, James, to think how little I hed to contribute to the general fragrance. The feller who wuz crowded agin my right side wuz holdin' a newspaper in his left hand and appeared to be deeply interested in a crossword puzzle. He wuz evidently a absent-minded man, and he reached into his pocket, pulled out his handkerchief and wiped my nose instead uv his own. It sort uv irritated me and I spoke in a tone uv irony; 'Mister, if it is just the same to you I will 'tend to wipin' my own smeller, if it needs wipin'. Mebbey he wuz deaf; anyway he didn't pay no 'tention to my words.

"When I got to the station I wuz to git off at and went up the stairs along with the crowd, discovered that some unprincipled cuss hed lifted a wallet containin' \$25 spendin' money which hed been reposin' in my inside pocket. It wuz lucky fur me that I took Jabe's advice and deposited the \$10,000 I hed in my belt or I would hev been cleaned to the bone.



"When I got up onto the sidewalk there seemed to be a crowd of people going as if they were in a hurry, and I concluded I would just wait till the crowd got by before crossing the street. Well, James, after I had waited for an hour or two and the crowd still kept coming, I went to a feller, 'What's a goin' on?'"

"He looked at me sort of curious like, and says, 'What do you mean "goin' on"?'" "Hy, I sez, 'I suppose there must be a rally uv some kind to draw this here crowd. How long do you suppose it will take fur it to pass by?'" That seemed to tickle him, James, and he said, 'Air you waitin' fur the crowd to git by?'" "I am," sez I, 'I want to git past this here street.'"

"Then the feller laffed in a way that sort of tickled me, and said, 'Mister, if you air waitin' fur the crowd to pass by you will probably be on this side uv the streep till tomorrow mornin'."

"I wuz readin' the other day, James, where some feller, who claimed to be a shark on statistics, said that there is only 15 million Jews in the world. That feller is talkin' thru his hat, James. I know a durned sight better. There is at least 10 million Jews in New York. Durin' the two weeks I spent there I counted over 9 million, and there wuz several precincts that I didn't canvass, and there must be more than 5 million Jews outside uv New York. I watched so many uv them Israelites, James, that I found I wuz gittin' in the habit uv talkin' with my hands, and I concluded that it wuz time fur me to git out uv the city before I got into the clothin' business."

### Brief Answers to Inquiries

**SILVIA**—You say you think a certain woman making mean remarks about you, and you wish to know what you should do about it. Not a thing, Silvia, not a blamed thing. If you really find out she has been making mean remarks about you and what they are, it then may be time to do something, but do not go out hunting for trouble.

**J. B.**—Contentment, happiness and progress are not synonymous. If you are really progressive you simply cannot be contented, because progress means discontent. It does not necessarily mean happiness. There is a great deal of satisfaction in progress if it is the right kind.

**F. J. F.**—You say you fear very few people are thinking about their immortal souls. You probably are right; my own observation has been that most of those who seem to be greatly worried about their souls are those who are really suffering from indigestion.

**GUSTAVUS**—You say you have an ambition to amount to something in the world. Stay with it, stay with it. The man who has no ambition amounts to anything; the only trouble is that so many persons seem to me to have an er-

roneous conception of what "amounting to something" really means. If you have it in mind that you must become famous to amount to something you probably will die a disappointed man, for I doubt your having the kind of ability that makes men famous, but there are a lot of ways of amounting to a great deal without being famous.

**ANXIOUS MOTHER**—You probably are right in saying that there is a great deal of evil temptation at this time. I think there is; there always

### Sign Posts

BY FAITH BALDWIN

How many roads to Fairyland, when Spring, on flower-feet,

Takes to the emerald trail again, while silver rain-drops beat

Against the golden armor of the gay Paladin, Sun; How many roads to Fairyland, before the day is done?

Oh, there's a road, a woody road, all feathery and green,

A dogwood road, a secret road, where pale wind-flowers lean,

And there's a meadow path that runs, to meet the Spring's clear call,

With brooks to silver-fringe its skirts, beyond a broken wall.

And here's a road that meets the sea and takes its blue embrace,

A road that ends in fairy-foam, more delicate than lace.

And here's a mountain road that climbs to kiss a stooping star,

Where shadows drift with purple veils, where slim pine-candles are.

A dozen roads to Fairyland! And other roads there be,

The endless roads, the happy roads that new young lovers see,

The highways, straight to Heaven's blue, that mothers, young and wise,

Can follow when they bend to kiss a baby's blessed eyes.

Oh, Fairyland is not so far, with all the world to roam,

And Fairyland is very near, for trails may end in home,

And every heart with seeing eyes may read the signs and know

That there are roads to Fairyland, wherever they may go.

has been and probably there always will be, but my recollection takes me back over a considerable period, and it seems to me that there was just about as much hell to the square mile when I was

young as there is now. If evil increases in proportion to enlightenment, then there is more evil now than there was when I was a lad, for certainly people know more. But while they may know more meanness than they did then, they also know more about the results of misconduct, so I rather think the sum total of wickedness in proportion to the population is maybe a little less than it was then. However, my knowledge of conditions is, after all, limited, very limited; there may be a vast amount of cussedness going on that I know nothing about.

**G. F. E.**—I am in receipt of your manuscript, which covers 30 typewritten pages. I have read two pages and have no idea what you are driving at. The other 28 may be clearer, but I have the impression just now that I will never know whether they are or not.

### No Compensation Law

I am a widow with eight children, and I should like to have information concerning the widow's compensation law in Colorado. How old do the children have to be? Does the compensation come from the state or the county?

Strictly speaking there is no such law in Colorado as a widow's compensation law. There is a law providing for the care of dependent children. The jurisdiction of such cases is either in the county court or the juvenile court. Any citizen of the county might file a petition in the court setting forth that there are dependent children who are in need of care and protection. The court may send such children to the state home provided for dependent children, or if the parents of such children are in the judgment of the court fit to care for them he may make an order setting forth the amount he deems necessary for their care and maintenance and this amount may be paid to the parents. When the order is made it becomes the duty of the county commissioners to make the payment. No particular amount is fixed by law. That is left to the discretion of the court. Denver, Pueblo and Colorado Springs perform the duties of the county commissioners under their charter.

### When Making a Will

A and B, husband and wife, worked and paid for an 80-acre farm. Both have their names in the deed. Can B will her half to her husband for him to use so long as he lives and not sell it? Can a person write his own will and take it to a justice of the peace and have him witness the signatures? Would it be legal? A. F.

Either the husband or wife can will half of their undivided half as they please; that is, the wife could will to her husband a life estate in her half. She could not will to him merely a life estate in all of it unless he would waive his statutory rights.

One may write his own will. It is necessary that the will be attested by two witnesses, and these witnesses must declare that they have signed the will in the presence of the testator and that he signed in their presence.

## Can Business Do Without the Farmer?

**B**USINESS conditions in the United States are no longer dependent on farmers' prosperity," says G. H. Hinman, a financial writer with the viewpoint of big business life.

That would be a national misfortune, if true. Mr. Hinman affirms prosperity can go on without the farmer getting any of it—an outrageous and heartless statement, notwithstanding certain figures he assembles to prove it. A farmer reader gets this out of his newspaper and sends it to me. Says Mr. Hinman—

"The big and important point is that this nation's business can prosper, has prospered, and is prospering, even though farming suffers reverses and, in some places, is blighted by misfortune. It comes to pass, instead of being a farmer's country, this is largely a manufacturer's country, a workingman's country. How is the change working out in business just now? Let us see."

Then Mr. Hinman informs us that the building business this year is expected to produce about 600 million dollars' worth of homes in the United States, and that there is a single industry which will occupy at least 3 million men and support 12 million population.

It is well understood, I believe, that for several years the country has enjoyed an unprecedented building boom, because building stopped during the war while population continued to increase. But this is not a permanent condition; the housing shortage is being supplied and is well beyond its peak.

Mr. Hinman also refers glowingly to the great business done in iron and steel.

Here again we have had an after-war boom in commercial and other structures, a boom also featured by billions spent by the railroads in refitting and other billions expended on public roads. There has been no lack of employment.

In taking up these slacks in our development, there can be no question the country has been pressed and tided over what otherwise would have been a long and severe depression in business. But when these slacks have been fully taken up, will Mr. Hinman be able to write such another rosy view—unless in the meantime we have really done something to put the great creator of natural wealth—agriculture—on a satisfactory modern

basis? And that means on an equality with other producing groups, with opportunity to do business on equal terms. Unless this happens we shall find that business conditions in the United States are dependent on the farmer's prosperity.

It also should be said that agriculture contributes something more valuable than material prosperity of national life—a priceless contribution of virility and national stability which makes it truly "the backbone of the nation."

However, we do not have to take Mr. Hinman's word for it—nor mine—for a much different viewpoint. The keenest analyst of business conditions in the United States is Herbert Hoover, Secretary of the United States Department of Commerce. Mr. Hoover says:

As about 60 per cent of our commerce and industry revolves around the production of American farms, it is obvious that the welfare of the commercial and industrial activities of our country is closely interlinked with the welfare of our agriculture. Every segment of our economic life is interdependent. Therefore the Secretary of Commerce is as deeply interested in the commercial phases of agriculture as he is interested in any branch of industry, finance or transportation. This problem involves at every step the relation of agriculture to other branches of commerce and industry.

Far from agreeing with Mr. Hinman's view that industrially the United States can prosper whether the farmer does or not; and that, inferentially, farmers' conferences and congressional hearings and legislators are much too concerned about him, Mr. Hoover goes on to say—

The Government can do an enormous service by the erection of such agencies as will stimulate co-operation not only in the field of marketing farm products but, also, in all the fields. Business is more forward in its ability at practical organization than the farmer; he needs more help.

The National Industrial Conference Board, whose membership includes the chief executives in the manufacturing field, has recently issued a report that surpasses any "farm bloc" summary of the ills of agriculture I ever remember to have seen. This large body of manufacturers declares agriculture is the mainstay of general business, and submits this summary to prove it:

1. The agricultural industry normally buys 6 billion dollars' worth of the goods and services of other industries annually.

2. The farm supplies the materials on which depend industries giving employment to nearly half the industrial workers.
3. It supplies about a fifth of the total tonnage of freight carried by the railroads.
4. Its products constitute nearly half the total value of exports.
5. It pays in taxes one-fifth of the total cost of government in the United States.
6. Farms and farm property represent more than one-fifth of the total national tangible wealth and contribute, normally, about one-sixth of the total national income.
7. Total capital invested in agriculture in 1921 at current values amounted to 65 billion dollars, compared with 44 billion dollars invested in the manufacturing industries.

In this report, based on a year's investigation, the National Industrial Conference Board solemnly warns the United States not to neglect its agricultural development in favor of too intensive preoccupation with industrial and financial activities. The board notes that many of England's industrial ills arise from its dependence on other countries for food supplies. The board finds in the shrinkage of agricultural wealth and income, since 1900, the symptoms of a relative decline in American agriculture, which, in time, would reduce America to a similar dependence for food supplies. "What," asks the board, "will be the consequences for our entire economic and business life, if American agriculture continues to lag behind in comparison with the general economic development of the country?"

With an increase of 15 million more mouths to feed every decade, before many years we are going to need a tremendous food supply close to home. Luckily we have an acreage amply capable of producing it, if we will fairly and decently maintain thereon the needful percentage of well-trained farmers bred to the soil. This implies a national live-and-let-live policy toward agriculture, and the economic linking of that industry on a level of equality with every other.

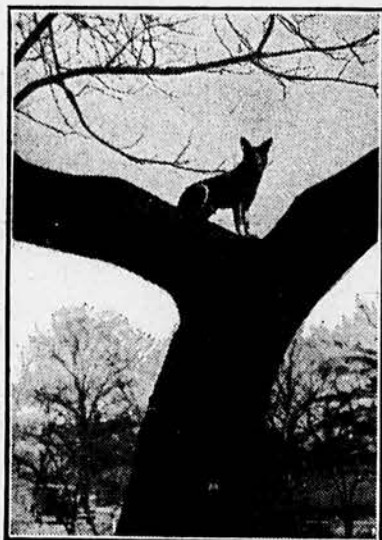
Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.





## World Events in Pictures



Here is Rin-Tin-Tin, Talented Dog Actor, Seeing Central Park in New York from a Tree. Digging His Sharp Claws Into the Bark He Easily Scaled up 12 Feet



Fully 20,000 People Attended the Wedding in Savannah, Ga., of Matjus Matina and Marguerite Nickloy, Two of the World's Tiniest People. "Mike," the Twin Brother of the Groom Was Best Man and Little Miss Otto, 5 Years Old, Was Bridesmaid. Left, the Wedding Ceremony: Right, Solid Comfort After the Wedding



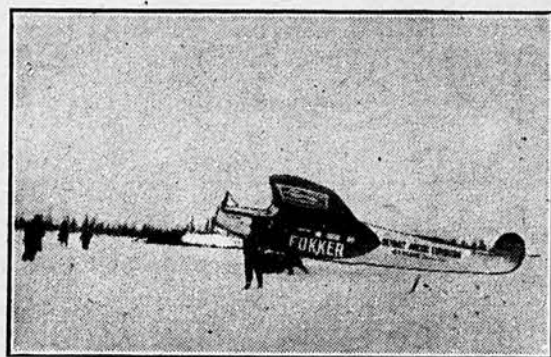
Gold! Once More That Magic Word is Drawing Scores of Prospectors to Kramer, California. Two Old Timers, Watson Russ, Left, and Bill Taylor, Show a Tenderfoot How to Pan Gold



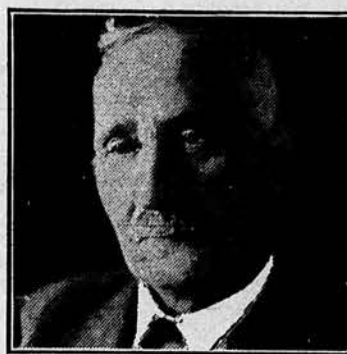
The Girls' Basketball Team of the Pasadena, Calif., Athletic Club, Successfully Annexed the National Championship, at Stake in the Recent Tourney in That City. Photo Shows the Winning Team. Left to Right: Beatrice Palmer, Verna Heidner, Elizabeth Turner, Aileen Allen, Coach; Ethel Nichols, Alice Ryden, Captain, and Ruth McBride



Mayor George E. Cryer, Los Angeles, Signing His Letter to Mayor James J. Walker of New York, Which Went on the First Trans-Continental Air Mail from the Southern California City on April 17. The New Line Connects with the Regular Air Mail at Salt Lake City, Utah. This is the Largest Letter Ever Sent by Air Mail



"The Alaskan," the One Remaining Plane of the Wilkins-Detroit Arctic Expedition, Taking off on Its First Flight from Fairbanks, Alaska, to Carry Supplies to Point Barrow, Where the Advance Base Has Been Successfully Established



S. H. Thompson, President American Farm Bureau Federation, Who is in Washington Conferring with Members of Congress on Proposed Agricultural Legislation



As Chief of Bureau of Public Roads, U. S. Department of Agriculture, T. H. MacDonald Heads Federal Engineering Force Which, Co-operating with State Highway Departments, is Building Federal Aid Highway System at Rate of 10,000 Miles a Year



Recently "Old John," "Queenie," and "Babe," Veteran Working Elephants of the Ringling Brothers & Barnum & Bailey Circus Herd, Assisted Park Commissioner Gallatin, New York, in Setting Out a Grove of American Oak Trees, Some of Which Are 40 Feet High. Photo Shows "Old John" Conveying a Tree to Its Planting Place

Photographs Copyright 1926 and From Underwood & Underwood.



Following Less Than 24 Hours After the Great Fire at San Luis Obispo, Calif., Lightning Ignited a Tank on the Oil Farm at Brea. Millions of Dollars Worth of Crude Oil Has Been Destroyed. Hundreds of Men from Miles Around Volunteered to Assist in Controlling Flames



# A Concrete Fence Post Lasts

By J. B. Davidson

ELEVEN years ago the agricultural engineering section of the Iowa Experiment Station began an investigation into the utility, practicability, and cost of concrete fence posts. An important part of this investigation consisted in making 700 concrete posts of seven types, or different mixtures of concrete and varying amounts of reinforcement. Fifty of these experimental posts, after curing for 300 days, were tested for strength, and 650 were used in fencing the agronomy farm belonging to Iowa State College. These posts have been examined at regular intervals and a record made of their condition.

It is from the experience gained in this investigation that I shall undertake to offer some suggestions in regard to the making of successful concrete posts:

First, concrete posts should be made of a rich, dense concrete. A dense concrete mixture is not only needed for strength, but, what is more important, it also is needed for the protection of the steel reinforcement. Most of the failures observed in concrete posts, which have developed after the posts have been set, were due to the rusting or corrosion of the steel which causes the concrete to break away on account of the expansion of the oxides formed. With a dense concrete the steel is protected when covered properly.

The most satisfactory mixture is 1 part Portland cement, 2 parts of sand, and 3 parts of fine gravel or broken stone, the latter varying in size from coarse sand to  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch in the larger dimension. This is the most economical mixture. If it is desired to use bank run gravel, the proper amount of cement should be used to make a dense or a No. 1 concrete. Full instructions for proportioning may be obtained in Bulletin 60 of the Iowa Engineering Experiment Station, Ames, Iowa, on "Methods of Proportioning Concrete Materials." This will be sent on request.

A good concrete post can be made only when good forms or molds are used. In general metal forms make a better post than wood forms, although with wood forms, well made, can be used successfully. Commercial forms have many conveniences particularly for jostling or shaking.

A post with approximately a square cross section revealed the greatest strength for the amount of concrete used. Triangular and T-shaped posts are included in the tests, but did not quite equal square posts in strength. The round post, although included in the test, is the equal of the square post if equally as well made.

It was found that four  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch square bars for reinforcement were necessary to attain the full strength of the concrete. Round rods and bands did not prove so satisfactory in the experiments.

The steel should be covered with about  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch of concrete to protect it from corrosion or rusting. If placed near the surface the concrete is split off by the formation of rust. The use of spacers to insure accurate spacing is desirable.

A concrete post is a very durable post. Not one of the 650 concrete posts placed in service 11 years ago have been replaced. This does not mean that they have not developed defects. Ten per cent have minor defects of some kind. On the other hand, the majority of the posts after 11 years show little or no deterioration, and it would be difficult to estimate their life. Forty or 50 years should see many of the posts still in service.

The cost of the materials for concrete posts made for the experiment under present market conditions will vary from 35 to 61 cents. A good square post  $4\frac{1}{2}$  by  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches at the top by  $4\frac{1}{2}$  by  $4\frac{1}{2}$  at the base and 7 feet long will cost for the materials about 57 cents. A man should be able to make from five to 10 posts an hour, mixing the material by hand; with full equipment more may be made. A bulletin on the subject of concrete posts has been prepared. If a request for the same be made to the director of the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station, a copy of the bulletin, No. 219, can be secured. It will furnish the results of the investigation of concrete fence posts, giving details of construction, plans for forms, and methods of stretching wire to the posts.

## Equitable Conscription

THE Senate Military Committee is conducting hearings on the Capper bill to draft industry, the same as man power, in case of future wars. Assistant Secretary of War McNider, former commander of the American Legion, testified that such a law would be a great aid to the War Department. A professor of a Catholic University, Father John Ryan, declared that the proposed legislation is most revolutionary. Bernard Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board, is a strong advocate of the bill.

What the bill seeks to do is to give the Government the same power over industry that it has over men, in the event of war. Those opposed to such a law in effect say: "Send our boys to the front, to be killed if necessary, but spare our cash." They want money above human life. The profiteers, of course, could not be expected to favor such a law. It is aimed directly at them. It would take the

profit out of war and help to prevent wars. The Capper bill appeals to the people who furnish the boys to be shot at and slaughtered. It also appeals to a large class of patriotic men of means, who recognize its merits.

The New York Herald-Tribune approves the measure. In a lead editorial it says:

"The Capper bill for the conscription of industry as well as man power in case of war applies to the future the one outstanding lesson of the convulsion of 1914-18. The World War was a war of nations, not of governments. It was fought out by the belligerent peoples. Unity of effort was required and was eventually consented to. At the end of the war every nation was putting everything it had in the common pot. The penalties of defeat were visited on the defeated peoples, and older conceptions of individual immunities in time of war were profoundly modified.

"Under the Capper bill the pathetic spectacle could never be repeated of an American Secretary of War publicly boasting his satisfaction that the United States had entered unprepared into a world struggle into which it had been evident for more than two years that it would eventually be



drawn. Pacifism and non-preparedness—ideas accepted by many Americans—are bitter memories in the light of our costly war experience. We do not covet another such experience of chaos, wastefulness and pitiful delay in organizing for war, if war is forced on us.

"Organization in advance, logical plans for coordinated national effort, conduct of war on the most economical and fairest basis—that of universality and equality of sacrifice and effort—are the purposes of the Capper measure. Bernard M. Baruch, former head of the War Industries Board, promoter of plans to take profiteering out of future wars, put the import of the bill concisely when he told the Senate Military Affairs Committee: 'It would insure equal service for all and special profit for none.'

"To be prepared for war is one of the most effective means of preserving peace," was Washington's advice to the infant republic. This advice was glaringly disregarded between August 1, 1914, and April 6, 1917. It ought never to be disregarded again, even tho the temper of the world is turning away from war as anything except a desperate last resort in international complications. The next war, if there is one, will be a war of conscription. It ought to be one of all-around conscription, not stopping at the drafting of personal fighting power."

## A Tragedy of the Storm

A TRAGEDY of the recent Kansas snowstorm was revealed recently when a number of purple martins, harbingers of spring, were found starved to death in bird boxes on the premises of F. F. Ziegler of Junction City. The purple martin, according to Mr. Ziegler, catches its food on the wing, and no matter how hungry it is will not touch food on the ground, living on insects. During the snowstorm the insects were not flying, and the martins, refusing to touch bread crumbs and bits of suet that had been scattered for other birds, returned to their boxes and perished.

## Santa Fe's Annual Report

THE annual report of President W. B. Storey of the Santa Fe not only shows an unusually prosperous business condition, but also remarkable efficiency in railway management.

There was a decrease in passenger receipts last year due to the automobile. Freight receipts on agricultural products and livestock showed a decrease, also. This was due, as President Storey says, to short crops. The citrus fruits were caught

by a frost; grain crops in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas were hit by drouth; the cotton crop was curtailed by cold, wet weather. Yet the increase in shipments on building materials and the products of mines and manufacturers was sufficient to more than offset the loss on agricultural products. The gain in freight receipts was more than 6 million dollars over the preceding year.

After all bills were paid, including interest on bonds, the company had more than 46 million dollars to distribute in dividends. However, following its conservative policy, it declared its regular 5 per cent dividend on preferred stock, 7 per cent on common stock and set the rest aside to surplus. Had the full amount been used in dividends the common stockholders would have received 17 per cent.

The management is adopting every means to increase efficiency and cut out waste. During the year it reduced operating expenses 6 million dollars over the previous year.

The showing as to the high standard of service rendered by the Santa Fe is very gratifying. The company is not only doing everything possible to popularize passenger travel, but also is extending its lines to tributary territory where freight service is needed.

Of its more than 13,000 miles of line, 8,165 miles are laid with 90 pounds or heavier steel. It will lay 467 miles of 110-pound steel and 108 miles of 90-pound steel this year. Some idea of the amount of timber required for ties alone can be gleaned from the fact that there are more than 55 million ties now in service.

The Santa Fe is very proud, and justly so, of its pension system. It now has 964 pensioners on its roll. Last year 328 death claims were paid.

More than 17 million dollars were paid in taxes by the company last year. Of this over 6 millions were federal taxes and 11 millions state and local taxes. The Santa Fe is the largest taxpayer, by all odds, in Kansas.

## Union Stores Prosper

FOUR Farmers' Union stores in Chase county last year did a business amounting to \$382,382, distributed as follows: Cedar Point, \$92,000; Clements, \$90,075; Elmdale, \$113,112; and Strong City, \$87,195. There are 572 members of the union who are stockholders in the four stores. Eggs and poultry sold amounted to \$70,600; the stores also handled \$13,000 worth of cream and \$58,886 worth of livestock.

## Premium for Quality Eggs

TO ENCOURAGE the production of higher quality eggs on Ford county farms, the Farm Bureau has secured the co-operation of all egg buyers, grocers, produce agents and wholesale produce firms in Ford, Spearville and Dodge City in paying a premium of 2 cents a dozen for clean, large, infertile eggs, beginning May 15.

## 300 Acres of Peanuts

ABOUT 300 acres of peanuts will be grown by farmers near Arkansas City this year, according to Tom Henry, who has been largely responsible for the development of this industry there. Fifty-five acres were produced in 1925.

## Ran Out of Stamps!

A CATTLEMAN at Cedar Point, John F. Crofoot, recently purchased 930 acres from D. F. Urshell for \$80,000. The deed required \$80 worth of revenue stamps, which was more than the local postoffice had!

## 1,473 Deaths From External Causes

KANSAS generally is regarded, particularly by Kansans, as a prosperous, contented, and rather fortunate state. But the records of the state registrar of vital statistics show that—

Three persons starved to death in Kansas last year. Eight froze to death. Three died of sunstroke. Thirty-five were killed by animals (other than poisonous.)

Ninety-seven were killed by other persons—69 shot to death; 10 knifed, 18 killed by other means. One hundred sixty committed suicide, of whom 83 shot themselves.

Sixty-four died from poison accidentally administered. Ninety-eight died from burns and in conflagrations. Seventy-nine were drowned, accidentally.

Fifty-one were killed by "unloaded guns" and accidental discharge of fire-arms.

One hundred eighty died from falls. One hundred eighty-three died in railroad accidents, 234 in automobile accidents (except grade crossings), and so on down the line.

Altogether 1,473 persons suffered death from external causes during the year.

One of the deaths from starvation occurred in Leavenworth county, where an elderly man, 65 years old, was taken to the county poor farm suffering from starvation and exposure, and died without regaining consciousness. Another was in Manhattan, where a widow, 47 years old, starved herself to death, suffering from melancholia, according to the attending physician's report. The third was a baby girl, 1 year and 3 months old, in a western county, whom the physician, called in just before death, declared died from starvation due to improper treatment.



## Dairy Prices Change Again

But the Long Range Trend Should be Favorable  
For Producers in Kansas

BY GILBERT GUSLER

THE scene has shifted in the dairy markets. Again the stage has been reset. A new group of characters has come on, altho a few of the old ones remain. Gone are "Moderate Production," "Liberal Consumption," "Small Storage Stocks," and "High Prices." In their places are "Record Production," "Inadequate Consumption," "Excessive Storage Stocks," and "Declining Prices," "Low Feed Prices" and "Inconspicuous Foreign Competition" continue in the calcium glare, however, while the characters which recently vanished still figure in the east and are merely awaiting their cue to return to the center of the stage.

A year ago, dairy markets were definitely recovering from the unsatisfactory conditions of 1924 brought about by record domestic production, good sized imports and burdensome storage stocks. Production had begun to slow down in the fall of 1924, when the curtailing effects of low-priced dairy products and relatively high-priced feeds became apparent. From November, 1924, on thru the first nine months of 1925, receipts of butter at the leading markets showed a consistent decline from the corresponding months in the year previous. For 1925 as a whole, receipts were 3 per cent less than in 1924. Receipts of cheese at these same markets, however, showed an increase of 4 per cent.

The smaller supplies of fresh butter and low prices at retail during the latter half of the 1924-1925 butter year opened up wide outlets for the burdensome reserves of storage butter which had been such a drag on the market thruout the fall and early winter. Withdrawals after November, 1924, were so large that by May 1, 1925, holdings were below the five-year average on that date.

### Up to 45 Cents

Prices improved along with the smaller supplies, and after February, 1925, they were substantially higher than in the preceding year. The average wholesale price of 92-score creamery butter at New York during 1925 was 45.22 cents a pound, compared with 42.62 cents in 1924. The farm price of butter also was slightly higher, with the gain from May 1, the beginning of the new butter year, averaging 4 cents a pound. Wholesale cheese prices were about 20 per cent higher than in 1924. Prices to producers for 3.5 per cent fluid milk for city consumption averaged \$2.68 a 100 pounds in 1925, compared with \$2.63 in 1924. During the latter half of the year, the gain was 12 cents a hundred.

Large crops of corn, oats and barley were harvested last summer, and, with fewer horses, cattle and hogs on farms, feed prices have been low. In March, 1926, the average farm price of corn was 66.6 cents, and of oats, 38.8 cents, compared with \$1.12 and 49.7 cents in March a year before. Despite liberal feeding thruout the winter, the large stocks have not been used up, and the prospects are for a larger carryover of grain into the new season than usual.

Moreover, farmers are intending to

increase the acreages of these crops this spring, according to the reports obtained by the Department of Agriculture. While the actual acreage will depend on weather conditions at the time of planting, it is certain that with average yields, feed crops will be abundant next year and prices will continue moderate.

The tone of the dairy market began to change last fall, just as it had in the fall of 1924, but in exactly the opposite direction. Production has shown the natural reaction to good prices for dairy products and low feed costs. Since September, receipts of butter at the large markets have been substantially heavier than in the previous year. During the first three months of 1926, they were the largest on record for that period, and 11 per cent greater than in 1926.

### Much Storage Butter

The storage situation likewise has reversed. Dealers were slow to build up reserves last spring, so that stocks never approached the proportions of the previous season. With the supplies of fresh butter so liberal last fall and winter, however, it has been difficult to move storage butter. On October 1, 1925, stocks were 40 million pounds smaller than a year previous, but this comparison has gradually shifted until on April 1, 1926, there was more butter in storage than on April 1, 1925, and the largest amount on record for that date.

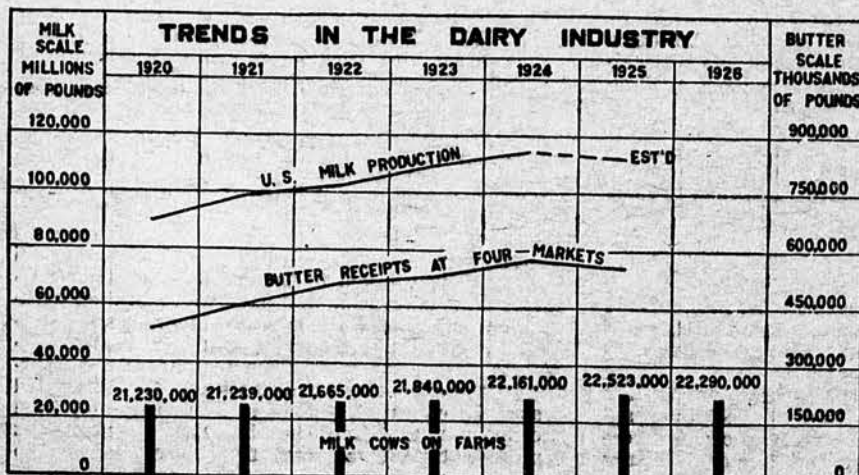
Fresh production is too large to permit any extensive use of storage butter at present. Despite the efforts of dealers, it is probable that we shall have a larger carryover at the end of this butter year than on May 1, 1925. This butter cost several cents more a pound than the butter stored last spring, and the sales during the last few months have represented losses. Dealers will be more conservative this spring than last in accumulating reserves, so a smaller percentage than usual of the fresh production may be taken for this purpose.

Prices have changed gradually, from a premium over the corresponding time a year previous to a substantial discount. On October 20, 1925, for example, 92-score creamery butter in the New York wholesale market cost 52 cents a pound, compared with 37½ cents on the same day in 1924, while on March 31 the price was 40¼ cents, compared with 46½ cents the year previous. Retail prices have not declined so fast as wholesale markets, altho they probably are down to last year's level.

So much for the situation to date. Despite the declining price level, there is no reason to believe that a period of disaster for the dairy industry is lying around the corner.

### Fewer Heifers

In the first place, the dairy cow population is on the decline. According to the Department of Agriculture, the number of dairy cows and heifers 2 years old and over at the beginning of 1926 was 1 per cent smaller than



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cost more than  
Mobiloil "E"

FARMERS who use Mobiloil "E" in their Fords, repeatedly report two things: "I use less oil than ever before." "I have less carbon than ever before."

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You notice this new freedom from carbon particularly on the hills. You can drive with the spark further advanced. You go up easier — quieter. You go up on less gas.



### Cleaner Spark Plugs

You have cleaner spark plugs. The spark comes free and hot. Full power is assured from the fuel. So you get along faster. You buy new plugs less often. You save on gasoline consumption.

### Four Quarts Prove It

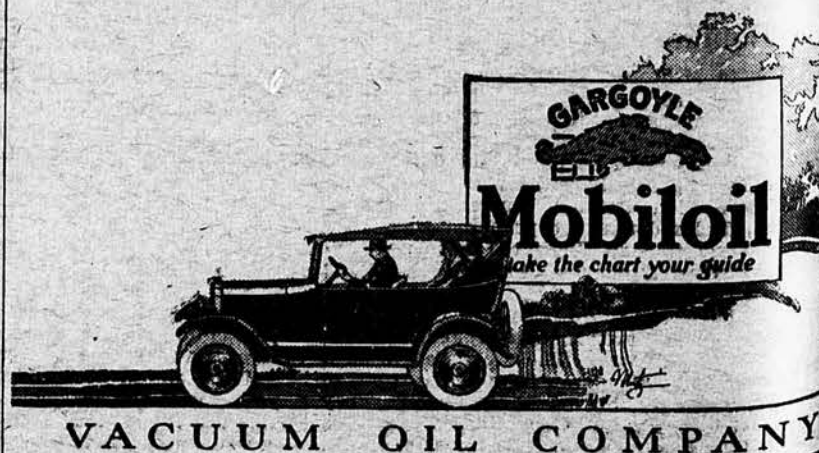
Drain off the old oil in your Ford engine. Pour in 4 quarts of Mobiloil "E." Then drive up some familiar hill and note the result. You will find new smoothness in running. As the months pass, you will notice a reduction in carbon and spark plug troubles.

For the differential of your

Ford, use Gargoyle Mobiloil "CC" as specified in the Chart of Recommendations. For your Fordson tractor, use Gargoyle Mobiloil "BB" in summer and Gargoyle Mobiloil "A" in winter. Vacuum Oil Company, Branches in principal cities. Address: New York, Chicago, Kansas City or Minneapolis.

# Mobiloil "E"

## for Fords



VACUUM OIL COMPANY



In 1925, the first decline in milk cows to be reported in five years, altho the total was 4 per cent larger than on January 1, 1920. The number of heifers 1 to 2 years old being raised for milk was estimated to be 9 per cent less than at the beginning of 1925. This decrease probably reflects the unsatisfactory prices for milk and dairy products during the spring of 1924, when the number of heifer calves saved was reduced sharply. This decline in young dairy stock will become apparent in dairy production next year.

Increased production now can be attributed largely to the abundance of feed. Production a cow has been raised, so that even with a smaller number of cows, the total output is exceeding previous records. With dairy product prices on the decline, the tendency will be to feed less generously, even the feed prices remain moderate. There will be less incentive to strive for full milk pails. Furthermore, beef cows which have been milked thru this period of high prices will be allowed to nurse calves again. The slaughter of milk cows in the course of tuberculosis eradication campaigns, notably in the Chicago milk district, means some decrease in dairy production. The effect of all these influences on production will gradually become noticeable in the next year.

In the meantime, there is a possibility of some slackening in demand. Despite a high level of employment during the last winter, the amount of butter disappearing into consuming channels at the four leading markets was smaller than a year previous, altho, with that exception, it was the largest on record. Per capita consumption in 1925 did not show the usual increase noted in each of the last few years. This may be attributed, in part, to higher prices at retail. It is noticeable that the decline in retail prices recently has been accompanied by an increase in the rate at which butter is disappearing.

### Second Largest Demand

The industrial outlook is less favorable than a year ago. Stock market prices have had a drastic setback since February. In the past, such a movement has foreshadowed a change in industrial conditions and amount of employment. It is not at all unlikely that the dairyman will find a narrower market for his products next fall and winter. On the other hand, there is ample foundation for the belief that the lull in business activity will not result in a severe depression, as in 1920 and 1921, so the buying power of industrial consumers will not be so severely impaired as at that time.

Foreign competition has not been conspicuous in our dairy markets during the last year, and probably will be of even less importance from now on. Imports of butter during 1925 totalled 7,212,013 pounds, compared with 19,404,816 pounds in 1924. Exports for the same period amounted to 5,342,740 pounds, compared with 8,256,622 pounds in 1924. Despite a heavy domestic production of cheese, imports are about the same as last year, while our exports of canned milk have declined.

The duty on butter was raised, April 5, 1926, from 8 to 12 cents a pound. This has had no effect thus far, as we have such a liberal quantity of our own butter and prices here are so much below a parity with European markets that there is no reason to bring any foreign butter into our market.

What probably is the most important factor in the course of the dairy market during the next year is not so easily plummeted. The weather plays a tremendous part in controlling the output of dairy products. Unusually favorable conditions were responsible for the record output from July to October in 1924, and again in the last quarter of 1925.

Recently, it has been taking about a year to change from favorable to unfavorable conditions in the dairy business, and another year to return to a favorable basis once more. The chances are that dairy production a year hence will be down to moderate proportions again, with a better outlook for demand because of expanding industrial employment.

### Our Clover Cover Crop

Cover crops are good for the soil. What do you think of the one we have this week? Clover, kids and club work—it's a combination that pays. Now we'll have introductions all around. Head—Winfield Dale, Labette county is using his for a more useful purpose than a hat rack. The sow farrowed nine pigs and saved seven. H. F. Moxley, county agent, is going over Winfield's pig club figures.

Heart—Elina Nordman, Sherman county, seems to be putting her whole being, as well as her heart, into that grin, which with the uniform is of the 4-H club brand. She was the champion canning club member for 1925.

Hands—Members of a 4-H dairy club are demonstrating methods of showing and fitting a dairy heifer. The team represents the West Grant 4-H Booster Club of Sherman County. Bartle Stephens is at the heifer's head, Rufus Stephens at her side and Chester Stephens at the tail.

Health—We dare you to find health-

ier specimens. Gladys Vanderstelt, left, and Rebecca Mason, 4-H members from Clay county, were winners of the state health contest in 1924 and 1925 respectively.

### Rough on Presidents!

The Republic of Haiti has just held its 27th presidential election. During something more than a century, 17 presidents of this nation were deposed by revolutionists; two were murdered; of the five who died in office, one is said to have been poisoned, one perished in an explosion in the National Palace, and the circumstances of another's death were decidedly suspicious. It might be concluded that the president business is not a healthy one in Haiti. But the epidemic of political frenzy was checked when the United States stepped in 11 years ago. The chances of survival for a president are now somewhat brighter.

Henry Ford is boosting barn dances when he is largely responsible for the garage era.

**Wet Weather Togs**  
**FISH BRAND SLICKERS**  
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# Character and Dependability



To press the starter button of your car and know that the engine will respond almost instantly—

To set out on a long trip—even over the roughest roads—and feel assured that the usual mechanical annoyances will not delay your journey—

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That is *dependability*, as the public has come to apply the word to Dodge Brothers Motor Car.

That is character built by men into a product.

That is the expression, in terms of steel, of an inflexible ideal—the ideal to build well and never to relax from a program of constant and progressive betterment.

How well the car deserves the tribute you will realize when you know that more than 90% of all the motor cars Dodge Brothers have built during the past eleven years are still in active service.

And remember that this astonishing record was established before Dodge Brothers new and improved motor cars were released in January.

Far surpassing their past best in sturdiness, as well as in beauty and smooth engine operation, these new Dodge Brothers Motor Cars are destined to break their own unbroken record for dependability and long life.

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TORONTO, ONTARIO

# DODGE BROTHERS

## MOTOR CARS



# Folks Will Feel Better Now

And Warm Weather Also Has Encouraged the  
Prairie Grass to Greater Efforts

BY HARLEY HATCH

AT LAST the clouds have lifted, the wind has hauled 'round into the southwest, the sun is shining brightly and everyone connected with the farming industry seems to be feeling better. The warm weather of the last few days is most welcome, for it is bringing on the prairie grass; it cannot come too quickly to suit most feeders, as rough feed is getting to be a scarce article. One of the commercial haymen of this locality told me this week that he had sold every bottom bale in his barn and all the other bales which were in any way damaged; this inferior hay went to cattlemen who would use it for wadding to help out the corn or cottonseed which provided the real nutriment. I have often seen good prairie pasture at this time, but this year there is not native grass enough showing to provide any feed. Bluegrass pastures and eaten out prairie pastures where "doghair" or a similar grass has come in are making considerable feed, but it needs lots of supplementing in a cold, rainy week such as we had recently.

## Oats Are Doing Well

Oats, of which this county has a large acreage, are looking wonderfully well. The cold weather, which nipped the tops and held back the growth, seems to have thickened up the stand, and I cannot recall a season here when oats presented such a good uniform stand as we have this spring. Given the right kind of weather at filling time and we should have lots of oats in Coffey county. Wheat, too, is stooling well and growing fast; there is a much better show for the crop here this spring than we have had for several years. The acreage of wheat in Coffey county has been cut down greatly from the boom times, when it brought above \$2 a bushel. Then Coffey county had 65,000 acres in wheat; this year there is but 15,000 acres. The cold, wet weather has held back the Chinch bugs, but no doubt they will be with us later. They have, however, been held back several days, and the first brood will be later accordingly. While it was so very wet here, Northern Nebraska, Northwestern Iowa and South Dakota reported it drier than in any spring since 1894, so dry that oats and spring wheat would scarcely germinate. Their turn will come later; their creeks will be out of their banks before spring is over.

## Corn Planters in Action

A few corn planters have been started in this county, but most of the farmers are waiting for the soil to warm up some and dry out a little more before putting any seed in the ground. At this time a year ago the largest part of the corn acreage on this farm was planted. Our earliest planted corn was the best, and we promised ourselves then that we would get our seed in the ground at the earliest possible moment this spring. The ground is all plowed, and we may start operations by the middle of this week, but we have 11 acres of alfalfa to sow first. It is to be sown on corn-stalk ground; the stalks were cut, raked and burned, and we are going over the field twice with the tandem disk, which makes four single diskings. The soil is in good condition to start with, and these four diskings should make a fine seedbed. We have 140 pounds of alfalfa seed to plant on these 11 acres; the seed will be sown broadcast after the ground is disked, and it will then be lightly harrowed in. On most farms, this one included, fencing has been the main job during the last week. We all know the work is needed badly, for many pasture fences are in poor condition.

## What W. H. Shattuck Said

I have just been reading a speech delivered before the Kansas Livestock Association, held at Wichita, by W. H.

Shattuck of Ashland. Mr. Shattuck is one of the larger cattlemen of Kansas, he having a herd of 500 purebred Herefords and 100 grade cows. He also is commissioner of Clark county, and as such is greatly interested in our road problems. Mr. Shattuck so clearly and concisely stated the Kansas road law that I am going to copy from his speech, as I know many of us are not closely informed on this subject. Mr. Shattuck says that the annual revenue from the gasoline tax and license in Kansas is close to 9 million dollars. "Of this, 25 per cent of the license money goes back to the townships from which it came. The balance of the fund, with a very small exception, goes in with the gas tax, and is handled as follows: \$1,200,000 is set aside to meet the requirements of federal aid and \$75,000 goes to the maintenance of the State Highway Commission. Of the remainder, 40 per cent is apportioned among the counties, share and share alike. The remaining 60 per cent is pro-rated according to the assessed valuations of the counties. Eighty per cent of all this money must be spent on so-called state roads; the remaining 20 per cent may be spent on county roads. The mileage of state roads in each county is not supposed to exceed the two diameters of the county."

Here is the present road law of Kansas stated so clearly and concisely that "he who runs, may read." The two diameters of the counties as mentioned means the distance once across each way.

## There Are Two Sides

Mr. Shattuck is a close student of road matters, and as such is heartily in favor of the present road law. In this he is supported by probably 90 per cent of all the farmers in Kansas. And yet Mr. Shattuck says, and with truth, that no part of their side of the case ever gets into most papers. They are full of the propaganda put out by hard roads advocates, by boards of trade and chambers of commerce, who wish all the road money diverted to the building of a few miles of concrete roads running between the larger cities. They seem to care nothing for the farmers of Kansas who live out on the 124,000 miles of township and county roads and who are now receiving a part of the license and gasoline funds. What we are asking for is roads to our county market centers, and under the present law we are fast getting them. I mention this subject perhaps oftener than I should in this column; I do not wish to weary you, but, as Mr. Shattuck says, we have no newspaper publicity except in a very few of the papers—in which I wish to put the Kansas Farmer—that are willing to state the farm side of this question.

## Planted in Rows

A friend living at Marysville writes to ask regarding the soybeans we saw growing at Altamont last summer. He wishes to know if they were sowed with a grain drill or planted in rows and cultivated. They were planted in rows and cultivated. By the way, the grower of those soybeans writes me that he sold every bushel he had to spare right at the farm, on some days selling as many as 20 bushels. With a yield of 10 bushels and a price of \$2.25 a bushel this makes a profitable crop on the medium priced land of Labette county. The straw left after threshing, which contained many beans, had a high feeding value. Our Marysville friend desires to know how much seed it takes when sown with a grain drill. We have never sown any, but with cowpeas we allow 1 bushel an acre; it might not take quite so many soybeans, as they usually are smaller than cowpeas. Our only experience in growing soybeans was years ago, when we got 1 bushel and planted them on 4 acres; the crop came up with a good stand, but the rabbits ate it.



## What a farm will grow determines its value

**B**OTTOM land that can be depended upon to grow a good crop nearly every year always sells at a premium over a stony hillside.

If one farm can grow more and better crops than another it is worth more.

The same rule applies in the oil business. Oil jobbers pay \$25 to \$50 more per tank car for Skelly Gasoline because it will do more. Tests show the distillation curve is smooth, with one chain of boiling points blending so easily into the next that the sputter usually found in firing gasolines is absent. Low end-point and high initial prove Skelly Gasoline is

light, volatile and powerful.

Your oil jobber has made these tests of many gasolines. If he is so anxious to please you that he pays \$25 to \$50 more per tank car, you can just bet that he is planning to give such good service he will keep your business for a long time.

Your jobber is counting on your desire for the Big Buy in Gasoline—your regular trade gives him steady volume.

Probably you already are a regular user of Skelly Gasoline, but if you are not, begin today the Skelly Triple Trial, explained 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



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# On the Trail of Agriculture

FOLKS in Western Kansas are taking a greater interest in pit silos. Phil Miller of Cheyenne county, for example, is so well pleased with the silo he dug last year that he is planning to make it deeper. It is now 24 feet and has a capacity of about 90 tons of silage. He plans in the near future to put it to 40 feet. If we have as good a crop year as now seems likely, many hundreds of pit silos will be dug this year.

## Does Inoculation Pay?

A test will be made on the inoculation of Sweet clover and alfalfa seed this year in Harvey county, to see whether this practice will pay there. Farmers who will help in the test include C. A. Dingle of Darlington township; C. P. Sauerwein, Highland township; L. W. Drier, Highland township; and Clyde Miller, Macon township. The cost is about 50 cents a bushel. Folks who are interested can obtain a record of the results next fall from Ray L. Graves of Newton, the county extension agent.

## A. K. Soybeans Did Well

In the co-operative soybean variety tests conducted by the Kansas State Agricultural College in Eastern Kansas last year, the A. K. variety yielded 11.1 bushels of seed an acre; Manchus, 10.1 bushels; Wilson, 9.7; Morse, 9.3; Virginia, 9; Sable, 8.6 and Haberlandt, 8.3. With hay the yields ranked in this order: Virginia, 1.42 tons an acre; Sable, 1.38 tons; A. K., 1.37; Morse, 1.33; Wilson, 1.28; Manchus, 1.42; Haberlandt, 1.07; and Midwest 9.

## Extra: New Livestock Industry!

A bed of living oysters, 20 feet below the surface, was found by workmen at Chanute recently while they were excavating for a subway under the Santa Fe tracks. There were about a bushel of bivalves, in a gravel and sandstone formation, which evidently was porous enough to admit sufficient moisture to sustain life.

## Cut Worms in Alfalfa

A serious outbreak of army cut worms developed last month on a 12-acre field of young alfalfa owned by Louis Stadel of Manhattan. Some damage from this pest also is reported by other farmers in Riley county. Mr. Stadel has used poisoned bran mash, with some success, in bringing the worms under control.

## Hens to Hatch Pheasants

Geary county hens will hatch 1,000 pheasant eggs this spring, and the chicks will be used to stock the farms on which they were raised, according to C. A. Kenney of Junction City, secretary of the local Fish and Game Association. The eggs will be obtained from the State Fish and Game Department of Pratt.

## To Protect the Hens

The Farmers' Union of Valley Center township, Pawnee county, has started a vigilante organization for the protection of poultry. The Pawnee County Farm Bureau is co-operating with the union in the circulation of subscription papers to raise funds to finance the work of this poultry protective association.

## To Test Pride of Saline

Bruce Wilson of Keats, Riley county, has donated a bushel of Pride of Saline corn to be tested by the Smith County Farm Bureau in competition with local varieties. Farmers who will co-operate in the test include T. M. Wilson of Oak, William Moate of Garfield and Oscar Crouse of Harlan.

## Net Profit, of \$37,718

A net profit of \$37,718 for last year was reported recently by the Bird City Equity Mercantile Exchange, on a business of \$757,100. Rebates to members amounted to 7½ cents a bushel on wheat, and 50 cents a hundred on hogs. The association shipped 221 cars of grain and 61 cars of stock, and purchased 23 cars of lumber, 14 of coal, 16 of brick and tile, 16 of implements, nine of cement and nine of other supplies, or a total of 148. The

exchange was organized in 1913 with 200 members. Business is transacted with non-members.

## Greasing the Skids

(Continued from Page 3)

to a point where farmers rush back into the hog business and again flood the market. Then down go prices. Thus the cycles continue.

"Let me cite you some figures to prove my contentions. Here is a clipping I took from a paper some time ago. It shows that in 1899, according to the Government Census, the number of hogs in the United States was 38 million. That was the lowest number on farms in more than 40 years. In 1900, the number climbed to 45 million, and in the succeeding year, 1901, to more than 62 million. I can remember that year as well as if it were only yesterday. Hogs were down to 3 cents a pound for good stuff. There were so many hogs in the country that farmers were giving away pigs to the neighbor children as pets. The children who took them home usually got spauked and saw the pigs knocked in the head by an irate father. The next year the hog population of the country had dropped to 48 million. The following year the number was down to 46 million. Prices started up again, and the number climbed until 1908, when it reached 56 million.

"Here, take a look at the clipping yourself. See how the number goes down to 46 million in 1910, up to 65 million in 1912, down to 58 million in 1914 and then makes a gradual climb

to 1919, when the number was the highest on record, with more than 75 million swine on farms.

"That there was a gradual rise in the number of hogs from 1914 to 1919 was due to a great demand for meat products brought on by the World War. Thru that period the demand and a steady inflation of values caused prices to continue on the upward trend. That is the only period in our history—and it, of course, is an abnormal one—in which prices and the number of hogs continued upward at the same time for a very long period.

"In all the other instances I have cited, prices were high when stocks were low, and stocks low when prices were high. After the World War the total number of hogs went down from 75 million in 1919 to 56 million head in 1921, and back up to 65 million in 1924. At the latter date there was a surplus of hogs, prices dropped, and in the last two years the numbers have been cut from 65 million to 51 million. Prices are high at present.

"A year from now you will find the number of hogs much above present figures, and in two years from now there is a possibility that the number will be still higher. But I will wager that between now and that time prices will be down to a point where farmers are losing money and are getting out of the hog business as fast as they can.

"The fellow who makes the most money in the hog business is the one who stays with it steadily, year in and year out. When most farmers are going into it heavily, he is conservative. When everybody is trying to get out, he begins to plan for a big pig crop."

Life started from a cell and if justice is done a lot of it is going to end there.

(Singing Program at K-O-I-L, the Mona Motor Oil Radio Station)



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**Quiet abundant power**

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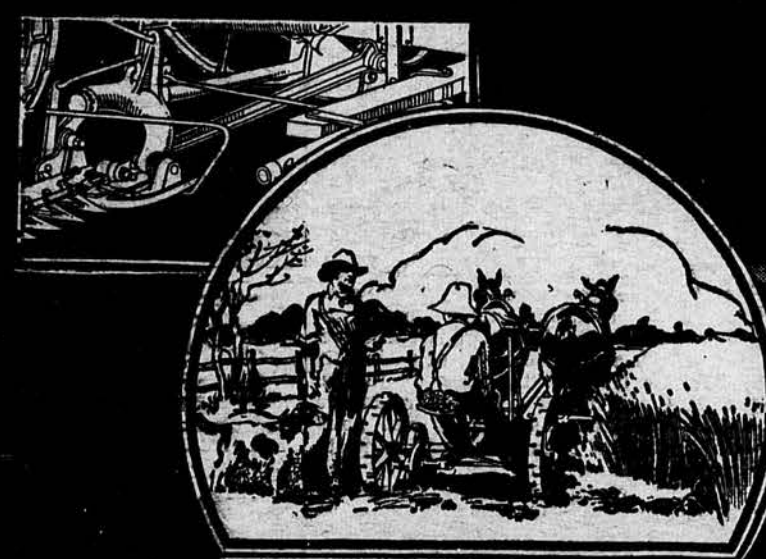
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THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR EXPERIENCE



# THE LISTENER

By George Washington Ogden

**E**VEN at the distance which divided them Hartwell heard the blow fall. He bounded forward as her purpose in this affront came to him in a flash.

"Winch, Winch! That's a woman!" he shouted as he ran.

Winch did not heed. That he heard there could be no doubt, for several cattlemen ahead of Hartwell repeated the warning to the infuriated gunslinger.

Almost instantly, almost simultaneously, two shots sounded out of the confusion of trampling horses and rising dust. And there was Winch standing beside his fallen horse, his smoking revolver in his hand; beyond him a rod, lying in the dust of the road, Fannie Goodnight, her arms stretched wide, her face upon the ground.

Her frightened horse was galloping away with flying stirrups; Winch was standing with his arm crooked, his gun half raised, as if he waited for her to move.

A moment, like figures revealed by a lightning stroke, those who stood in the street saw this picture. Then Hartwell leaped into it, a cry in his throat like the voice of despairing pain.

Winch did not change the position of his body, which was three-quarters full toward Hartwell. With a little slinging jerk of his gun he fired, then staggered back, his arms outflung, his weapon dropped from his hand. Three bullets from Hartwell's gun struck him in the breast before he fell.

Fannie was breathing when Hartwell lifted her and ran with her to Uncle Boley's shop, the people pressing behind him with the senseless curiosity of cattle. Uncle Boley shut the door on them. Texas carried her into the old man's room and laid her on his bed.

Uncle Boley went out the back door, after one quick look at Fannie's face, to bring the doctor. Texas bent over her, his heart melting with unutterable emotions, and bathed her face, and spoke to her in endearing whispers broken by his grief. He opened her shirt and disclosed her wound, down in her white bosom toward her heart, below the dark stain that disguised the fairness of her face and neck.

Fannie opened her eyes, quite unexpectedly, and smiled. There was blood on her lips; he wiped it away.

"Did I get him, Texas?" she asked.

"Yes honey, you got him."

She closed her eyes, and a weary placidity settled over her face.

"I went out to get him, Texas, before he could get you."

The last of it trailed away as if it blended with death. He took her hand and pressed it to his bosom, murmuring endearments to her in the panic of his grief. She reached up and touched his face; clasped her cold fingers on his neck. He bent with her gentle pressure and kissed her lips.

So she smiled, and died, peace in her face, as if absolution had come to her soul in that caress. Hartwell bowed his head on her poor breast in agony that rent his heart.

Hartwell joined Uncle Boley in the shop after a while, unashamed of the traces of grief in his face.

"She was pure gold, Uncle Boley, as true a friend as a man ever had in this world," said he.

Uncle Boley was sitting in front of the door, as if on guard, trouble in his face, his shoemaker's hammer on the floor beside him.

"Did she speak to you before she went, Texas?"

Texas told him what she had said. Uncle Boley looked up, his face bright with admiration, his eyes tender for the great sacrifice that she had made.

"She went out to hunt him, and left early for fear you'd stop her!"

"Yes, sir, that's what she did."

"She picked a fuss with him thinkin' she could kill him and stop him from hurtin' you!"

"She did just that, Uncle Boley, God bless her little heart!"

## "You Can't Beat 'Em"

Uncle Boley got up and moved about the shop under the stress of his great emotion. Now and then he shook his head, and he was busy with his handkerchief about his eyes.

"You can't beat 'em, can't beat 'em!" said he. "When they're true, they're above anything a man can conceive of, and when they ain't, they're hell-fire and mustard! Hell-fire and mustard, Texas, when they ain't."

"Yes, sir, I guess that's so."

"And I said she wasn't a good woman! Lord forgive me—that's what I said about that little Fannie!" He started toward the bedroom door, stopped, turned back. "Did you cover her face up, son?"

"Yes, sir, I covered her pore little face up, sir."

"I'm not fit to," said Uncle Boley, bowing his old white head, "not fit to touch her foot!"

"I suppose there'll be an inquiry into this by the coroner, and I'll be held to answer for my part in it, sir, accordin' to law, till it's cleared up and dismissed."

"I reckon so. And that ain't half of it. Them cowmen—they're growlin' around and talkin' about comin' up here and handlin' you, Texas. The doctor overheard a good deal of their talk, and I don't like the look of things. That's why I was settin' there in the door with that hammer—I was goin' to brain the first man that tried to put a hand on you!"

Texas went to the door. It was past the noon hour and the visiting cattlemen had cleared out of the streets, seeking the restaurants for dinner, leaving their horses to gnaw hitching poles, according to their established way.

"I'll go down and get the undertaker to care for Fannie's body," he said, "and after that I'll hunt up the marshal and see if he wants to lock me up till the coroner's jury sets. I'm tired, Uncle Boley, clean thru to the bone."

"I reckon it's the best thing to do," Uncle Boley agreed. "I'll watch over her, Texas, as tender as if she was flesh of my flesh and bone of my bone. Tomorrow we'll lay her away. I'll go up and see the preacher about her funeral as soon as the undertaker comes."

"No preacher ever had a chance to do a nobler office in this world."

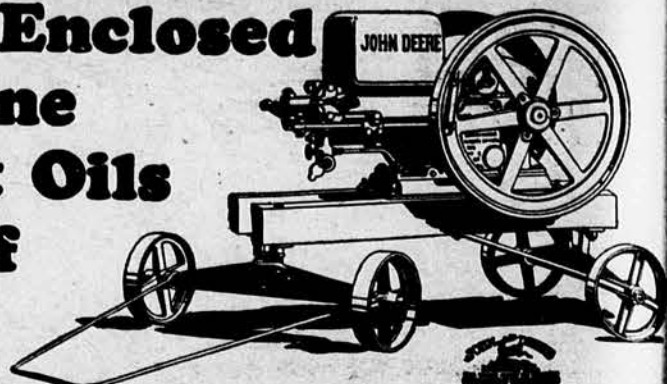
Texas went on to the hotel after his visit to the undertaker, not having been able to find the town marshal. A number of cattlemen were at dinner there, singularly silent for men of such boisterous manner. Like some other people in the world that day, Texas reflected, they had enough to think about to make them serious.

## No Regret

He did not give more than a passing thought to the threats which Uncle Boley had heard they were making against him, for he knew that it was inevitable that such murmuring should attend the killing of a man. It was no more to him than the blowing of the wind, sore as he was in heart that hour.

He went to his room, where he sat

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Here's the farm engine you want—an engine that lasts longer, runs better, requires less attention and is safe to operate. It's the John Deere Type E.

Every important working part on this engine is completely enclosed—fully protected from sand and dust.

All of these protected parts are automatically oiled within the dust proof case without the use of a single grease cup or lubricator.

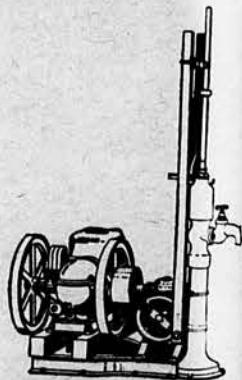
No gears exposed—no shafts extended on which clothing might be caught. The boys and the women folks can safely run it.

Starts easily in winter or summer, and it supplies an abundance of smooth labor-saving power. Furnished in 1-1/2, 3 and 6 H. P. sizes, either stationary or portable. See it at your dealer's. Watch it run.

**Free** Booklet fully illustrating the John Deere Type E, the enclosed engine that oils itself, also a valuable account book, "Bookkeeping on the Farm." Tell us what implements you need this year and get our special literature. Drop a card today to John Deere, Moline, Illinois, and ask for booklets WO-811.

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—Cargill for the Central Press Association.  
Speaking of Savings!



the gloom of dejection, the past a  
wasting waste behind him, the future  
blank curtain which he had no de-  
re left in him to move aside and

There was no regret for the slaying  
of Dee Winch. That seemed to him  
a small incident in the turmoil of  
the past few hours that it might have  
been the deed of any other man but  
himself. It had no personal connec-  
tion; it seemed but an isolated and  
consequential happening in which he  
was only technically concerned.

The big thing that filled the day  
was the sacrifice that Fannie had  
made of her life. Nobly conceived,  
generously carried out, but so pa-  
netically useless, so sorrowfully mis-  
taken.

Still, Dee Winch might have killed  
him if they had met face to face with-  
out the vengeance for that hideous  
deed to quicken Hartwell's hand. This  
he considered, also, his heart dead  
within him, his head bowed down in  
grief.

So that matter was finished, and his  
business was done in Cottonwood, sad  
business for the greater part, for  
which time had been saving him, it  
seemed. He must leave now with the  
hint of treason on him, for there was  
no word to be lifted in his behalf but  
his own.

Whatever burst of sun had come  
into his days there had ended quickly  
in storm. There were goldenrod and  
brown eyes, and a little thread of new  
hope that his heart had begun to  
leave. These were to be remembered

—sentimental trifles to be shut up in  
the book he was about to close, and  
put away forever.

He sat wrapped in his thoughts a  
long time, too heavy with sorrow, too  
dumb from the shock of the tragedy,  
to care to move a foot. Below he  
heard the sound of feet coming and  
going, and the sound of strong voices  
as the men stood in front of the hotel  
and discussed the events which they  
had ridden to share in Cottonwood  
that day.

Malvina was at his door—he knew  
her step as she came up the stairs,  
quick and light as a girl's. He opened  
to her, to see her eyes big with fear,  
her cheeks pale.

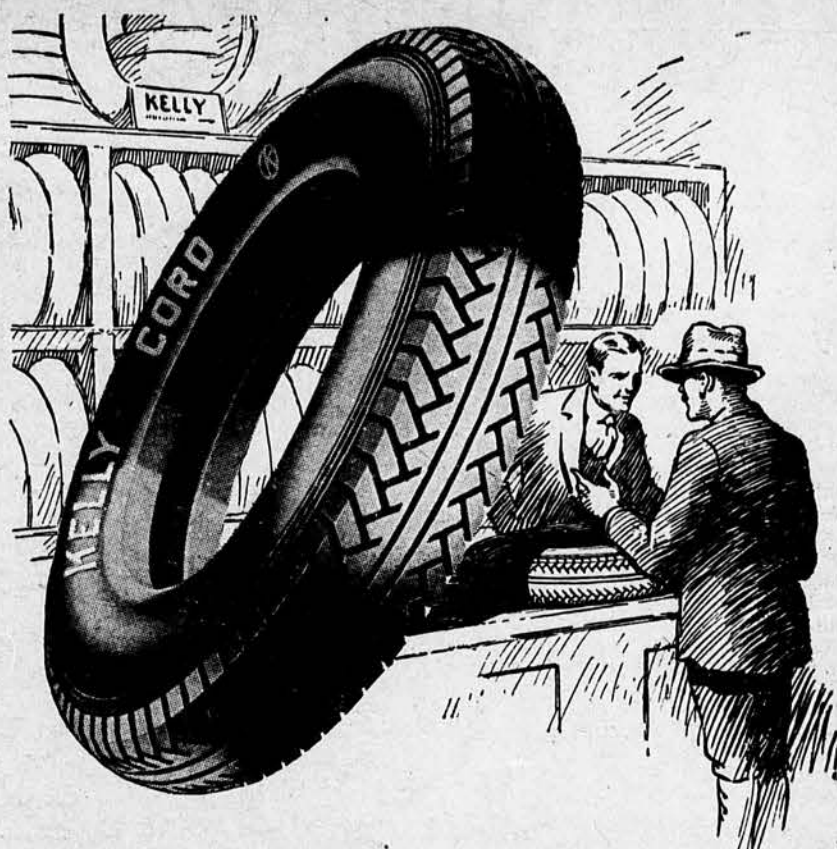
"Malcolm Duncan and them men—  
they want you, Texas!" she whispered.  
"All right, Mrs. Noggle. Please say  
to them I'll be right straight down."

"Oh, my God! They'll kill you,  
Texas," she moaned. "They've been  
talkin' about it—it's no secret in town  
—they'll kill you, I know they will!"

Texas was buckling on his gun. Her  
message had stirred a new desire in  
him, a fierce and savage desire to  
swim back to the shore of peace and  
safety thru a wild turmoil of strife.

If they wanted a fight they could  
have it, and a fight that some of them  
would remember above all the combats  
of their lives. Right here and now ac-  
counts between him and the drovers of  
the Arkansas Valley range would be  
adjusted for good and all.

"Maybe they will kill me," he said  
calmly, reaching for his long black  
(Continued on Page 20)



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## KELLY FLEXIBLE CORD

## For an Even Chance in Life

BY CON VAN NATTA

HAVEN'T seen a Crippled Chil-  
dren story in Kansas Farmer for  
quite some time," writes a friend,  
but here is another contribution to  
help anyway. I hope you are still  
carrying on the good work."

I hasten to tell you and I  
am sure you'll be glad with  
me when you know the work  
has grown so, is so big, there  
are scarcely enough hours in  
each day to accomplish all I'd  
like to do. I am pleased that  
you like the stories and miss  
them.

Children go into the hospital  
almost every week. I could  
print their pictures and tell  
you what we are "going to  
do" but I don't care much for  
that is "going to be done."  
I prefer to tell what "has been  
done."

We believe  
that we see more  
than that of any  
four other senses,  
and so while I  
may print a pic-  
ture and tell you  
that we are going  
to do I shall con-  
tinue myself large-  
ly to the more con-  
vincing argument  
and show "results  
accomplished."  
The results may  
not always be so  
plainly visible as  
the case of  
Austin, one of our  
little Kansas chil-  
dren who has  
been wonderfully  
helped, but you  
may depend upon  
they are there

and "mother letters" will add  
proof positive to the pictures.  
Senator Capper once said to  
the members of a prominent in-  
ternational civic organization:  
"If I could be so favored and  
enjoy the fulfillment of my  
greatest wishes I would ask  
for every boy and every girl  
an even chance in life." When  
he said that he had in mind  
the unfortunate handicapped or crip-  
pled child. It was a fine thought,  
wholeheartedly expressed.

I think in the work for crippled chil-  
dren is found the "finest expression of  
modern civilization. It is the finest  
because it is based upon that most  
beautiful human attribute which  
compels us to help those who cannot  
help themselves, and because it fits in  
with the best of our Christian doctrine."

I am printing little Austin's picture  
in four different positions because it  
will the more faithfully portray and  
help you to visualize, without a long  
story the extent to which he has been  
helped. I say "helped"—never  
"cured"—because cured means  
more in these kinds of cases  
than any human agency can  
honestly promise. It is well  
not to put too much confi-  
dence in a surgeon or doctor  
who uses the word "cure"  
promiscuously.

Austin was a victim of in-  
fantile paralysis resulting af-  
ter a lapse of time in the crip-  
pled condition shown here.  
His mother had heard of great  
surgeons and also that great  
surgeons and hospitals cost  
money and—there was none.

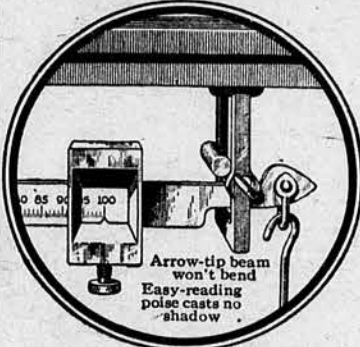
She wrote the  
Capper Fund for Crippled Children  
and qualified. I  
am printing just  
two letters, one  
from Austin on  
the occasion of  
his first visit  
home after the  
operation and an-  
other, months  
later, from his  
mother. Austin  
wrote:

Dear Friend: I  
thought I would  
write to you and  
tell you how glad I  
am that you let me  
go to the hospital.  
I am getting along  
fine and feeling fine.  
With my crutches I  
can go anywhere I  
want to go and can  
walk a little with-  
out them. I am glad  
they could make me  
walk like other boys. Your  
friend, Austin.

And then mother's letter:

Mr. Con Van Natta: I want  
to write to say I am surely  
thankful for what you did for  
Austin. He didn't even have to  
have braces. His foot is straight  
and for over a month he has  
been wearing shoes—which he  
was never able to do. He has  
thrown his crutches away. I  
can never tell you in words how  
glad I am for what you have  
done for me and my fatherless boy.—Mrs. M.

Need I say more?  
Contributions for this work are  
gladly received no matter what the  
amount. There are no salaries and  
no authorized traveling solicitors for  
the Capper Fund for Crippled Chil-  
dren. Clubs, societies, organizations  
and individuals should send money di-  
rect to Con Van Natta, Adm., 20 Cap-  
per Building, Topeka, Kansas.



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# Spool Party Will Please the Juveniles

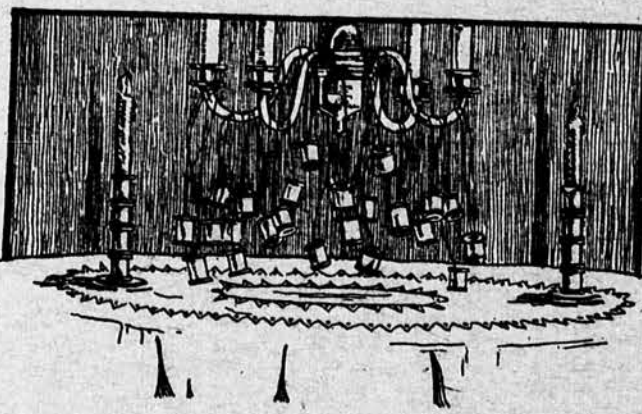
By Loie E. Brandom

WHEN planning a spool party for your little friends ask your mother and aunts to give you all their empty spools. These may be colored in bright red, green, yellow and blue by painting them with water colors. For invitations cut two pieces of cardboard the shape and size of a large spool and tint them any color desired. Cut a slip of paper the same shape and paste to the inside of one of the cardboards. On the slip write the name of the hostess, place and time of the party. Fasten the cards together with narrow white ribbon wound around the spool and tied in a bow. On the outside of the cardboard in dainty lettering write:

I'm a magic spool;  
Look deep in my heart  
And you'll find the message  
I've come to impart.

As the guests arrive hand each a spool to which is attached the end of a string. All the strings have been tied around the rooms, crossed, and recrossed and the guests must untangle and follow to its end their own string. At the end of each string is a small gift or favor.

For bobbing spools, provide a tub of water, a number of gaily colored spools, into each of which



has been driven part way a very small screen wire bracket, and short poles equipped with strings and bent pins for hooks. The fishing will prove exciting and as each color of spool counts a different number of points, the scorekeeper decides the winner by adding the points.

A spool relay race will prove exciting. Divide the guests into two equal groups. Line the groups up behind the starting tape. The spools, one for each team, are placed on the tape and the first players in each line are handed a lead pencil and told at the word "go" to roll their spools to the other goal line and back, touching them only with the pencil. When they return to the starting line with their spools they hand the pencil to the next one on their side who repeats the performance and so on until all on each side have competed. The side whose last player first reaches the home goal, wins.

The center of the refreshment table may be decorated with a shower of brightly colored spools suspended from the chandelier on different lengths of narrow ribbons matching the spools. Spools may also be used for candle holders.

Our booklet, Fun Making Games, contains other suggestions for children's parties. We believe your little guests will enjoy the stunts we've planned in addition to those described in this spool party. Fun Making Games may be ordered from the Book Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price 15 cents.

## Is This Your Beauty Problem?

By Helen Lake

MORE often than not, lines around the eyes are there simply because you want them. Otherwise, you would dip the first and second fingers into a tissue building cream and set about changing the flaccid tissue into firm, line-resistant flesh. About 5 minutes of gentle tapping every night will do the work.

Tap gently. Never risk stretching the skin. Begin well back on the temple, tap toward the eye, down around the eye toward the nose and back over the eyelid. Tap ever so softly over the eyelid. As the skin absorbs the cream from the fingers, redip them. It is unnecessary to use more cream than the skin can absorb.

Have you ever tried this? Save the egg shells from a baking spree or the morning meal. In a spare moment, dip the fingers in the white cupped in the bottom of the shell and spread the liquid over the skin around the eyes. When the egg white is entirely dry, rinse it from the skin with cold water.

If you are not familiar with reliable brands of tissue building creams, I shall be very glad to help you with a list of them. Address, Helen Lake, Beauty Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

## Upside-Down Cake

A cake that is very popular with the younger members of the family is called upside-down cake. Some might call it skillet cake. It is made in this fashion: A cup of brown sugar is mixed with  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup of butter and boiled in a skillet until it forms a thick paste. Then slices of pineapple are laid on the paste or boiled sugar. In another dish the yolks of 3 eggs are beaten with  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cups of white sugar, 8 tablespoons of pineapple juice or water,  $\frac{3}{4}$  teaspoon of vanilla, 1 teaspoon of baking powder and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cups of flour. Into this mixture, the beaten whites of 3 eggs are folded. This batter is added to the pineapple in the skillet and baked. In serving the bottom of the cake is turned up and covered with whipped cream. Mrs. Dora L. Thompson.

## Moths Don't Like Pepper

THERE is no better way of protecting winter clothing from moths in summer than by sprinkling liberally inside and out with black pepper. Then wrap each garment separately in newspaper, folding over the edges and pinning them together securely. Moths almost always avoid inked paper, but if they should get thru some crack of the paper, the pepper, if used freely enough, is sure to repel them. Later the pepper may be shaken out of the garments, and it will leave no odor. An hour's airing and the garments will be ready to wear. Zelta Matthews.

Scotts Bluff Co., Nebraska.

## A Kitchen Convenience Chat

THAT a housekeeper cannot have too many tables is the opinion of most housewives when vegetables, milk and butter must be cared for in the kitchen. Mrs. H. D. Gunn, who lives on a farm in Morgan Co., Missouri, has a very unusual and useful small table which she says saves her many steps a day. And surely a mother of ten children, as is the case with Mrs. Gunn, needs to save as many steps a day as possible. The table is of white enamel, about 25 inches wide and 34 inches long. The best feature about it is that it is on rollers and may be moved about anywhere in the kitchen, or even into the dining room to serve as a tea cart. Mrs. Gunn also has a built-in cabinet in her

kitchen which is very convenient. It is well equipped with shelves that are lined with zinc, and there is room enough between the table part of the cabinet and the first shelf to set a half-gallon jar. There is an opening from the cabinet into the dining room thru which dishes and food may be passed into either room.

"I also am proud of my basement," Mrs. Gunn said, "as I have my laundry down there." Water from a cistern is piped into the basement, and there are drains in the floor to take care of the water after the laundry work is finished, which does away with heavy lifting and carrying.

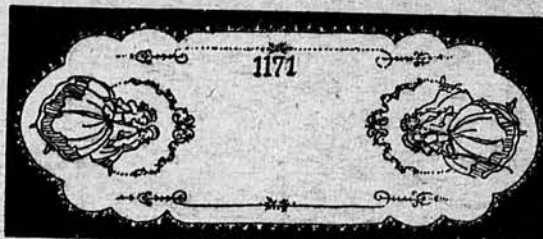
"Will you walk into my kitchen?" says another Missouri housewife to her guests, and once the guest is in the room it is difficult to get her to leave, as it is without a doubt the most charming and attractive room in the house. The walls, shelves and closets are painted in yellow, a golden yellow, like soft sunshine. The floor has a linoleum cover with large black and white squares so that it looks like tiling. Black and white checked gingham curtains are hung at the windows, held back by black ribbons. The large double windows admit plenty of sunshine and there is room for blooming plants. Sara Ann Allen.

## Poppy Salad Will Please

BRIGHTEN the spring table with a California "poppy salad," suggest home economic experts at the University of Wisconsin. Here is how it is done: Arrange a leaf of head lettuce on each salad plate and decorate it with two halves of canned apricots which have been well drained from the sirup. The apricots should be arranged with the cut sides up in order to represent the yellow petals of the poppies. Cut marshmallows into tiny squares and drop about four into the center of each poppy. Serve with mayonnaise dressing. Marshmallows may be cut more easily for this purpose if the paring knife or scissors which is used is dipped in water from time to time. Fresh apricots may be used in season.

## The Colonial in Embroidery

COLONIAL figures add fascination and charm to any article upon which they are used as a decoration, and we think we have an especially pretty arrangement in the pattern illustrated applied to a scarf. But the same design also may be obtained on a 36-inch cloth with six 12-inch napkins, a three-piece buffet set, a three-piece vanity set or a 36-inch cover without napkins. The material in all articles is a fine grade of white Indian-



head, and blue predominates in the embroidery; however pink, yellow, green and a small bit of brown and black are used in the design. If you would like to make any of the articles listed, address your order to the Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. The stamped pieces, floss for completing and an instruction sheet make up every package. Order by coupon below.

1171—Cloth and six napkins, \$2.25.....☐  
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1171—36-in. Center, \$1.30.....☐  
1171—Scarf (18 by 45 inches), \$1.....☐

## Short Cuts Around the House

By Our Readers

ALL OF us are on the lookout for suggestions to make our housekeeping easier or our home 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 Cuts Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Include postage if you wish your manuscript returned.

## Enlisting the Children

THE best help I've found in obtaining that bit of leisure which every woman covets, is a large blackboard, for thru this medium I've taught the numerous youngsters in our family to work. The board always has appealed to them. They've used the lower section of it themselves ever since the oldest was big enough to make a picture with a piece of chalk. The upper part of the board is sacred to the service of mother (who made it herself from two large, smooth boards and a small can of blackboard paint.)

I never let the children get the idea that it is my house and my work. Both are ours. They would rather play; I prefer to read, but we know that to have a clean and pretty home and good meals we must work first. As I go over the room each morning I make a mental note of the things the children can do as well as I. These I write on the board under each child's name. They call them "lists," and do the chores evenings after school usually in the order in which they are written, for I can arrange their work to save steps.

When the lists are long and suggest tasks no one enjoys doing I let the children run a race of some sort to settle who gets the choice. The easy or well-liked chores are found near the end of the list. When the work is finished, they are not asked to do any more that day.

All children love creative work. They like to prepare nice dishes of food, and hear them praised. Whenever they do this I wash the dishes afterward. This practice has made good and careful cooks of all my little girls.

Decatur County

Mrs. Pearl Chenoweth.

## Convenient Kitchen Tray

I HAD a tinner make me a tray of galvanized tin 28 inches wide and 36 inches long, cutting off the square corners. It is turned up 1 inch all around and the edges are rolled. I consider it an indispensable help and have it in almost constant use while I am at work in the kitchen. I wash and drain dishes on it, dress poultry, clean vegetables—in fact, use it in dozens of ways and find it a big help in keeping the work table and floor clean. Mrs. S. R. Stetler.

Washington County.

## Growing Time

THE little wobbly-legged calf  
Is getting big and stout,  
The tender, helpless little lamb  
Now gayly frisks about.

The downy chick with pride displays  
Some new wing-feathers white,  
While on the trees the leaves spring out  
To full size overnight.

The tiny bud upon the bush  
Will soon become a rose—  
But nothing is so wonderful  
As the way our baby grows!

—May Frink Converse.



# You need entertainment!

## It makes life brighter

**MAKE** your life mean more from now on! Get a little more of pleasure and entertainment. Winter time does not use up all the year—there's summer too, and harvest!

Nor should work and worry use up all your life—give Paramount Pictures a chance to entertain you and your family. Home seems a better place to go back to after a great photoplay!

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Enjoy the best in Direction. The finest directors are attracted by Paramount's superb equipment. Enjoy the best in Acting Talent. Paramount's audience of many millions attracts the most distinguished stars.

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The Trade Mark of Romance



**Harold Lloyd**  
stars in *For Heaven's Sake*. Directed by Sam Taylor. Made by the Harold Lloyd Corp. and released by Paramount.



**Thomas Meighan**  
stars in *The New Klondike*; *The Man Who Found Himself*; *Irish Luck*; *Old Home Week*.



**Gloria Swanson**  
stars in *The Untamed Lady*; *Madame Sans-Gene*; *Coast of Folly*; and *Stage Struck*.



**Adolphe Menjou**  
stars in *The Grand Duchess and The Waiter*; *A Social Celebrity*; *The King on Main Street*.



**Richard Dix**  
stars in *The Lucky Devil*; *The Ten Commandments*; *Womanhandled*; *Too Many Kisses*.



**Bebe Daniels**  
stars in *Wild, Wild Susan*; *Lovers in Quarantine*; *The Crowded Hour*; *The Manicure Girl*.



**Pola Negri**  
stars in *Crossroads of the World*; *Flower of Night*; *A Woman of the World*; *The Charmer*.



**Ernest Torrence**  
in *Night Life of New York*; *Dream-maker from Paris*; *The Side-Show of Life*; *North of 36*.



**Lois Wilson**  
in *The Vanishing American*; *Let's Get Married*; *The Thundering Herd*; *Welcome Home*.



**Raymond Griffith**  
stars in *A Regular Fellow*; *Hands Up*; *Forty Winks*; *The Night Club*.



**Betty Bronson**  
in *Peter Pan*; *A Kiss for Cinderella*; *Not So Long Ago*; *The Golden Princess*.



**Wallace Beery**  
in *Behind the Front*; *In the Name of Love*; *The Pony Express*; *The Night Club*.



**Greta Nissen**  
in *The Wanderer*; *In the Name of Love*; *The King on Main Street*; *Lost—A Wife*.



**Jack Holt**  
in *Zane Grey's Light of Western Stars*; *Wild Horse Mesa*. Also in *The Ancient Highway*.



**Ricardo Cortez**  
in *The Spaniard*; *Men and Women*; *A Kiss in the Dark*; *In the Name of Love*.



**Douglas MacLean**  
stars in *That's My Baby*; *Seven Keys to Baldpate*.



**Percy Marmont**  
in *The Street of Forgotten Men*; and *Lord Jim*.



**Lawrence Gray**  
in *The Untamed Lady*; *Palm Beach Girl*; *Stage Struck*; *American Venus*.



**Ford Sterling**  
in *Trouble With Wives*; *Stage Struck*; *Miss Brewster's Millions*.



**George Bancroft**  
in *Sea Horses*; *The Pony Express*.



**Noah Beery**  
in *The Vanishing American*; *The Enchanted Hill*; *Contraband*; *The Thundering Herd*.



**Raymond Hatton**  
in *Contraband*; *In the Name of Love*; *A Son of His Father*; *Behind the Front*.



**Bessie Love**  
in *The Song and Dance Man*; *A Son of His Father*; *New Brooms*; *Tongues of Flame*.



**Alice Joyce**  
in *Mannequin*; *Dancing Mothers*; and *The Little French Girl*.



**Mary Brian**  
in *Behind the Front*; *A Regular Fellow*; *The Little French Girl*.



**Esther Ralston**  
in *The American Venus*; *The Lucky Devil*; *The Best People*; *Beggar on Horseback*.



**Florence Vidor**  
in *The Enchanted Hill*; *Grounds for Divorce*; *Marry Me*; *Sea Horses*; *Are Parents People?*



**Tom Moore**  
in *Adventure*; *The Song and Dance Man*; *Trouble With Wives*.



**W. C. Fields**  
in *That Royle Girl*; *It's the Old Army Game*.



**William Collier, Jr.**  
in *The Wanderer*; *Eve's Secret*.

And after all this is only part of the talent and part of the series of pictures that you can enjoy at the theatre showing Paramount. The theatre manager will gladly tell you his dates on coming Paramount Pictures weeks in advance.

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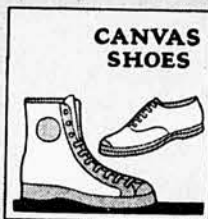
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YOU and your jimmy-pipe and Prince Albert will hit it off together like the three musketeers. Pals from the first puff! Because, P. A. speaks your language. It knows your tongue and refuses to mistreat it. Not a tongue-bite or a throat-parch in a ton. The Prince Albert process fixes that!

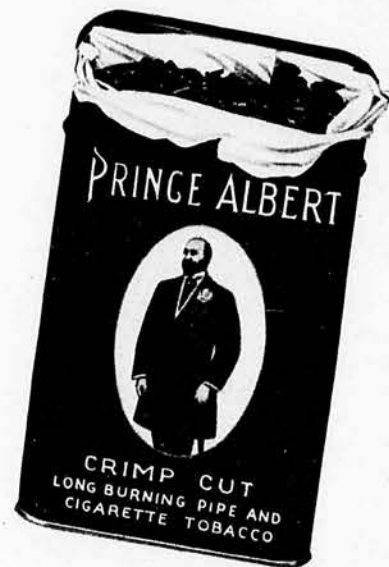
If you've tried to smoke a pipe and given it up for a bad job, give it another whirl now . . . with Prince Albert. (Here is a hot tip on a cool smoke!) Millions of smoke-happy men say to you that you *can* smoke a pipe. It's just a matter of using the right fuel!

Why, you'll even wish your pipe had

a Yale Bowl, just jammed with this joy tobacco. Like it? Man, they couldn't take that jimmy-pipe away from you with a bench-warrant when you get going with good old P. A. Cool and sweet and fragrant, P. A. knocks pipe-grouches for an indoor loop. It's got everything you ever wished for in a smoke. You'll say so, after that first perfect puff.

Park any doubts just outside the nearest store that hands out the familiar red tins. Tell the man you want a tidy red tin of P. A. (That means jimmy-pipe joy in *any* language!) Then you're all set to clip Coupons of Content . . . from now on!

P. A. is sold everywhere in tidy red tins, pound and half-pound tin humidor, and pound crystal-glass humidor 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!





for Economical Transportation

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Not only, "What will the car cost?"...

But, "What will I get for my money?"...

This is the question of great importance!

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In Chevrolet, you get more for little money than in any other car built.

Chevrolet's dry-plate disc-clutch and modern three-speed transmission, with its heavy steel gears, afford gear-shifting of remarkable ease—and the application of abundant power in any of the three forward speeds or reverse.

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All closed bodies are by Fisher, built on the principle employed on all high-priced cars—selected hard wood and steel.

Chevrolet's modern, semi-reversible worm and gear-steering assembly is handled with the utmost ease, enabling the driver to keep to the road under all conditions.

Chevrolet's many other modern, quality-features provide you with a car built sturdily, affording every modern convenience and comfort—quality features that you would look for only on cars of much higher price.

And this year, Chevrolet is breaking all records of the past

because it not only possesses vital improvements that bring about a remarkable performance, but in addition, every passenger car model is offered at a new low price.

Tens of thousands of new buyers are turning to Chevrolet because they ask themselves this question: "What will I get for my money?" and in seeking the answer, they find, more than ever before, that Chevrolet offers a value that is amazing.

Take a ride in this Improved Chevrolet! You will find it an absolute revelation—not only for smoothness, snap and power—not only for flexibility and riding comfort—but also for the easy-driving, effortless-control, made possible by its modern design.

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DIVISION OF GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION

The **\$510** f. o. b. Flint, Mich.  
Touring Car



QUALITY AT LOW COST



# Why Not Try Your Luck at Puzzles?



**E**—is for Eagle,  
America's bird;  
I'm sure every child  
of the Eagle has heard,  
How he spreads his great wings  
When he's ready to fly  
And soars far away  
Till he reaches the sky.

## We Hear From Hazel

I am 11 years old and in the fifth grade. I do not have any brothers or sisters. I live 3/4-mile from school. I ride with my teacher. For pets I have a dog named Beauty, a duck, 14 chickens, a calf named Pet, a cat named Tabby and four little kittens. Munden, Kan. Hazel Pressnall.

## The Mystery

When I went in the yard today  
A chicken soft and yellow  
Was peeping up to talk with me—  
A perky sort of fellow.  
I'd scarcely time to catch my breath,  
When seven more came running.  
I know they were not there last night,  
Those chicks so soft and cunning.

Another thing is puzzling me;  
Can there have been a theft?  
I looked in Clucky's nice straw nest,  
And not an egg is left.  
—Blanche Sage Haseltine.

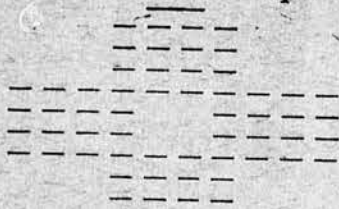


## Has Plenty of Pets

I am 12 years old and in the eighth grade. I live 1/2 mile from school. I

go to Star Valley school. My teacher's name is Miss Isham. There are six boys and four girls in my school. I have three brothers and two sisters. Their names are Lotice, Ethel, Clarence, Ralph and Eugene. For pets we have a pony named Blacky, two dogs named Bruno and Tootsy and two goats. I wish some of the boys and girls my age would write to me.  
Haviland, Kan. Lucy Blair.

## Connected Word Squares



Upper square: 1. Merriment; 2. Affection; 3. Vice; 4. Snake-like fish.  
Left square: 1. A bitter fruit; 2. Earth; 3. One time; 4. Paradise.  
Right square: 1. Kind of fish; 2. Rabbit; 3. Space; 4. Distribute.  
Lower square: 1. Want; 2. Brother of Jacob; 3. Organs of hearing; 4. Half light.

From the definitions given, fill in the dashes correctly so that each square reads the same across and up and down and so that the squares 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.

## Has Two Canary Birds

I am 10 years old and in the fourth grade. I live on a 160-acre farm. I go to a consolidated school. I ride in a bus to school. I have one sister and one brother. Their names are Merlin and Jack. For pets I have two cats and two Canary birds and a calf. I'd like to hear from some of the boys and girls.  
Kingsdown, Kan. Rosalyn Voshell.

## There are Eight of Us

I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade. I go to Highland school. I have four sisters and three brothers. Their names are Mable, Ruth, Maxine, Mary Louise, Howard, Charlie and Morris. I live 1/2 mile from school. My teacher's name is Miss Wright. For pets we

have three dogs and 10 cats. The dogs' names are Jack, Bruno and Shep. There are five girls and four boys in our school. I live 6 miles from Sunday School. There are 20 in my Sunday School class.  
Hoxie, Kan. Hazel Shafer.

## Living Inventions

by Gaylord Johnson



Venus's Fly Trap

ing his snares until he produced the spring steel trap shown in our picture. Yet Nature had been using the same idea (probably for millions of years) in a little plant which lives in North Carolina.

It is called "Venus's Fly Trap." When this trap is "set," it stands with the two rounded halves of the leaf open. Three stout bristles stick up from the center of each half; and one may act as a "trigger." Woe to the unfortunate insect who touches one of these, for the two halves come suddenly together, and the teeth which fringe the edges are instantly dove-tailed like the fingers of clasped hands.

Then the closed leaf exudes an acid which enables the plant to digest the captive fly. This process requires from one to three weeks. When the trap finally reopens, to be set for another victim, the body of the first has entirely disappeared. So Nature, as well as man, seems sometimes to use cleverness for cruel purposes.

## A Test for Your Guesser

Why are hot rolls like caterpillars?  
Because they make the butter fly.  
What food is an unknown quantity?  
Hash.

What table articles are chips from the old block? Tooth-picks.

What food represents how the goat got square with the girl? Butter.

Why is an eclipse like a man whipping his boy? Because it's a hiding of the sun (son).

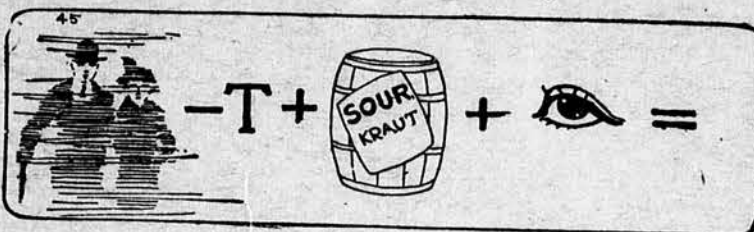
Why is an egg like a colt? Because it isn't fit for use until it's broken.

What is the difference between a locomotive and a bound? One is trained to run and the other runs a train.

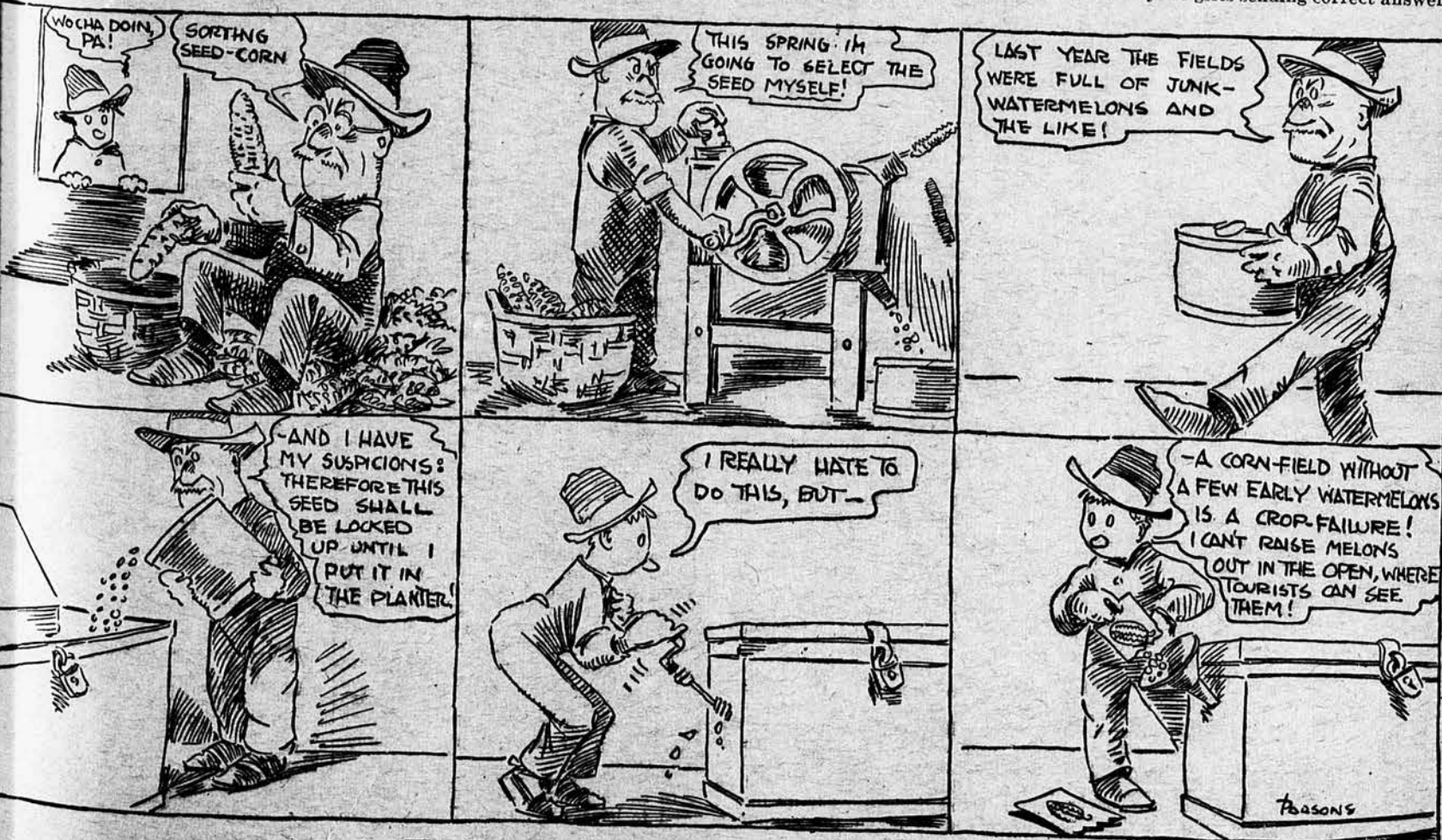
What does an envelope say when it is licked?—Just shuts up and says nothing about it.

Why is your eye like a boy being whipped? It is under the lash.

Almost every mechanical device that man has made was invented first by Mother Nature. When he needed to capture animals for food, he formed the idea of a trap, beginning with a crude "pit-fall" and gradually perfect-



Here's another "geography" puzzle. When you find what state it represents, send the answer to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a package of postcards each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.



The Hoovers—No Chance of a Crop Failure?



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30x2	\$2.75	\$1.75
30x2 1/2	2.95	1.95
30x3	2.95	2.25
30x3 1/2	3.35	2.35
30x4	4.45	2.55
30x4 1/2	5.25	2.75
30x5	5.25	2.85
30x5 1/2	5.75	2.95
30x6	5.95	3.35
30x6 1/2	6.35	3.55
30x7	6.45	3.65
30x7 1/2	6.75	3.75
30x8	6.75	3.85

**B. & Y. Tire Co.** 722 Southern Blvd. KANSAS CITY, MO.

## The Listener

(Continued from Page 13)

coat which he had flung down on the bed.

"Go down the back stairs," she whispered, leaning into the room. "walk easy—I'll make a noise when I go down!"

Texas turned to her with a smile, offering her his hand.

"Thank you, ma'am, for your good intention, but I'm not a backdoor man. I'm under favors to you for the many kindnesses you've done for me in this house. If they happen to get me, ma'am, there's money of mine left with Uncle Boley to pay what I owe. Goodbye, ma'am, and kindest wishes forever."

### What Duncan Said

His heart was soft for the simple woman who had defied public sentiment to befriend him. Her faith had been like a flower in the desert. She was crying against the wall beside his door when he left her, and the sound of her sobbing reached him as he went down the stairs, like the grief of a mother who sees her son borne away to the grave.

Malcolm Duncan was standing just within the office door. Beyond him Hartwell saw many others blocking his way to the street. But he did not turn his eyes about, nor consider any other passage from the house. They had sent for him, and he had come, and his way lay straight ahead of him, as lays a man's way always when his conscience is clear.

Duncan stepped forward to meet Hartwell, holding out his hand.

"Texas, I want to apologize to you publicly, on my own account and on behalf of the Cattle Raisers' Association," he said.

Hartwell was so wrenched by this unexpected turn that he stopped, drew back a step, as if he struggled to adjust his equilibrium to the sudden reeling of the earth beneath his feet.

It was a thing to take a man's breath, and spring a question in his mind, to be met by a friendly hand where he expected to face hostile guns. Hartwell couldn't grasp it for a second or two. He left Duncan standing with his hand outstretched.

Then a great warm surge of thankfulness, of peace, of reborn desire, came flooding over him. He took Duncan's hand.

"Sir, I didn't come down expectin' this," he said.

"You came down expectin' a fight, Hartwell, and I'm mighty glad it turned out you didn't have to do it. You'd 'a' gone thru us like a hot iron thru a paper sack from the way you looked."

"I'm thankful that it turned out otherwise," Texas told him, solemnly.

"I've found out the truth about them Southern cattle, and I'm here to own up that we slandered and wronged you about as bad as a man can be in this part of the country, Hartwell."

"It's generous and square of you to say that, sir, and it's all past and forgotten, as far as I'm concerned. It hurt for a while tho, gentlemen—it hurt me to the heart!"

### A Popular Man

Malvina was on the stairs behind him. When Texas said that she caught her breath with a sharp sob, and came down, half blinded by her tears, and touched him on the shoulder as she passed. Mrs. Goodloe was big in the dining-room door, and behind her was Viney Kelly, who had been called in to help serve the tables during the unusually heavy dinner trade. Other cattlemen came crowding into the office to shake hands with Texas, who met them in hearty sincerity.

"Word from Stott reached me this morning," Duncan explained. "It was delayed in reaching me, for I was out at the camp with the boys. If I'd 'a' got it two hours sooner, things wouldn't have ended the way they have."

"Yes, sir, it would have saved the life of one of the best and truest women that ever walked the earth!"

Hartwell flashed his eyes around as he said it, and drew himself up like a soldier, proud to stand the champion of Fannie Goodnight before the world.

"I did the best I could, Hartwell," said Duncan gently.

"I know it, sir. It just had to happen so, arranged from the start for her, I guess. Life was a sort of mockery all the way thru for her. The best it had to give it always fetched around too late."

Nobody mentioned his fight with Winch, for all felt that there was a certain taint of guilt attaching to them on that score. Winch had come to town that morning representing the cattlemen, his vengeance was their vengeance, his creed their creed. They were ashamed of it now, but all of them were men, after a certain rude standard, and none sought to excuse himself of responsibility.

They talked freely of their past animosity toward Texas, and of the fever which the Southern cattle had spread on the range. By shifting their herds they were holding it down; it was the hope that a frost or two would see the end of it without any great loss.

The city marshal came in presently, adding his congratulations with friendly effusion.

"I've fixed it up with the coroner, Texas," he said, "and there won't be any inquest. I told him there wasn't no use puttin' the county to that expense for a carcass like Dee Winch—it's cost the county enough already buryin' men he's killed. A hundred people saw him shoot first—it was as plain a case of self-defense as ever happened in this town."

For all of which Texas expressed his gratitude in his warm, extravagant Southern fashion. The marshal went on about his business with his chest out, proud of the opportunity that had brought him into such prominent touch with Cottonwood's most notable hero.

Business men whom he never had met stopped in during the cattlemen's levee to shake hands with Hartwell. But after the first flush of satisfaction in feeling himself cleared, Texas began to settle back into the shadows of his melancholy. For there was one who did not come to add her felicitations when all the rest of the community seemed glad of his restoration to his place among honorable men.

Ranchers continued to arrive, for the news of Stott's pillage of the bank had spread. Men who went out in the morning to pick up his trail were returning, reporting no trace. It was the belief now that he had boarded a freight train that had stopped at Cottonwood for water in the early hours of the night, and had escaped their hands.

Texas yielded to Mrs. Goodloe's pressure at last and went in for his dinner, to be attended by Viney Kelly in a white waist with a gold locket hung around her neck on a slender red ribbon. He was the only occupant of the dining-room, for the hour was long past that of the regular dinner.

Viney had little to say as she carried in the food and shifted the dishes about with ready hand, but she attempted a bit of pleasantries when it came to the choice of a drink.

"Tay or caffee?" she asked, affecting the dialect which was her lawful heritage, adding quickly: "Say caffee—we have no tay."

"Caffee it is then," said he, struggling to be genial.

Viney came with the coffee and went back for the pie. When she arrived with this she stood close by Hartwell's elbow, wiping the rim of the plate round carefully with her apron. Then she put the pie down before him and fell back a step, but to reach again and slide it clear of the other plates, a full arm's length from the diner.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

## On Hardiness of Wheat

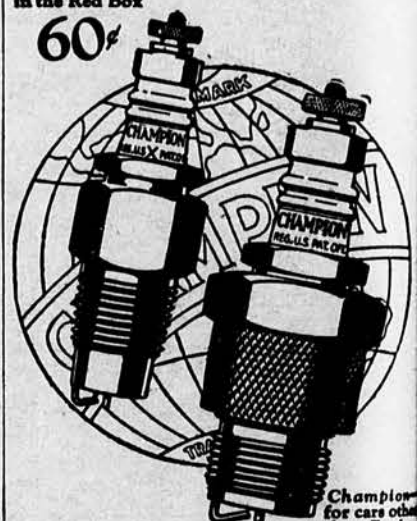
The Government has just issued Department Circular No. 378, on Comparative Hardiness of Winter Wheat Varieties. It contains a great deal of material on the results in Kansas. John H. Parker, in charge of the crop improvement work at the Kansas State Agricultural College, is one of the authors. You can obtain a copy free on application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

In the old days the slaughter-houses used to boast that every part of a pig was utilized except his squeal. Nowadays, the jazz bands are using even that.

## CHAMPION NATIONAL CHANGE WEEK MAY 2 to 9

Champion X—  
exclusively for  
Ford's—packed  
in the Red Box

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Champion  
for cars other  
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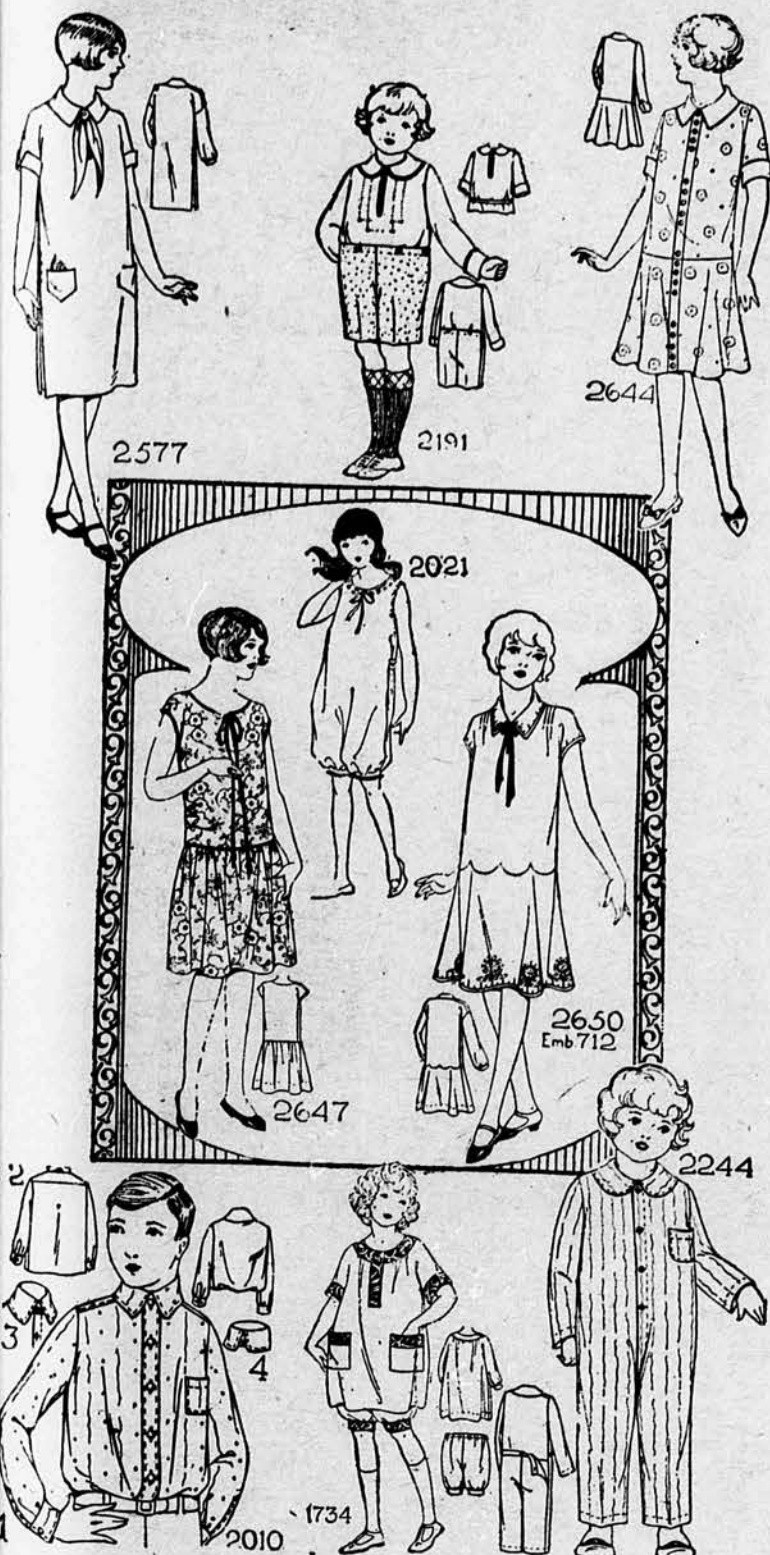
75¢

Hundreds of thousands of motorists will make certain of better engine performance for another year by installing new spark plugs during Champion National Change Week, May 2 to 9. If you have used your spark plugs more than 10,000 miles, install a full set of dependable Champions now. They will bring back engine power and speed, forestall tinkering and costly repairs; and save their cost many times over in less oil and gas used.

**CHAMPION**  
Dependable for Every Engine  
Toledo, Ohio



# Our Junior Style Revue



2577—Tailored Junior Dress. This dress is slashed from neck in front, round and finished for closing. Sizes 10, 12, 14 and 16 years.

2191—Suit for Little Men. This suit consists of a slip-on blouse and straight side closing trousers. Sizes 2, 4 and 6 years.

2644—A circular skirt and trim boy-collared blouse are features of this smart little number. Sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

2647—Girls' Long-Waisted Dress. This slip on dress closes on the left shoulder. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

2021—Girls' Combination. This is made with closing at the back, with round or square neck, and lower edge in bloomer style or finished with hem. Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

2650—The circular skirt is attached to scallops which lend a graceful note to this becoming model. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

2010—Here we have pictured a standard pattern for a boy's blouse. It may be made with plait or hem closing and with or without back yoke. Sizes 4, 6, 10 and 12 years.

1734—Child's Bloomer Dress. There are so many variations to this bloomer style that it is a popular pattern with others. Sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years.

2244—Child's Pajamas. The pattern provides for long or short sleeves. Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

Any of the patterns described here may be ordered from the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price 15 cents each. Give size and number of patterns desired. Embroidered patterns are 15 cents extra. Our

spring and summer fashion magazine may be ordered for 15 cents, or 25 cents for pattern and catalog. One feature of the magazine which appeals especially is the page of our transfer patterns adapted to various articles.

## A Dress Making Help

ALL OF us who make our own clothing are eager for new ideas, for suggestions that make sewing more simple. We believe that every home dressmaker, whether she is experienced or inexperienced will find much help in our little manual, "Hints for Dress Making." Finishing short cuts,

FOR love nor honor, wealth nor power,  
Can give the heart a cheerful hour,  
When health is lost. Be timely wise;  
With health all taste of pleasure flies."

how to make a dress from straight pieces, several ways for finishing a collar, how to give the tailored look, decorative stitches, style suggestions for the stout and slender women—these are only a few of the topics discussed. "Hints for Dress Making" may be ordered from the Book Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price 15 cents.



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14 inches high



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CORN FLAKES

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Enclosed find.....tops and.....cents in coin or stamps for which send Daddy Bear, Johnnie Bear, Mamma Bear, Goldilocks.  
(Cross off dolls not wanted)

Name.....  
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### Easiest Pen of All to Fill

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CAPPER'S FARMER, TOPEKA, KAN.







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## Send For the Bulletin

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

Wayne C. Nason has quite a title. He is the Assistant Economic Analyst, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Mr. Nason has been looking into the question of Rural Hospitals, and of course he has done it from the standpoint of the economist. However, from the standpoint of the doctor, I'll say that he has done a mighty good piece of work. He has embodied the whole thing in Farmers Bulletin 1485 entitled "Rural Hospitals," a booklet of 46 pages with a lot of inspiring pictures. You can get a copy free by writing to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. I hope a lot of you will get it, for this subject of rural hospitals is an important one. As Mr. Nason starts out by saying: "If hospitals are good for city people, why not for country people?"

One of the most interesting features of the bulletin is the report given as to the actual workings of the County-Home Hospital of Urbana, Ohio. It seems that it manages to give patients private rooms at from \$2.50 to \$3 a day—pre-war rates. A rate of \$50 for maternity patients includes use of private room, delivery room, board and nursing.

The Mayor of Urbana, a local physician, gives his testimony as follows: "We all like it. Clean building, good nursing, excellent food. Our best people, farming and town, go there. It costs about half as much as the average city hospital. Much used for maternity cases. Every physician recommends it. Every week specialists come from Columbus to perform operations. I had seven farmer patients there last year for operations. Took three patients away the last three days. I have reserved rooms for three farm women for confinements. Have heard no criticisms. Pleased with the way farmers take up with it. Could not get along without it. The town couldn't maintain a hospital except by heavy endowment. The county could not have a hospital except in this way. Think it ideal for a rural hospital. Would recommend this system for every county."

Kansas has a few mighty good county hospitals that might be called "rural" yet are thoroly up-to-date. One of the best is found at McPherson.

## Need Good Fresh Air

What do you think about treating pneumonia patients in a cold room? Is it a good practice nowadays?

There is nothing more helpful to a patient who has pneumonia than an abundance of good fresh air that is changed frequently. It is undoubtedly a good practice so far as that feature is concerned. And I have no objection to the cold room so long as the patient is kept warm. I insist, however, that the patient's body shall be warm at all times, and frequently find it necessary to use artificial heat as supplied by hot water bottles or hot bricks, especially to the feet. I think patients who are kept comfortably warm in bed cannot have too much fresh air, but I believe it to be quite possible to have the air fresh and still have a room that is warm enough for the nurse to stay in with comfort.

## A Mild Climate Helps

I am told that I have Bright's disease of the kidneys just beginning on me. I have a chance to live with some relatives in the South. Does the climate make any difference in Bright's disease?

Yes. A mild, even climate is a very helpful thing in diseases of the kidneys. When the temperature is mild the action of the sweat glands is free, and thus the kidneys are relieved of a share of their burden. Be careful, however, that you do not get into a malarial district and contract that disease or you will be worse off than ever.

## Keep in Good Health

I have liver spots on my face pretty bad. Now that I am pregnant they are worse than ever. Is there any liver medicine that will help?

The discolored spots on your face are due to a deposit of pigment. I do not know why they should be called liver spots, for they have nothing to do with the liver. They seem to be dependent on conditions of the womb,

which explains in some measure why they are worse during your pregnancy. They will clear up again after your baby comes, and then, if you keep yourself in as good health as possible and keep the skin of the entire body clean and active, they will disappear. Some women have them as long as they bear children, but they go away after the change of life. Liver medicine does no good, but anything that will tone up the general health will help.

## That Extra Profit

I read, with much interest, the article on "Now Comes the Wheat Detective," by George A. Montgomery, in your issue of April 3. I should like to impress on the readers of the Kansas Farmer that they have always lost the premium paid for high protein wheat. They always will just so long as they dump it on open market.

If wheat raisers wish to get what is coming to them there is just one way to do it, and this is by joining the Wheat Pool. All wheat which goes into this pool is subjected to the protein test. In 1924 I sold 3,000 bushels of wheat thru the pool that brought, net, an average of \$1.30 a bushel. At the time I dumped this wheat it was selling for 95 cents a bushel on the open market—so you see I was more than \$1,000 to the good on this deal.

That was the first time I was ever paid a premium for protein—the test was 14 per cent. Rain alone will not produce high protein wheat; the soil also must be fertile. F. S. Burson.  
Monument, Kan.

## Germany's Better Prospects

Germany, according to cable dispatches from the Berlin correspondent of The Chicago Daily News, now has so much available cash that some of it is seeking employment in other countries. Recently, without the assistance of outside financing, the Germans have taken up two considerable municipal loans and one large industrial loan. Interest rates, which, according to a tabulation by the economist of the Chase National Bank, ranged between 10 and 116 per cent for call money in 1924, are now down to 2 or 3 per cent. The Reichsbank rate for time funds is 8 per cent, and the private discount rate is 5 per cent.

There is still much unemployment in Germany, but it is decreasing. Business is not good, but it is generally thought to have touched the bottom of the decline and to be improving. Until three or four months ago the foreign trade balance was strongly adverse. Meeting the requirements of the experts' reparations plan made that result inevitable in the first few months. In the last three months, however, the country has developed a favorable balance of trade.

There is no warrant for concluding from the results of so short a period that Germany's foreign trade will continue to show favorable balances. But they are taken as indicating a decided trend toward improved conditions.

Germany's first important step in bettering its position was the stabilization of its currency. That was followed by the repatriation of funds that had been sent out of the country during the decline of the mark. Another important measure was the balancing of the budget. That was not accomplished without the levying of taxes that badly crippled business. Indeed, the government collected perhaps 2 billion marks more than it required, but the surplus is on its way back into the channels of trade, and taxes are in process of being reduced.

Prior to 1925 Germany had a strong industrial revival, which culminated, however, in a crisis and many bankruptcies. It went thru the crisis in orderly fashion and wiped out a great deal of unnecessary overhead expense. Its present stocks of manufactured goods are low. Living conditions are improving. German railroads are on a sound financial basis and have earned good profits. The American agent general of reparations reports the scrupulous performance by Germany of all its reparations obligations.

Whether the improvement is to continue depends on many factors. Not since the Armistice has Germany been in a better position to take advantage of favorable opportunities.



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## Eighteen Schools in Contest

About 225 vocational agriculture students, representing 18 Kansas high schools, took part in the third annual Topeka Stock Judging Contest April 19. The contestants had to be divided into three groups for convenience, and in the morning they judged hogs at the State Hospital; Ayrshire cows at the David Page dairy and Shorthorn cattle on the Harry Forbes farm. In the afternoon Holstein cows were judged at Ira Romig's dairy; Percheron horses at the D. F. McAllister farm, and Guernsey cows at Harold Rankin's dairy. At noon a dinner was served at Gage Park for all the visitors. The food was provided by the Topeka Chamber of Commerce, and the meal was prepared by Mrs. Vivian Parmore and her domestic science girls from the Silver Lake High School. C. B. Merriam, vice president of the Central Trust Company, Topeka, representing the Chamber of Commerce, talked to the boys just after dinner.

This judging contest is sponsored by the Topeka Chamber of Commerce and the Father and Son Club of Silver Lake. It was started by the Silver Lake Club, and Blaine Crow, vocational agriculture instructor there, is responsible for the success of the three events held so far.

William McGee of Lawrence and Eugene Judy of Oskaloosa tied for first place for the full day's judging, making a score of 520 out of a possible 600. Victor Johnson of Frankfort and Eldred Borg of Manhattan tied for third and fourth places by making a score of 510, and just to complete a series of ties, the students from Frankfort and those from Cleburne apparently had to share honors for distance traveled to attend the meet. Official opinion seems to indicate that both classes had to travel about 80 miles to enter the contest. C. E. Aubel and W. H. Riddel, both on the faculty at the Kansas State Agricultural College, acted as judges.

The following rural high schools were represented: Lawrence, Washburn of Topeka, Auburn, Carbondale, Seaman of Topeka, Oskaloosa, Frankfort, Silver Lake, Vinland, Paxico, Manhattan, Alma, Burlington, Westmoreland, Cleburn, Roseville, Neosho Rapids and Tonganoxie. Three from each team were selected to go to Manhattan for the annual judging contest held at the Agricultural College April 22.

## To Buy Wheat on Grade

Rye may force wheat buying according to grade in Pratt county. A group of elevator men met with E. A. Stokely, the Kansas State Agricultural College marketing specialist, recently and discussed the plan. It was pointed out that under the present methods of buying wheat at country points there was no incentive for the farmer to eliminate rye from his fields. The elevator man pays the same price for rye and wheat that he pays for clean

wheat. The farmer who has no rye is penalized, and the man who grows a percentage of rye, above 2 or 3 per cent, gets more than his wheat is worth.

The men who attended the meeting expressed a desire to dock for rye if they could persuade competitors to do likewise. A committee will visit all the elevators in the county and enlist approval of the plan. Elevators which propose to buy on grade will display a card to the effect that wheat which would be graded down on the central market as a result of rye or smut will be docked by them.

## To Fight Farm Fire Loss

Annual loss from fires on farms in the United States amounts to 150 million dollars. Assuming that half of this loss is in buildings, we can get some idea of the extensive loss suffered by comparison. For example, this 75 million dollars or half of the loss would build 37,500 new barns 36 by 50 feet, costing an average of \$2,000. The other half of the farm fire loss represents products and productive equipment. But that doesn't tell the whole story, because it does not account for the loss of life. Not a week goes by free from loss of life on the farm thru fire. Whole families frequently are completely wiped out.

And all this because of carelessness for the most part. Authorities who have investigated the matter say that 75 to 90 per cent of farm fires can be prevented.

Such information as this was presented recently at the first meeting of the Farm Committee of the Kansas State Fire Prevention Association, held in Topeka. The committee met to develop a program for getting information before farm families that will help to prevent fires. In the past most of the fire prevention interest has been focused on cities, but fire prevention on farms has become of such great economic importance that a great deal of attention will be given this phase of the question in the future. The Kansas committee decided to bring fire prevention facts before farm folks by radio, thru farm papers, by special speakers at farm meetings and several other ways. In other words, Kansas is about to enter into a course of training in fire prevention on farms, and it will be a good thing. Perhaps it is a little difficult to realize the vast amount of damage done by fires on farms, even with the figures already presented. If any one section of the country, a city for instance, should suffer a loss of 150 million dollars and thousands of lives thru fire, we would accept it as a very great tragedy. The country as a whole would be startled by such a loss. This extensive destruction on farms is tolerated only because it is scattered over a wide area, but it is a serious economic drain nevertheless.

It was brought out before the Farm Committee of the Kansas State Fire Prevention Association that the following factors are responsible for most of the farm fires, and that most fires from these causes are preventable. First in importance is lightning, then defective chimney flues, sparks igniting roofs, carelessness with matches, smoking in barns, and a careless use of gasoline and kerosene.

With inadequate fire-fighting equipment, the farm fire problem resolves itself into one of prevention. If proper attention is given to causes of farm fires, the present annual loss can be cut from 75 to 90 per cent.

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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.

## Made by Elmer Sharp

The sorghum seed treating outfit shown on page 15 of the Kansas Farmer for April 12 was designed and made by Elmer Sharp of Ness county. Unfortunately his name was not mentioned in the caption.

The declining franc looks at the stabilized mark and wonders who won the war, anyway.



## Putting Teeth in Separator Claims

TALK is cheap, and it is easy to make extravagant claims, whether or not they are justified. This is true of cream separator claims. If there is the slightest doubt in your mind which separator really does skim cleanest, just try this simple test:

Put a De Laval side-by-side with any other separator of approximate capacity. Your De Laval Agent will gladly arrange this test. Mix 20 gallons of milk thoroughly and let it stay at normal room temperature. Run half through each machine. Wash the bowl and tinware of each machine in its own skim-milk, without the use of water, and mix the skim-milk. [Some separators retain more cream in the bowl than others.] Then run the skim-milk from the other machine through the De Laval, and vice versa. Weigh and test for butter-fat the cream that each machine gets from the other's skim-milk.

When you do this you will know beyond question of doubt that the De Laval skims cleaner, is the easier to turn and the more profitable to own.

The new De Laval is the best cream separator ever made. It has the wonderful "floating bowl"—the greatest separator improvement in 25 years. It is guaranteed to skim cleaner. It also runs easier when separating and lasts longer. It is the crowning achievement of 48 years of separator manufacture and leadership.

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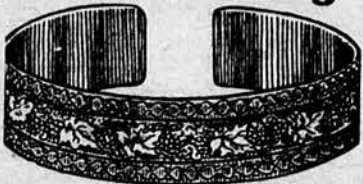
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## Out With the Pests!

BY W. J. KRAUS

The practical poultryman usually is careful about selecting hatching eggs from strong, healthy, vigorous stock; careful about hatching these eggs in order to have the best chicks possible delivered to his brooder house; and careful about having his brooder house cleaned, disinfected, and ready for the newly hatched chicks. Chicks so hatched from selected eggs, according to modern methods, and then given a chance in clean living quarters are starting their life under favorable conditions.

Chicks are raised successfully under experimental conditions in the absence of direct sunlight, by the use of a small percentage of cod liver oil in their ration, or by a short, daily, direct application of ultra violet light. For the practical poultryman, however, where chicks are brooded from March 1, on, and thruout the summer, some system of brooding must be arranged that will afford the chicks plenty of direct sunlight. Turning them out every day, giving them free range with the rest of the farm flock, may not do, since this often results in a high mortality from infectious diseases as well as lowered vitality and lowered resistance, if not death, from parasite infestations.

Undoubtedly, the best method of brooding young chicks is by isolating them from the mature farm flock. A continuous brooding range, or one on which chicks are brooded year after year, brings back many of the faults of unlimited free range. The soil of such a range is sure to become contaminated within a few years with disease-producing and parasitic organisms. For example, the parasitic roundworm, if present in any individual or individuals, will by means of the eggs in the droppings contaminate the soil and thus pave the way for a worm infestation.

In a like manner coccidiosis, a serious disease of chicks between the age of 10 days and 14 weeks, is spread by healthy chicks eating the parasitic protozoan organism which causes the disease. The common cecum worm, which is prevalent among farm flocks, is thought to act as a host to the organism causing coccidiosis. These examples indicate the necessity of a rotation for the brooding range in order that every portion of the range be periodically free of chicks, so any infectious or parasitic organisms living in the soil formerly occupied by the chicks may be acted on and killed by direct sunlight and weather conditions.

The primary objective of the brooding range rotation should involve the greatest degree of control of those diseases ordinarily affecting the growing chick. The secondary objectives, which also are of great importance, include: an abundant supply of succulent green feed, available at the time the chicks are put on that portion of the range; a cropping system that will utilize the soil nutrients most efficiently; and a rotation that will net the greatest returns.

The rotation system used on the Kansas State Agricultural College poultry farm consists of three separate ranges, each of which is occupied for two years in succession by portable brooder houses. The rotation provides good alfalfa pasture for the chicks, as shown by the following outline of the system:

Year	Range 1	Range 2	Range 3
1st	Alf. & Chicks	Wheat & Alf.	Corn
2nd	Alf. & Chicks	Alfalfa	Wheat
3rd	Corn	Alf. & Chicks	Wheat & Alf.
4th	Wheat	Alf. & Chicks	Alfalfa
5th	Wheat & Alf.	Corn	Alf. & Chicks
6th	Alfalfa	Wheat	Alf. & Chicks

This system can be used anywhere that the three crops, corn, wheat and alfalfa, are grown.

## Co-operation With Eggs

Thirty per cent more eggs were marketed co-operatively in 1925 than in 1924, according to recent estimates by the United States Department of Agriculture. The increase was due to two reasons: first, many of the old associations engaged in the co-operative marketing of eggs received larger quantities from their members in 1925 than in 1924, and, second, a number of recently formed organizations reached their full stride as marketing agencies during the latter year.

Figures are at hand for both 1924 and 1925 for enterprises handling a

large fraction of the eggs marketed co-operatively, and these show on the whole an increased volume of business, altho in some sections of the country the associations suffered a decrease in volume of business. Gains are particularly noticeable in the reports received from Missouri, where a large portion of the output of the farm flocks is marketed thru the county exchanges and the centrally established assembling and packing plants which have been developed especially to serve the farmers in marketing surplus eggs and poultry.

The Minnesota Egg and Poultry Exchange is largely responsible for an increase in the quantity of Minnesota eggs marketed co-operatively. This association was formed in 1924 and began operating during the latter part of that year. It is a federation of 17 local units with 22,000 members. In 1925 it handled a larger number of cases of Minnesota eggs than had ever before gone thru co-operative channels.

During the last year newly formed associations began operating at Hantab, Mo., Portland, Maine, and Wauseon, Ohio. One association which was active in 1924 went out of business before the close of 1925. It was engaged in selling New Hampshire eggs on the Boston market.

Fifty-eight creameries, elevators and stores have reported the marketing of eggs in 1925 as service to their members. Undoubtedly several times this number have assisted their patrons in assembling and shipping small lots of eggs.

Producer-owned and co-operatively operated sales agencies in the consuming markets of New York, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, Los Angeles and San Francisco have marketed large quantities of eggs for co-operative associations located in the producing regions.

## Maintaining Body Weight

BY C. S. PLATT

In the spring, when eggs are cheap, production naturally high, and other work pressing, the tendency on the part of most persons is to neglect the laying birds. The result of this is that the birds lose in body weight. They cannot lay heavily and maintain their weight unless given special attention. The spring is the season when Mother Nature tells the hen to lay, and she carries out her program even if the body suffers. In a study of 435 birds I found that seven out of 10 lost weight during the spring season.

This loss of weight would not be so serious were it not for the fact that in the same study I found that nine out of every 10 of the culls in the summer were birds that had lost weight during the spring; also that the best summer and fall layers were the birds that had maintained their weight during the spring. Summer and fall eggs are worth quite a little more than spring eggs, and anything that we can do to increase summer and fall production will ultimately react to our benefit. Weight, then, must be maintained during the spring.

The best plan to follow for maintaining spring weight is to continue the heavy grain feeding of the winter months, namely 12 to 14 pounds daily for 100 birds. In addition, it is a good plan to add 20 pounds of cornmeal to every 100 pounds of the laying mash during the spring months. If the birds need still more fattening food one can feed a moist mash daily, consisting of equal parts of cornmeal, rolled oats and semi-solid buttermilk. This should be fed at the rate of 3 pounds to 100 birds daily. After the middle of June the extra feeding precautions may be given up and a straight ration fed. The grain also can be reduced to 10 pounds to 100 birds daily.

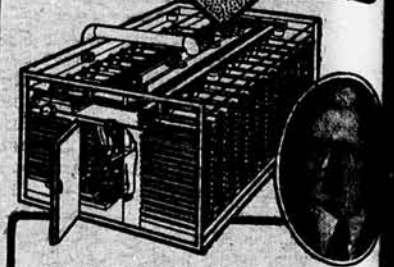
## A Mountain Woman

BY CLARA ODELL LYON

Each day she stands within her quiet door—A lonely cabin on the mountain side. To see, along the valley's winding floor, The east express magnificently ride With egotistic whistle, and a pour Of plummy smoke, black as an ink tide. Each day, from Pullman windows, satisfied Sophisticated ones her lot deplore.

And yet she knows, as they, the buds of spring. The summer's fullness, autumn's ruddy wane; She feels the fires of human love that sing To her upholding thru all bitter pain: And finds her meager living loses its sting In passing on her forbears' sturdy strain.

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# Much of the Corn is Planted

And a Large Part of the Feed For Livestock is Being Obtained From Pastures

CORN planting has made good progress over the state, especially in Southern Kansas. In most places the grain crops are growing fine; this certainly is true with wheat, and the outlook is for a satisfactory crop. A considerable part of the livestock already is in the pastures in Southern Kansas.

Allen—We shall have some fruit—probably an average crop. Oats are making a good growth. A large acreage of flax is being sown. Pastures will be late this year; this also will be the case with plowing and corn planting.—Guy M. Tredway.

Cheyenne—Spring-like weather recently has been very favorable for the wheat and other grain crops. Some of the wheat fields, however, were damaged a good deal by freezing some time ago and by high winds. About 1 inch of moisture fell during April. Wheat, \$1.40; corn, 52c; barley, 50c; eggs, 22c.—P. M. Hurlock.

Cloud—Grass and the spring grains are making a fine start. Wheat is somewhat uneven, however, as it was injured in some places by winds and dust storms. There is a normal increase in the livestock, and a keen demand for work horses. An unusually large number of chicks has been hatched this year.—W. H. Plumly.

Cowley—Wheat and oats are making a fine growth. Much of the corn has been planted. Livestock is in good condition, and there is plenty of feed—a considerable proportion of the stock already is in the pastures.—E. A. Millard.

Ellis—The weather has been very favorable for wheat, and the crop has made fine progress. Oats and barley also are doing fairly well, although they were injured somewhat by cold weather as they were coming up. Part of the corn has been planted, and the soil is in excellent condition for the crop. Wheat, \$1.48; corn 75c; eggs, 23c; shorts, \$1.60.—C. F. Erbort.

Finney—The weather is warmer, with plenty of moisture. Wheat is looking extra good, and progress is being made with spring work. Pastures are getting green. Cattle and horses are doing well. Fruit trees are blooming. Eggs, 20c; butter, 35c; wheat, 20c; wheat, \$1.45; corn, 60c.—Dan A. Damer.

Ford—The weather has been warm recently, and wheat is doing very well. Some farmers are still pasturing it. There is a good stand of oats and barley. Farmers are making ground for corn and feed crops. Roads are fine. Wheat, \$1.44; oats, 75c; corn, 70c; eggs, 22c; butter, 45c.—John Zurechen.

Harper—The wheat, oats and barley are in excellent condition. And pastures and gardens also are doing well. Broilers, 35c; heavy hens, 24c.—K. C. Plank.

Harvey—The weather is still cool and backward, but vegetation is greening up, especially wheat and oats. There is still some prospect for peaches and pears. Wheat, \$1.51; corn, 70c; potatoes, \$3; butter, 40c; eggs, 23c.—H. W. Prouty.

Kiowa—Wheat and grass are making a fine growth. There is a considerable interest here among the boys in calf club work. Some wheat blew out in the north half of the county, which will leave a considerable acreage for corn and other spring crops. Corn, 61c; eggs, 24c; hens, 18c to 23c; cream, 34c.—Art McAnarney.

Labette—Wheat is jointing. Fruit has escaped the frosts thus far. Much of the corn has been planted. A new grass which is infesting strawberry fields may cause serious losses; it is somewhat like cheat, but makes a ranker growth. Wheat, \$1.50; corn, 60c; eggs, 24c.—J. N. McLane.

Lane—The warm days recently have brought out the oats and barley in fine condition. The prairie grass is getting green. Eggs, 23c; butter, 45c.—A. R. Bentley.

Montgomery—Corn planting has made a good start. Farmers are pushing work which was neglected during the rainy weather. Pastures are supplying considerable grass. Alfalfa is making a good growth. Farm meetings which were postponed during the unfavorable weather will be held soon. Few sales are being held, but stock prices are high. Young hogs are in especially good demand. Eggs, 24c; hens, 24c; butterfat, 36c.—Walter Todd.

Morris—The soil contains plenty of moisture. Oats are coming along well. Wheat is small for this season, but there is a good stand. Alfalfa is greening up nicely, and there is good grazing in the pastures. Feed has been rather scarce, and some cattle died during the storm; some losses with young hogs also were reported. Considerable certified kafir seed is being purchased.—J. R. Henry.

Norton—We have been having nice weather, and farmers have been busy in the fields. Oats and barley are up and are making an excellent growth. Some of the peach trees escaped the freeze, and they are now in full bloom. Some corn has been planted. Quite a few cattle are still on full feed, for the May and June markets. Pastures are getting green; milk cows are selling for \$50 to \$60. The spring pig crop is light. Eggs, 25c; cream, 33c; bran, \$1.40.—J. Roeder.

Osage—Good progress has been made with corn planting. Cattle are out on pasture, and in many cases the grass is rather short. Many gardens have been somewhat neglected this spring. Brooder houses are filled with chicks. Eggs, 22c; cream, 34c.—H. L. Ferris.

Phillips—More moisture will be needed recently to keep the wheat and other crops growing well. Only a light crop of potatoes has been planted, on account of the high price of the seed. The corn crop will be in good condition, and is selling at high prices. There is enough farm labor for the present. Roads are in good condition, and considerable work is being done on them. Milk cows, \$50 to \$75; hogs, \$11; eggs, 24c; corn, \$1.60.—J. B. Hicks.

Pratt—About 2 inches of rain fell here in the last two weeks, and it has all gone into the ground, thus giving the subsoil the best soaking it has had for years. Wheat that

did not blow out—about 5 to 10 per cent was lost in that way—is making a fine growth. Farm work is being pushed rapidly. A little more corn than usual will be planted.—A. P. Barrett.

Republic—Drying winds are absorbing the soil moisture rapidly, and more rain is needed. Wheat and oats are making a fine growth, but cold weather has held them back. Corn planting will be later than usual.—Alex E. Davis.

Riley—We have been having very favorable weather, and farmers are busy in the fields. Wheat and oats are doing very well. The acreage of Bermuda onions and cabbage is much larger than common this year. About the usual corn acreage will be planted. Evidently the fruit was not injured by the cold weather, and this includes even the peaches. Eggs, 23c; hens, 18c and 24c.—P. O. Hawkinson.

Rooks—We have been having good growing weather, and wheat has made excellent progress: it almost covers the ground. Sweet clover and oats also are doing well. Several cars of poultry have been shipped from this county recently. Hens, 23c; broilers, 40c; butterfat, 34c; eggs, 22c.—C. O. Thomas.

Scott—Wheat is showing some improvement, and there is a good deal of moisture in the soil. Barley and oats were not injured by the cold weather. While feed is rather scarce, livestock is in good condition. Pastures are coming along well. About 2,000 horses have been shipped from the county since last fall.—T. F. Carson.

Wilson—Farmers have made good progress with corn planting. Oats and wheat are doing nicely. Alfalfa is making a very good growth. Stock is on the pasture. There are many little chickens on the farms, but the pig crop is below normal. The soil contains plenty of moisture.—A. E. Burgess.

Farm Markets—Grain prices have been working on to more favorable levels lately. And according to the market specialists of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture, livestock, poultry, eggs, hay and feeds also have made fully as good a showing as could be expected at this season. Cold spring weather has helped them all. The recent price declines have been mostly in dairy products and vegetables, which sold lower mainly because of heavy receipts in the markets.

Wheat prices have recovered further since the middle of April, owing to a better export demand. The export situation is now rather favorable because of the limited world supply in sight. A reduction in the estimate of the Argentine crop and the less favorable developments in our own winter wheat region contributed to the advance. Corn and the lesser grains went up, too, because of the same sort of late demand which helped the sale of hay and feed. A cold, backward spring may not agree with the crops, but it does improve the demand. Remaining stocks seem moderate in quantity. The grain problem is working out better than appeared likely a little while ago. Most feeds have advanced with the grains. The cold weather helped the demand considerably.

Wheat and corn feeds went up; also linseed and alfalfa meal went up briskly, but cottonseed and tankage held back somewhat. Fertilizer makers have taken a large share of the cheap cottonseed meal.

The seed trade is a little backward, like the crop season. Prices for clover and most grasses are fully maintained. Most farm seeds are reported in fair demand at about the same prices. Soybeans are higher in a few markets.

Lateness of the pasture season was quite a help to the hay market. Supplies and remaining stocks appear very moderate. Good grades of timothy have fully held their price. Prairie and alfalfa have sold a little higher in some markets; even the lower grades have done better lately.

Livestock receipts show a tendency to feed hogs and cattle for heavy weight, and the relative scarcity of lighter weights has helped their sale and the price. Fat steers gained a little following the advances in dressed beef in various market centers. Hog prices have varied a little according to supply, but net changes have not amounted to much lately. Dressed lambs have been selling \$1 to \$4 higher in response to an active demand. Beef, lamb and pork were in good demand and generally higher. Veal prices were held back by heavy receipts from Canada.

Eggs did not go down much in April because the output did not keep up the rapid rate of the early part of the season. The general price level is not far from that of a year ago. The cold weather was perhaps a help in disguise, tending to check and extend the period of activity, and lending some encouragement to buying for storage. It helped to prevent the bad slump threatened early in the season. Holdings in storage have been increasing rapidly, but so far are behind the figures of April last year. While the quantity is considerably lighter than a year ago, it is quite heavy compared with previous years. Many seasons which have started out slowly have turned out to be heavy storage seasons. Developments during May and June may change the outlook considerably.

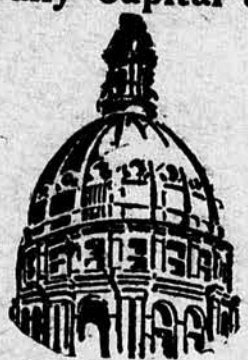
Butter prices have been bending and breaking under the pressure of an increased spring production, 15 to 20 per cent greater than last season, together with the weight of heavy stocks in storage, 60 per cent in excess of last season. Cheap grain is the background of much of this dairy activity. The markets are not usually overloaded so early in the season. It is a weak, hesitating market needing all the consuming activity that can be obtained to clear away surplus stocks and avoid further declines.

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PIT games, pure roundheads and some others; eggs for setting, R. S. Walters, 3169 Perlita, OL 5151. Ad in the Los Angeles Examiner.

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12.....	1.20	3.84	28.....	2.80	8.96
13.....	1.30	4.16	29.....	2.90	9.28
14.....	1.40	4.48	30.....	3.00	9.60
15.....	1.50	4.80	31.....	3.10	9.92
16.....	1.60	5.12	32.....	3.20	10.24
17.....	1.70	5.44	33.....	3.30	10.56
18.....	1.80	5.76	34.....	3.40	10.88
19.....	1.90	6.08	35.....	3.50	11.20
20.....	2.00	6.40	36.....	3.60	11.52
21.....	2.10	6.72	37.....	3.70	11.84
22.....	2.20	7.04	38.....	3.80	12.16
23.....	2.30	7.36	39.....	3.90	12.48
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**FOR SALE 28x44 RUMELY SEPARATOR.** B. J. Stratman, Lorraine, Kan.

**KEYSTONE WELL DRILL FOR SALE** Cheap. Chas. Bryant, Geneseo, Kan.

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

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

**WANTED: USED DEERING HARVESTER** threshers. Lenora Hdwe. Co., Lenora, Kan.

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**FOR SALE: 14-28 MODEL C ALL WORK** tractor, in good condition, \$250.00. H. L. McFall, Sawyer, Kan.

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

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

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

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**SWEET POTATO SEED AND PLANTS, 13** varieties. Write for prices, Johnson Bros., Wamego, Kan.

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

**CERTIFIED SEED IS TESTED SEED.** Field inspected. Kansas Alfalfa, Kafir, Canes, Corn, Sudan grass; all standard varieties. Write for list of growers to Kansas Crop Improvement Association, Manhattan, Kan.

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

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**NANCY HALL, RED BERMUDA, SOUTH-** ern Queen slips; Early Jersey and Charleston Wakefield, Flat Dutch, Frost Proof cabbage plants; Bonny Best, Greater Baltimore, Norton (Wilt Resistant) tomato plants; 100-400; 500-1,400; 1,000-2,500. Cauliflower, Chinese Giant, Ruby King, Sweet Mountain pepper, Egg plants; 100-750. All plants prepaid. Kunhulwee Plant Ranch, Wagoner, Okla.

**SWEET POTATO PLANTS. WE NOW** have ready for shipment the best potato plants grown. Nancy Hall, Porto Rican, 100-750; 300-1,250; 500-1,750; 1,000-3,000; 5,000-14,500; 10,000, 28.00. Two new kinds, the best grown, Bunch Porto Rican and Big Steam Jersey. 1,000-1,350; 500-2,000; 500-2,500; 1,000-4,500; 5,000-22.00. All postpaid. Price list tells the whole story. Plants ready now up to July 1st. J. A. Bauer, Lock Box 28, Judsonia, Arkansas.

**RED CLOVER \$13.00** SCARIFIED SWEET CLOVER, \$4.80; Alfalfa, \$6.75; Alsike, \$11; Sudan Grass, \$2.20; Soy Beans, \$2.50; Cane Seed, \$1.50. All per bushel, sacks free. Samples and price list free. Standard Seed Company, 119 East Fifth Street, Kansas City, Mo.

**White Bermuda Onions** Postpaid, 500-800 cents; 1000-1,500; 3000-4,000; 6000-7,500; 12000-13,400. 400 onion and 100 cabbage plants for \$1.00. Our early frost proof cabbage plants make 8 to 10 lb. heads; 300-1,000; 500-1,500; 1000-2,750; 3000-7,500; 6000-13,500. Tomatoes, sweet potatoes, leading varieties, 100-500; 500-2,250; 1,000-4,000. Cash with order. Duphorne Bros., Harper, Kan.

## INCUBATORS

**INCUBATOR BARGAIN; NO. 5 BUCKEYE** (500 capacity). Big bargain for cash. Box 15, Capper Publications, Topeka, Kan.

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**OLD COINS AND STAMPS WANTED.** Paying list free. Stamp & Coin Collector tells about coins and stamps, 6 months, 25c. Kraus, 409 Chestnut, Milwaukee, Wis.

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

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**BLUE ANDALUSIAN EGGS \$7.00-100.** Mrs. Roy Trueman, Holton, Kan.

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**SINGLE COMB ANCONAS, GREAT WEST-** ern strain. Eggs \$5.00-100, prepaid. George Fisher, Cimarron, Kan.

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**CAN'T FLY CHICKENS, AUSTRALIAN** Kiwi, purebred; baby chicks and eggs. Mrs. F. Margreiter, Sr., Cawker City, Kan.

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## BABY CHICKS

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BUFF WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$4.00 HUNDRED. Good laying strain. Anna O'Malley, Alma, Kan.

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SILVER WYANDOTTE CHICKS, TARBOS strain; Eggs. Mrs. Alfred Young, Wakefield, Kan.

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MARTIN'S REGAL DORCAS WHITE Wyandottes, \$1.50-100, prepaid. Mrs. Harry Barnes, Marion, Kan.

REGAL DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs, \$5.00-100, prepaid. Cull and bred for heavy egg production. Satisfaction guaranteed. Ethel Donovan, Lewis, Kan.

PLOCK'S WHITE WYANDOTTE FARM. Clay Center, Kansas. My 32nd year with Wyandottes. Mating list free. Eggs reduced to \$5.00 per 100; \$3.00 per 50.

## WYANDOTTES—WHITE

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$5.00-100, prepaid. State certified. Mrs. A. L. Dutton, Rt. 6, Atchison, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, STATE CERTIFIED, prize winning stock Martin direct, \$6.00-100. Mrs. O. Richards, Beverly, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, MARTIN, prize stock, good layers, 240 to 280 egg strain. \$6.00 hundred. David Keller, Chase, Kan.

PURE BRED BARRON'S HEAVY LAYING strain White Wyandotte eggs. Range flock or pen matings. August Olson, Russell, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE, Martin Keeler strain eggs for hatching, five dollars per 100. Mrs. I. C. Collins, Fontana, Kan.

MARTIN WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS. Good layers mated to prize stock. \$5.00 per 100 prepaid. Mrs. John Montgomery, Holton, Kan.

REGAL DORCAS EGGS \$5.00-100; CHICKS 15c. Special pen Martin direct eggs, \$3.00-15; chicks 40c. Prepaid. Mrs. Geo. Edman, Kinsley, Kan.

BARRON'S LAYING STRAIN WHITE Wyandottes. Eggs 15-\$1.75; 100-\$7.50, prepaid. Guarantee 60% hatch. H. A. Dresler, Lebo, Kan.

REGAL DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTES, Martin's choicest matings at \$5.00 per hundred after April 20th. Mrs. Will Skaer, Augusta, Kan., Rt. 2.

REGAL DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTES, Licensed culler. Superior quality free range flock. Eggs \$4.75-100, prepaid. Mrs. Cora Butler, Lewis, Kan.

1925 STATE ACCREDITED HIGH PRODUCING White Wyandotte hens, headed by splendid Martin cockerel. Eggs \$5.00-100; special mating \$2.00-15. Fertility and satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Flo Stover, Fredonia, Kan.

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COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE CHICKS, 15c. Mrs. A. B. MacIsaac, Burlington, Kan.

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MAMMOTH BRONZE EGGS 50c. MRS. E. G. Smith, Gove, Kan.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS, \$3.50 dozen, postpaid. Harry Knoll, Portia, Kan.

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PRIZE WINNING MAMMOTH BRONZE turkeys. Large, healthy, vigorous. Eggs \$1.00; 11-\$10.00. E. Bidleman, Kinsley, Kan.

MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY eggs, 50 cents each; \$12.00-25; \$22.00-50, postpaid. Mrs. Chas. Mills, Plainville, Kan.

GIANT GOLDBANK BRONZE EGGS; 22 lb. hens, tom sired by state winner, 55c each postpaid. Mrs. Lynn S. Godsey, Eckley, Colo.

BEAUTIFUL GOLDBANK MAMMOTH Bronze eggs shipped at once, ten \$9.00; twenty \$16.00. Mrs. Iver Christensen, Jamestown, Kan.

GOLDBANK MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. Foundation stock direct. Eggs \$7.50-11, postpaid. Nealla Huckstadt, Garden City, Kan.

VIGOROUS, HEALTHY, VACCINATED Long broad backs, deep breasted, dark red, pure white wings, tall, Bourbon turkeys. Eleven eggs \$4.00, 22-\$7.75. Walter Baird, Lake City, Kan.

## POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

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.

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BROILERS AND ODD POULTRY wanted. The Copes, Topeka, Kan.

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

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CHESTER WHITE FALL BOARS, SPRING pigs. Ernest Sulter, Lawrence, Kan.

EXTRA GOOD CHESTER WHITE FALL boars. Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.

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BESIDES HIGH-TEST, MY OLD-ESTABLISHED Jersey herd is bred for heavy production and is rich in the blood of Post 99th, Sybil's Gambo and Golden Fern's Noble imported from Island of Jersey, unexcelled sires of heavy producers at the stall; the dam of one of my herd bulls holds world's record for Jersey milk production. My experience is that Jerseys are by far the most profitable breed for the farmer who sells butterfat, and the most suitable as family cows, and I have a working farmer's herd of real Jersey cream cows, and believe that one good Jersey cow will make you more net profit than three common cows. For sale now; extra good, young, pure bred Jersey cows, two for \$125, ten or more at \$60 each. Tuberculin tested and 60-day re-test guaranteed. Fred Chandler, R. 7, Charlton, Iowa. (Fast trains from Kansas City north direct to Charlton.)

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

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FOR SALE—YOUNG REGISTERED RED Polled bulls. L. W. Beem, Meriden, Kan.

REG. JERSEY BULLS, PRICED RIGHT. John Bates, Prairie View, Kan.

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PERCHERON BREEDING STALLIONS and jacks for half price to late buyers. George Schwab, Clay Center, Neb.

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

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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, 114 North Main St., Hutchinson, Kansas

## KANSAS

20 QUARTERS Farm land, \$15 to \$20 per acre. Buell Scott, Owner, Johnson, Kan.

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

HALF SECTION most all smooth land, good 3 rm. house, well, mill, 200 A. wheat goes. Close to school \$30 A. \$4000 can run for 3 yrs. 6%. T. L. Vandever, Montezuma, Kan.

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Rate: 10 cents a word on single insertion; 8 cents a word each week if ordered 4 or more consecutive weeks. Minimum charge is for 10 words

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## KANSAS

**450 QUARTERS:** 70 raw—80 wheat, rent goes, very liberal terms. \$12.50 to \$37.50 per acre. Moore & Franklin, Liberal, Kan.

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

**440 A. Comb. ranch, Chase Co., 160 corn, alfalfa land, 480 grazing, good imp., 2 mi. town 44,000 terms.** J. E. Bock, Cottonwood Falls, Kas.

**SNAP for speculation—320 acres Greeley Co., Kan. Level, unimproved, good soil. 1900, terms.** Jas. H. Little, LaCrosse, Kan.

**IMPROVED and unimproved farms, wheat belt of Southwest Kan. Tracts 160 Acres and up—\$20 to \$35 per acre.** Liston Dennis, Sublette, Haskell County, Kansas.

**45 QUARTERS, Improved and unimproved, in locality where quarter produced over 6,000 bu. wheat, 1924 and '25, easy terms.** Henry B. Weldon Land Co., Garden City, Kas.

## WHEAT LANDS

In southwest Kansas, improved and unimproved. Wheat prospect excellent, buy now and get rent. Bargains going fast. B. & B. Realty Co., Copeland, Kan.

**WRITE for particulars of farm bargains and foreclosures, also information on our 4% stocks and securities.** State amount you want to invest. The Mansfield Finance Corporation, Topeka, Kan.

**BEST BARGAINS in Western Kansas wheat land.** Buy today and get benefit of advance right on us. Do not need to guarantee money deposited in land. Safe and sound. Layton Bros. Land & Inv. Co., Salina, 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 acres to select from, 2,000 acres broke. Write C. E. Mitchell, (owner), Harvard, Illinois.

**FINE 154 Acre Solomon Valley Farm.** Large house, 60 ft. barn, 2 mi. Beloit. 284 Acre improved bottom farm, 5 miles Beloit.

**195 acre well improved Cloud county farm, part valley, Meridian Highway.** Good terms. Bell & Logan, Box 597, Beloit, Kan.

**KANSAS SNAPS—Beautiful all level 320 acres Beaver Flats, Scott Co., offered for short time at \$15.00 an acre.** Nice 800 acre ranch, living water, only \$9,000. These are both real snaps. I have others. See or write me. Buxton, Ransom, Kansas. What have you to trade?

**HALF SEC., 3 1/2 mi. Ensign, small set imp., 240 cult. \$35 A.; 210 wheat, 1/2 goes. Perfect Half, 8 1/2 mi. N. Ryne, all in grass \$17.50 A. This is a dandy half section.**

**480 A. 11 mi. Ensign, imp., 300 A. wheat, 1/2 goes. \$32 A. Terms on above tracts.** Write me your wants. J. J. Gallivan, Ensign, Kan.

**2320 ACRE RANCH**  
Half tillable, 500 a. cultivated, improved, well watered. \$15 per A., terms. Wheat farms \$20, up. C. N. Owen, Dighton, Kan.

**SNAP**  
280 ACRES, 7 miles from market, 280 acres in cultivation. Price for quick sale \$15.00 an acre. \$2,000 will handle. J. R. Connelly & Son, Colby, Kan.

**LOOK, 160 GRAY CO. FARM**  
All in wheat, share to go, \$30 per A. Terms. Write for list. Leonard J. Isern, Great Bend, Kan.

**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.,**  
Holsington, Kansas.

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

**640 ACRE GRASS LAND**  
6 mi. market, running water, no imp. \$15 per acre. 30% cash. Imp. ranches \$20 per acre and up. Wheat and alfalfa farms. J. G. Collins, Ness City, Kansas.

**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.

## ARKANSAS

**372 RICH ACRES.** Priced \$1000. Terms. Health resort. Pretty 3 room home, 1/4 mile to village. Main road. 250,000 feet fine timber. 3 springs. Many bargains free. Ray Wilks, Mountain Home, Arkansas.

**2300 ACRES Southern Arkansas cutover land.** Special price made on tract, unusually liberal terms. Good cultivable land. Good climate. Suitable to raising cotton, fruits, berries. Good investment and a money maker. Write owner George C. Brown Lumber Co., Memphis, Tenn.

## COLORADO

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

**FOR SALE—560 ACRES—DRY LAND.** If interested write to Elbert, Colorado, Box 432.

**A WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY for young farmers and others of moderate means to own a farm.** Choice irrigated cultivated farms in fertile Arkansas Valley near thriving town of Lamar, Colorado at fair prices and on easy terms. Only Ten to Twenty Dollars per acre cash with balance at 5 1/2 per cent interest spread over 3 1/2 years in semi-monthly payments ranging from Three to Six Dollars per acre making the purchase easier than paying rent. Sugar beets, alfalfa, hogs profitable. Winters mild. Good improved roads. We are anxious to sell our lands to good farmers who will cultivate the same to best advantage to themselves and the community. For full particulars write to American Beet Sugar Company, 26 Land Building, Lamar, Colorado.

**THE LAST FRONTIER**  
Come to Baca County and start as your father did in Eastern Kansas. Land that grows corn and other Kansas crops sells cheap as it always does when the country is new. The renter's chance to own his own land. Lands that can be bought very low will soon double in price. For information address Paris Lay, Springfield, Colo.

## CANADA

**IF YOU ARE THINKING OF CANADA**  
Our farm and business listings extend from coast to coast. Have some splendid wheat farms in Alberta and Sask., also Ont. fruit farms. Wilson Agency, St. James Chambers, Toronto, Canada.

## FLORIDA

**FARMERS WANTED IN FLORIDA**  
ON Palm City Fruit Farms, Martin County, 40 mi. from Palm Beach. Ideal soil for winter vegetables. Climate favors fruit, poultry and cattle raising. Write W. T. Mathers, Inc., 340 Clematis Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

## MISSOURI

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

**OZARK FARM—10 acres Noel, Mo., timber, new strawberries, spring water, small house, barn, \$1000 cash.** R. B. Whipple, Owner, Box 239, Topeka, Kan.

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

## NEW MEXICO

**COTTON MAKES BIG MONEY in new country.** On irrigated land in fertile Pecos Valley, New Mexico, near thriving Roswell, Artesia and Carlsbad. Many cotton farmers last year got \$150 an acre gross. Alfalfa, grain, early vegetables and fruit also money makers. Easy terms, fair prices. Some with buildings. Ample irrigation, long growing seasons, mild winters, good roads, good schools. Newcomers welcome. For full information write C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Ry., 924 Ry. Exchange, Chicago, Ill.

## OKLAHOMA

**CATTLE RANCH AND ALFALFA FARM**  
2840 acres Woods Co., Okla., improved 150 A. tiled, at least 500 A. tillable, 4 mi. of R. R. Station. Price \$10.00 per acre, \$10,400 cash, balance on ranch at 7%.

**THORNTON & ARNOLD,**  
Coldwater, Kansas

## TEXAS

**WE LIVE in Bee County, Texas,** between San Antonio and Corpus Christi, Mr. Farmer. Where do you live?

Can you drive all the way through your county on a paved road, and on good graded lateral roads to your farm? We can.

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

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.

## VIRGINIA

**VIRGINIA FARMS, Piedmont Section.** Good land, priced reasonable, every size, truck to dairy. Geo. Bedell & Co., Blackstone, Va.

## SALE OR EXCHANGE

**WILL trade 3560 A. imp. Nebraska cattle ranch, Particulars, 1759 Stout, Denver, Colo.**

**TRADES EVERYWHERE—What have you?** Big list free. Bersie Agency, Eldorado, Kas.

**BARGAINS—East Kan., West Mo. Farms—Sale or exch. Sewell Land Co., Garnett, Kas.**

**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.

**320 ACRE Eastern Colorado farm** for sale or trade by owner for Central Kans. wheat farm, 4 1/2 miles good town. 175 acres in crops, living water. Fenced. Lock Box 81, Flagler, Colorado.

**FOR SALE or Exchange by owner twelve well improved farms, near Sioux Falls, S. D. Choice land under cultivation. Some completely equipped for dairying, other for stock feeding. Liberal terms. Address E. W. Munson, 829 S. Prairie Ave., Sioux Falls, S. D.**

**SALE, TRADE, PART CROP PLAN**  
Well improved wheat, corn and combination farms, 160 to 1600 Acres near R. R. markets, landlord's share crop goes, \$18.50 per A. up while they last; write at once for list and plats showing legal location. J. D. McNeill, Healy, Lane County, Kansas

**4000 ACRES good grass and wheat land,** Webster Co., Neb., \$11 per acre; also 1280 acres at \$10 per acre; 4000 acres Kit Carson Co., Colo., fine wheat land, \$12.50 per acre. We have lots of wheat and ranch lands for sale and exchange in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Texas, New Mexico and Oklahoma. Write The Monark Investment Co., 615 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kansas.

## REAL ESTATE WANTED

**WANT reasonably priced farms from owners, with or without crops. State best price.** Emory Gross, North Topeka, Kan.

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

## Bacilli Good and Bad

A curious lawsuit has been decided in London. Litigants have often contended for the possession of children or domestic animals; this seems to be the first battle to establish ownership in a bacillus. The plaintiff doctor contended that a bacillus, which he had found and tamed and brought to heel before the World War, so that it has become an important agent in the manufacture of high explosives, has been used by the defendant unlawfully

for industrial purposes. The judge has decided for the plaintiff.

But the contest, aside from the question of proprietorship in an organism that is only microscopically discernible, raises the whole question of the uses and values of bacilli.

Bacteria of certain kinds, feeding nitrogen to plants, help cereals, fruits and flowers to grow. Bacteria are needful to cheese and impart characteristic flavors to certain sorts of American and Danish butters. Oxidizing bacteria are essential to vinegar and other products. When we think of the mischief done by bacteria, or bacilli, in the communication of disease, it is fair to the infinitesimal creatures to point out that at the same time they have their beneficial uses; they are not utterly malignant and depraved.

## A Profit of \$76.86

BY WARD W. TAYLOR

The wise selection of brood sows is an important factor in the production of market pork. Sows of a poor type may not only reduce profits, but also be disastrous to the business. A cost of production experiment carried on by the Department of Animal Husbandry of the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, in the summer of 1925, supplies valuable data on the economy of pork production as determined by the kind of brood sows selected.

The two sows were equally good and healthy. However, they were of different types. They were fed and cared for together until the weaning time of their litters. The sows and their litters will be referred to hereafter as No. 1 and No. 2. Sow No. 1 was tall, narrow and shallow-bodied, rather plain in quality and curly-coated. Sow No. 2 was a thicker, deeper-bodied, smoother sow, and an easier-feeding kind. Market prices were used in determining the value of the sows when bred, and they were sold on the market 30 days after weaning.

Their value when sold was considerably more than when they were started on the test. This was due to the fact that the sows had increased in weight, and to the fact that throw-out sows jumped from \$8.15 to \$11.90 a hundred during the seven-months period of the experiment. The cost of feeding the sows for the last 30 days was deducted from the increase in value and the amount credited to the pigs at weaning time. The cost of the litter at weaning time included feed, vaccination charge, and boar service. The profit a litter as used in this discussion means the amount left to pay for labor, pasture, equipment and interest charges.

Both sows farrowed April 1, 1925. Sow No. 1 farrowed nine pigs and saved eight; No. 2 farrowed 11 and saved all of them, but one pig in litter No. 2 died at weaning time. Eighteen pigs were marketed from the two litters. The feeds fed from breeding, December 8, 1924, until the pigs were weaned, June 18, 1925, for both sows and litters was as follows: corn, 2,125 pounds; tankage 124.74 pounds; shorts, 972.5 pounds. The cost for feed during this period was \$61.80.

The cost of litter No. 1 (eight pigs) at weaning time, was \$23.93, or \$2.98 a pig. They averaged 40 pounds each, consequently the pigs cost \$7.45 a hundred. The 11 pigs in litter No. 2 cost \$22.49, or \$2.04 each, at weaning time. Their average weight was 46 pounds. Therefore, they cost only \$4.43 a hundred.

The feed consumed from weaning until the pigs were marketed was as follows: corn, 33.75 pounds; shorts, 140.22 pounds; tankage, 25.08 pounds. The feed cost a pig was \$9.63, which made a feed cost from weaning to market for litter No. 1 of \$77.04, and for litter No. 2, \$96.30. Both litters sold at \$10.75 a hundred. Litter No. 1 sold for \$152.22, and litter No. 2, \$195.65.

The eight pigs were marketed from litter No. 1 at a profit of \$51.25. The 10 pigs of litter No. 2 were marketed at a profit of \$76.86, a difference of \$25.61 in favor of the larger litter, raised by the more desirable sow of the two used in the experiment. Moreover, the pigs out of sow No. 2 did somewhat better than did those out of No. 1. The eight pigs in No. 1 weighed 33 pounds when a week old,

or an average of 4.1 pounds a pig, while the 11 pigs in litter No. 2 weighed 65 pounds, or an average of almost 6 pounds a pig. The pigs in litter No. 1 averaged 40 pounds at weaning time and 177 pounds when marketed, as against 45 pounds and 182 pounds, respectively, for the pigs in litter No. 2. The pigs in litter No. 2 were fatter and in somewhat better market condition than the pigs in litter No. 1. It was further noted that the more desirable sow, No. 2, made more rapid gains than did No. 1, and was in better market condition at the time they were marketed.

Too often, especially in times of high market values for hogs, brood sows are bought or retained in the brooding herd that should have been culled out and shipped to market. With sows that have farrowed, culling is fairly easily and accurately done by referring to their past performance and selecting smooth, deep-bodied, stretchy sows that are an easy-feeding kind. Sow No. 2 demonstrated the value of culling. She produced a larger litter. They were thriftier and reached market condition sooner than the pigs of No. 1. The profit from litter No. 2 was \$25 more than from No. 1. Moreover, sow No. 2, the more desirable type, made greater gains herself than sow No. 1, the less desirable sow.

## Sudan Grass For Pork

BY SHERIDAN SETTLER

An interesting experiment in pork production was conducted by A. D. Weber of the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station last summer. The object of the work was to determine whether kafir and Sudan grass make satisfactory substitutes for corn and alfalfa in the economical production of pork. This problem has a very important bearing on Kansas hog raising, as in many sections of the state corn and alfalfa either cannot be grown or are not dependable crops and, as a rule, both kafir and Sudan grass are well adapted to these sections of the state. The experiment was conducted as follows:

A bunch of 30 pigs was divided into lots of 15 pigs each. They were divided so as to be fairly uniform in size, condition, type and breeding. From June 15 until September 28, 1925, (105 days) one lot was turned on Sudan grass pasture and fed ground kafir and tankage. The accompanying table shows the results in detail. It will be noted that these pigs made an average daily gain of 1.33 pounds, each pig consuming an average daily ration of 4.73 pounds of ground kafir and 0.23 of a pound of tankage.

From June 23 until October 6, 1925, (105 days) the other lot was fed corn and tankage on alfalfa pasture. They made an average daily gain of 1.47 pounds, each pig consuming an average daily ration of 5.03 pounds of corn and 0.2 of a pound of tankage. Both the kafir and the corn were self-fed, while the tankage was hand-fed. One-half acre of Sudan grass carried as many pigs as 1 acre of alfalfa.

The experiment showed ground kafir and Sudan grass to be good substitutes for corn and alfalfa in pork production. Extensive hog raising is certainly possible wherever kafir and Sudan grass can be grown successfully. An extension of the hog-producing area in Kansas on this basis will aid materially in solving the problems of diversification in Western Kansas and on many other upland farms where the soil is depleted or poor.

Sudan Grass Pasture and Ground Kafir (Lot I) Compared to Alfalfa Pasture and Shelled Corn (Lot II) for Pork Production

	LOT I	LOT II
	Pounds	Pounds
Average initial weight per pig.....	62.94	66.38
Average final weight per pig.....	202.13	220.93
Average total gain per pig.....	140.09	154.55
Average daily gain per pig.....	1.33	1.47
Food required for 100 pounds gain:		
Ground Kafir.....	354.44	341.42
Corn.....	17.52	13.18
Average daily ration per pig:		
Ground Kafir.....	4.73	5.03
Corn.....	.23	.20
Tankage.....	.23	.20
Number of pigs in lot.....	15	15

About the only way for a king to get on the first page now is to be dead 4,000 years.

We often wonder if Mrs. Borah is able to find anything for William for Christmas that really pleases him.

Being a French Premier must be something like trying to keep house in a revolving door.



# Kansas Ayrshire Breeders

Kansas Ayrshires stepped into the limelight with three records last year. B. M.'s Bangora Melrose, owned by the Agricultural College, was the highest producing senior 4-year-old in America in 1925. Willowmoor Mandy and Kate Douglas Moonshine 2d, owned by David Page, Topeka, were second in their respective classes for the country as a whole. The three cows produced a total of 54,895 pounds of milk or 15 times their combined weight, and enough fat to make nearly 2,800 pounds of butter. With milk at a wholesale price of 9 cents a quart these cows returned \$1,500 above feed costs.—M. N. Beeler, Livestock Editor.

## Kansas Ayrshires

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

Ayrshire Breeders' Association  
12 Center St.  
Brandon, Vermont

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

**AYRSHIRE TYPE AND PRODUCTION**  
Revina Robinhood 8th in service. Records made by Cow Testing Assn. Stock for sale.  
R. E. BANKS, LARNED, KANSAS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**WOOD HULL AYRSHIRES**  
Foundation stock from the best Eastern herds. All females have records. Win wherever shown. Stock for sale.  
A. B. WILLIAMS & SONS, Darlow, Kas.

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

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

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

**60 HEAD OF AYRSHIRES**  
Sire Penshurst Keystone Mischief No. 30160. His five nearest dams averaging 17,678 lbs. milk; 744 lbs. fat; herd averaging 953 M. 40 1/4 lbs. fat.  
G. J. Bahnmaler, Leecompton, Kan.

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

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

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

**VALLEY POINT STOCK FARM**  
Registered and high grade Ayrshires. Three months old bull calf by B. M.'s Commodore and out of an exceptionally high producing cow. 50 head in the herd.  
F. J. CHARLES, REPUBLIC, KANSAS.

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

**AYRLAWN FARM**  
Fairfield Dairy Lad heads herd. Winner at Kansas, Iowa and Missouri state fairs, also National Dairy Show and American Royal.  
L. E. Porter, Stafford, Kan.

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

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

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

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

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

**A. G. BAHNMAIER'S AYRSHIRES**  
Herd sire, Penshurst Prince Albert by Penshurst Man O'War 25200. His dam Penshurst Queen of Beauty 37646. His sire's dam Garclough May Mischief 37944.  
A. G. BAHNMAIER, R. 1, Topeka, Kansas.

When writing any of our Livestock advertisers, please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.

## LIVESTOCK NEWS

By J. W. Johnson  
Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.

N. H. Angle & Son, Courtland, are Duroc breeders with 140 spring pigs that are looking fine. They will hold their boar and gilt sale Oct. 20.

Sherwood Bros., Concordia, bought a sow in the McKee sale by Golden Sensation that has a great litter of eight by Great Col. They have right at 100 pigs in all.

Chas. Kiser, Mankato, breeds Durocs and has secured a foundation of choice sows headed by a good boar and has a nice crop of spring pigs.

W. E. Ross & Son are veteran breeders of Red Polls that advertised in the Polled cattle section in the Mail and Breeze last winter with good results. They will be in the next section that will appear October 2.

S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, recently bought the well known Cash Hobson herd of Shorthorns. Mr. Hobson lives in Jewell county, Kan., but gets his mail at Hardy, Neb., which is just over the line.

The Kansas Chester White Breeders association will offer a pig special at the Free Fair at Topeka and only those who are paid up are eligible to compete for this prize. The membership dues are \$1.00 per year.

D. S. Sheard, Esbon, was the largest purchaser of Polled Shorthorns at the Achenbach sale last January and has a splendid herd of about 40 head. He expects to show at Belleville this fall.

W. M. Kelly & Son, Lebanon, are breeders of Polled Shorthorns who have a habit of growing them out and making them good. They have two young bulls now that should be shown this fall and very likely will be.

According to figures issued by the national dairy council, Chicago, the farm value for all dairy products for 1925 was \$2,700,000,000 which is only about \$200,000,000 less than the total farm value of wheat and corn.

Lynch Bros., Spotted Poland China breeders out at Jamestown, Cloud county, have around 100 spring pigs and a splendid lot of fall gilts suitable for a bred sow sale. Also several great fall boars. They have claimed Feb. 3 for their 1927 bred sow sale.

T. M. Willson & Son, Lebanon, breeders of Polled Shorthorns and Poland China hogs and while they are pretty busy usually to talk about showing, there will be at least one calf raised by the firm that will be shown this fall.

The world's best dairy record is held by Melba 15th of Darbalaria, a Milking Shorthorn cow that produced on official test 32,323 pounds of milk and 1,614 pounds of butterfat. The record was made on three milkings a day.

Starting a year ago this spring with 10 brood sows Will Decker of Lebanon, out in Smith county, has sold in one year \$4,300 worth of pork. He has left six sows and 40 pigs. The only cash he has spent during the year on his hogs was \$200 for corn.

R. H. Hanson, Concordia, breeds Polled Shorthorns and his card will be in the next Shorthorn section in the Mail and Breeze starting Oct. 2. Mr. Hanson joins farms with his uncle, Robt. Hanson, who was well known as a Poland China breeder a number of years ago.

Vavroch Bros., Oberlin, sold Durocs March 6 for an average of \$71.55. R. H. Ramaker, Prairie View, topped the sale at \$167.50 for a sow. Woodbury Farm, Sabetha, paid \$137.50 and \$82.50 for two gilts. L. W. Freeland, McDonald, paid \$120.00 for a fine gilt.

The Nebraska Shorthorn breeders association sale held at Grand Island, March 25 and 26 was attended by large crowds each day and the average on 132 head, consisting of 79 bulls and 53 females was \$125.00. Fifty-eight Shorthorn bulls averaged \$155.00 and 21 Polled Shorthorn bulls averaged \$150.

Homer Alkire, Belleville, breeder of Poland and good ones and one of the young farmers of Republic county that help make the North Central Kansas Free Gate Fair the best district fair in the state. Homer has about 50 or 60 spring pigs and as usual they are good.

The farm bureaus of Cloud and Ottawa counties are working out a plan to organize a joint cow testing association for the two counties. 26 members are required for a complete association allowing one day's work for each herd which would occupy the test-er's time for the full month.

J. F. Laman & Son, Portia, Smith county, are Holstein breeders and dairymen and make butter as that affords better returns for them than any other method of selling their product. They have about 40 head and about half of them are high grade cows. The herd is remarkable for its great size and uniformity of type.

The Washington county cow testing association revealed the fact that last year six of the members were producing butterfat at a cost exceeding thirty cents a pound while one member produced it at a cost of fifteen cents a pound. It showed further than even last year when feed was high and butterfat was cheap that those who fed the most grain made the most money.

T. J. Charles, Republic, has a strong herd of Ayrshires and advertised in the Ayrshire section in Kansas Farmer. He told me recently he had received letters wanting to buy from all parts of the state and had sold more cattle from this advertisement than he had intended to sell. However he will be in the next section that starts October 2.

The Shorthorn and Polled Shorthorn sale made by members of the Jewell county breeders association at Lovell, April 6 was very satisfactory. It was a good day and the roads were good and there were plenty of buyers on hand, especially those looking for bulls. The 15 bulls sold for an average of \$125.00 and they could have sold more if they had had them. The top bull was consigned by R. E. Ballard, Formoso, and he sold for \$150.00 to Geo. Wishart, Mankato.

The top Polled bull sold for \$137.00 and was consigned by E. J. Richard, Belleville and sold to W. H. Brewer of Concordia. The females sold very well and the entire offering of 43 head sold for an average of \$109.00. Half the offering was under one year old and it was considered a good sale.

J. Dee Shank, Superior, Neb., is a Jewell county, Kan., breeder of Poland China hogs exhibits at the Free Fair and the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson each year. He is president of the Kansas Poland China breeders' association and announces there are places in the future show at Topeka this fall. The breeders interested should write to Mr. Shank or to the Secretary, O. A. Streebin, Ottawa, for blanks.

R. L. Taylor, Smith Center, recently bought the old Hummer farm where the postoffice of Hummer was until abandoned. The Hummer farm is well improved with a large modern barn and other good improvements. The large cement silo that was filled in 1915 was still about a fourth full when "Bob" moved on the farm early in 1926 and he has been feeding the silage and it is as good as it ever was. Mr. Taylor has a nice lot of young Polled Shorthorns.

The Meyer Dairy Farm Co., Basehor, announce the third daughter of their senior herd bull, Illinois Tristoma Homestead Ona is now on official test and in seven days made 25.34 pounds of butter from 50.13 pounds of milk. She will be run on official test for at least 30 days and then be put on semi-official for a 365 day record. This is the third daughter of Ona to calves and the second to make above 23 pounds as a two-year-old.

The Southwest Nebraska Hereford sale at Hastings, March 22, managed by Robt. Mosel of Cambridge, was a good sale and the offering of very good quality and breeding. The demand for bulls was good. J. L. Costello, Prairie View, Kan., bought a bull for \$675.00 and the top was \$700.00 paid for a bull by a Wyoming breeder, Lester B. Usher, Strong City, Kan., topped the female offering at \$675.00. Prominent Hereford breeders of southwest Nebraska were the consignors.

Ward Bros., Republic, are still in the Duroc business and I visited them last week. In 1901 which was a very dry year that can easily be remembered I visited them on the

### POLAND CHINA HOGS

## Poland Sale

on farm half mile from town

Wednesday, May 5

200 HEAD pure bred Polands registered and unregistered.  
5 sows with litters.  
8 sows bred for early litters.  
15 sows bred for June farrow.  
120 growthy Jan. and Feb. pigs.  
Few young boars.  
The blood of BIG BOB, BIG ORPHAN, BLUE VALLEY, BIG ORANGE, ETC.  
For further information address,  
C. J. SIMKINS & SON  
Protection, Kansas

### Poland China Fall Boars

and gilts \$35 each. Registered and immunized. Also weanling pigs.  
ROSS MEMURY, BURRTON, KAN.

### Duroc Hogs

**FALL BOARS** by Lucky Strike 2nd and Unadvised Sensation by Admiral Sensation. Top 115 to 225 lbs. Choice registered and immunized. Also a Max pig by Super Col. at \$45. Extra \$2.50 extra. SHERWOOD BROS., Concordia, Kansas.

### Boars Ready for Service

Also weanling pigs, shipped on approval. Write for prices. Stants Bros., Abilene, Kan.

### Two Outstanding Durocs

Fall boars for sale, sired by Proud Sensation, Rodehor boar and out of a High Pilot dam.  
N. H. ANGLE & SON, COURTLAND, KAN.

### 150 Immune Duroc Bred Gilts

Special prices on car load lots. Seven prize winning sires in herd.  
E. C. CROCKER, Box M, BEATRICE, NEB.

### Duroc Fall Boars and Gilts

Top 80 head, first of Sept. pigs. They are big. A lot of them would make good show stuff. Sired by Sensation Climax and Pete's Col. Fitted right.  
M. E. Peterson, Troy, Kansas

### LONG'S BOARS AND GILTS

Sired by Golden Rainbow and out of big sows. September and October farrow. Bred Right, Fed Right and Priced Right. Immune and ready to ship.  
Long Duroc Farm, Ellsworth, Kan.

### BOARS! BOARS! BOARS!

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

### Duroc Fall Boars

The best sired by Waltemeyer's Giant and Mable Stills. This breeding has won more prizes at Big Fairs and made farmer most money last 17 years. Satisfaction or money back. W. R. Huston, Americus, Kas.

### SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

## Big Boned Spotted Boars

\$80, \$35 and \$40. Bred gilts \$40 to \$60. Good ones bred to real boars. Drive over or write.  
WM. MEYER, FARLINGTON, KANSAS

### Sons of Lynch's Giant

He was a big winner in Kansas fairs last fall. A dandy lot of fall boars by him priced right.  
LYNCH BROS., JAMESTOWN, KANSAS

### BERKSHIRE HOGS

**HAPPY HOLLOW BERKSHIRES**  
Well grown winter pigs, either sex, twenty-five and thirty dollars each. Wanting pigs by Grand champion boar at Sedalia, Kansas City and Denver same prices.  
Beardwell & Feeney, Wakeeney, Kan.



## Our Annual Shorthorn Sale

Will be held at the Bird Farm  
two miles east of

Protection, Kan., Tuesday, May 4

50 HEAD about half of them Scotch, representing the natural accumulation of our herds, selling without fitting.

22 BULLS from eight to sixteen months old. Some of them real herd bull material.

25 FEMALES comprising cows either with calves at foot or near calving, bred cows and heifers and a dozen very choice open heifers.

Most of the offering is sired by or bred to our bulls EMBLEM JR. 2nd and GOLDEN CROWN 2nd. Others are by RADIANT DALE, MYSSIES, LAVENDERS, FOXGLOVES and other good families represented. For catalog address either of us.

BEN BIRD, PROTECTION, KANSAS

E. S. DALE & SONS, PROTECTION, KANSAS

Auctioneers—Boyd Newcom, B. U. Towner

## Public Sales of Livestock

**Holstein Cattle**  
May 6—Omar Demetz, Bern, Kan. Sale at Hiawatha, Kan.  
**Jersey Cattle**  
May 8—Clarkson & Leist, Macon, Mo.  
May 15—C. T. Horton, Blue Mound, Kan.

**Shorthorn Cattle**  
May 4—E. S. Dale & Sons and Ben Bird, Protection, Kan.  
June 2—F. C. Baker, Hickman Mills, Mo.  
**Poland China Hogs**  
May 5—C. J. Simkins & Son, Protection, Kas.  
**Duroc Hogs**  
May 1—G. C. Clark and Theo Garrett, Overbrook, Kan.



HOLSTEIN CATTLE

# Holstein Dispersal Sale

40 head of Reg. Holstein Friesian Cattle at the King Sale Barn  
Hiawatha, Kan.

Thursday, May 6

The larger part of this offering of cattle comes from the Omar Demetz herd at Bern, Kan. Fresh cows, bred heifers, heifer calves, and the herd sire, a SON OF CREATOR. Herd federally accredited. Write today for catalog to

W. H. MOTT, Sales Manager,  
Herington, Kan.

J. T. McCulloch, Auct., Clay Center.

## Chungavally Holsteins

A real show bull, born June 3d, 1925. Sire, the proven show and production sire, Count College. Dam, our great foundation cow, Pa Da Ra. He has a 28 and a 29 lb. daughter. Also a two year old with 600 lbs. butter in 305 days. Calf is white, well grown and soon ready for service. **Edwig & Sons, Sta. B, Topeka, Kansas.**

JERSEY CATTLE

## VALLEY VIEW JERSEY FARM SALE

Blue Mound, Kan.  
SATURDAY, MAY 15

33 head of registered Jersey cattle, excellent individuals, mature cows, heifers, calves and a few bulls.

Stockwell, Oxford You'll Do, Oxford and Majesty breeding. Herd Federal accredited. No. 104488. For catalog write owner.

C. T. HORTON, Blue Mound, Kan.  
Auctioneers—  
Harry Justice and Harry Henson

## Jersey Bulls

One 2 years, one 10 months. Sire's dam 1065 pounds butter at 11 years old. World's record. Sire's paternal granddam 995 pounds butter. Sire's butter record all ages were made. Dams of these bulls equally well bred with splendid official tests. A few 3-year-old cows for sale, bred to a bull whose two nearest dams average 1030 pounds butter. Get your Jerseys where you are assured of large production at moderate prices. Write **J. E. JONES, LIBERTY, MISSOURI.**

## JERSEY BULL FOR SALE

Reg. 10000, old Jersey bull. His sire (a son of Princeton) Ovals Progress 163331) his seven nearest dams in line of Merit, with an average of over 700 lbs. butter in one year. First check for \$100 gets him. **E. Barnes, Elmwood Jersey Farm, Mound City, Ks.**

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

### A Valuable Calf

Twenty of milk and butter, with fine quality and gentleness and without horns. That's

### Polled Shorthorns

Improve your herd with a Polled Shorthorn bull \$75 to \$200.

**J. C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Kansas.**



SHORTHORN CATTLE

### Five Spring Yearlings

Choice young bulls, three red, two roans. Scotch and Scotch topped.

**D. W. TAYLOR, ABILENE, KANSAS**

### Scotch Herd Bull For Sale

A. L. Cumberland 3rd roan, wt. 2100. Also Red Scotchbred Lavender, Dec. yearling by Imp. Lochdubh Warrior, wt. 1200. **L. C. Waits & Son, Cassoday, Kan.**

HORSES AND JACKS

### 30 Big Mammoth Jacks

Sons and grandsons of the World's champion Kansas Chief. We have won 90% of premiums at Kansas State fair 6 yrs on Jacks, Jennets and mules. Written guarantee with every Jack. **Hineman's Jack Farm, Dighton (Lane Co.), Ks.**

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

### Chester White Fall Boars

Just a few Chester White fall boars for sale. Best of breeding, prices right.

**EARL LUGENBEEL, PADONIA, KAN.**

### CHESTER WHITE BOARS

Two sept. boars weighing 225 and 250, show prospects. Priced reasonable. Also 9 January boar pigs weaned. **C. H. & LLOYD COLE, North Topeka, Kan.**

### Chester White Boars

Full farrow, 150 to 200 lbs. Immature, heavy bone, from large litters. Fall gilts, bred to sires, shipped C.O.D. on approval. Write for circular.

**Wiemers, Diller, Nebr.**



same farm they are now living on and they had been in the Duroc game then about five years. **Geo. Briggs, Clay Center, Neb.,** with Higgin's Model and Red Chief I Am. **Hugh Loudon** with Jumbo Perfection and C. H. Searle of Edgar, Neb., with Ak-Sar-Ben, were the big men in the Duroc business then. **Ward Bros.** have been continually in the business ever since.

**Willowmor Mandy**, the great Ayrshire cow in the David Page herd at Topeka and whose picture appeared on the front cover page of the Kansas Farmer recently is the second highest producer of milk and the third highest producer of butterfat for the breed in the United States. The milk record is 29,877 and butterfat record is 775.96 in mature form. The records were completed in 1925. There were 133 cows in the same class completing records averaging 13,168 pounds of milk and 518.97 pounds of butterfat.

## LIVESTOCK NEWS

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



On May 5th C. J. Simkins & Son of Protection will sell 200 head of Poland Chinas.

**Ben Bird** and **E. S. Dale & Sons** will hold a joint sale of registered Shorthorns at Protection on May 4th. The natural accumulation of breeding stock from the two herds is being sold.

**C. T. Horton** of Blue Mound will hold a sale of registered cattle on May 15th. Mr. Horton is handling a 480 acre farm and is unable to give the herd the care it deserves which is the reason for selling.

**Ira E. Rusk & Son** report big inquiry and sales for registered Percherons. The sales consisted of several pairs of mares and young stallions, among them a pair of mares to **P. B. Aitken, Parsons,** and a young stallion to **Harry Eshelman, Sedgwick, Kan.,** and a herd stallion to **Dr. H. L. Snyder** of Winfield. The Rusks are located at Wellington and have perhaps the largest herd of Percherons in the state.

**Milo Mosler** of Winfield breeds registered Shorthorns. Like many other breeders he has found it rather slow building up the herd during the past few years, but conditions are now such that a breeder is justified in devoting more time and money to the business. Mr. Mosler has at the head of his herd the bull **White Star**. The females number about thirty, including calves, of which there is a nice lot. Calves by his herd bull have won in the Wichita fat stock show.

Interest in good registered Durocs in the vicinity of Winfield centers around the herd of **H. Marshall** located a few miles south of town. Mr. Marshall was very successful in the show ring last year. Among other places won was grand champion sow of Kansas. This sow recently farrowed a litter of eleven, 8 of them are being saved. Mr. Marshall also breeds Jacks. He is in the oil belt but devotes his best energies to building up his herds of livestock.

At their well improved farm three miles from Wellington **H. O. Peck & Son** are building up one of the very good herds of registered Shorthorns to be found in the state. Their herd bull, **Collyne Joffre**, is a grandson of the many times grand champion **Marshall Joffre**. The cow herd comprises about thirty head of Scotch females selected from the leading herds of Kansas and other states, daughters of **Marshall's Crown**, **Marauder** and other well known sires.

**Fred Abildgaard & Sons** write me that they have just sold their herd bull, **Village Captain**, to **Mr. W. J. Halloran** of Castleton, Kan. **Village Captain** is one of the best breeding bulls ever used in the Abildgaard herd and nearly all of the females in the herd are now related to him. He sired the first prize junior steer at the Wichita stock show last year and most of the good bulls sold in the Abildgaard sale held last fall. He will be a good addition to the Halloran herd. The Abildgaards report an unusually fine calf crop.

**J. C. Dulaney**, Holstein breeder of Udall, started in to do some official testing during the late spring; he had on test a pair of young cows that started in with fine prospects of making 30 lbs. of butter each in the 7 days, but the big snow storm struck them when the test was fairly started and ruined all calculations. One of them however made 25 lbs. and the other one nearly as much. Mr. Dulaney owns a third interest in the great **Carnation Farm** bull recently purchased; they call him **Matador Calantha Ormsby**.

Located so the trains and automobiles do not disturb him, **Fremont Leidy** on his farm near Leon is enjoying himself immensely with his books and Shorthorn cattle. Mr. Leidy has what is said to be the finest and most complete library of any farmer in Kansas and his herd of Shorthorns equals in breeding any herd in his part of the state. His senior herd bull, **Looky Fairacres Sultan** was sired by **Fair Acres Sultan** and his dam was a prize winner at the San Francisco Exposition. He is assisted by a son of Radium.

**George Morton** of Oxford is one of the best known Poland China breeders in southern Kansas and has at this time some of the best big type sows to be found anywhere. He has about sixty fine spring pigs and a nice lot of last fall boars and gilts. Mr. Morton has in past years held some record breaking sales but since the depression, has been selling almost entirely at private sale. His breeding has gone out and strengthened the breeding stock on many farms in his part of the state. His blood lines are largely **Disher's Giant** and **Great Orange**.

The Winfield locality bids fair to become one of the leading Holstein sections of Kansas. During the past winter **Harry A. Snook**, owner of one of the good herds of the locality together with **J. C. Dulaney** of Udall journeyed to Wisconsin and after visiting many of the good herds of the section brought home with them the great young **Carnation Farm** bred bull **Matador Calantha Ormsby**, one of the best bred and individually one of the best bulls ever brought to Kansas. The above named gentlemen together with **Jarvis & Dulaney** also of Winfield, own this bull. They expect to show him this fall. Every cow in milk in the

# Kansas Jersey Breeders

Jerseys are reported to have been brought to this country about 1817. But importations did not reach considerable numbers before 1852. In those days they were known as Alderneys. They soon acquired a reputation and popularity. Nearly 30 years later the first purebreds were introduced to Kansas. **W. W. Morgan**, 'Great Bend, who imported a bull from Indiana, is generally credited with the introduction. The breed stands second in number of purebreds now. According to the last census there were about 5,000 registered Jerseys in the state.—**M. N. Beeler, Livestock Editor.**

## Linebred Financial Kings

Bulls, cows and heifers.  
**O. B. REITZ, COFFEYVILLE, KANSAS**

## HOOD FARM TORMENTOR JERSEYS

Bull calf 7 mos. old. Show and production breeding. \$50.  
**R. A. BOWER, EUREKA, KAN.**

## FERNS LAD EMINENT & RALEIGH

Jerseys. Years of careful selection and breeding from the best families. Females and bulls for sale.  
**U. A. GORE, SEWARD, KANSAS**

## High Producing Jerseys

Have two or three young bulls for sale, old enough for service, also a few heifers.  
**FRANK L. YOUNG, CHENEY, KAN.**

## Alladale Jersey Farm

50 head in herd. Grandson of **VIOLAS GOLDEN JOLLY** in service. Herd Federal accredited. **FRED STALDER, Meade, Kan.**

### BEAL BROS. JERSEYS

A bull calf dropped Feb. 1, 1926. Also one dropped May 4, 1925, sired by our Senior herd sire. Dams have good C. T. A. records.  
**Beal Bros., Colony, Kan.**

**Home of Queen's Velvet Raleigh 228093** His dam **Raleigh's Velvet Queen** is the highest tested Silver Medal Daughter of **Floras Queen's Raleigh**. Splendid young bulls for sale.  
**A. H. Knoepfel, Colony, Kansas**

## GENTLE SLOPE JERSEYS

**Raleigh, Noble of Oaklands** and **Gamboge Knight blood**. Maiden **Fern's Noble Lad** in service. **E. A. BRANT, Earleton, Kansas.**

### F. J. DUDLEY

Reg. Jersey Cattle. 'Nobles' of Oaklands and **Financial King**. Breeding. Federal accredited. **ROUTE 5, IOLA, KANSAS.**

### CUNNING MOUSE'S MASTERMAN

Heads our Jerseys. His sire **Champ**, over Island sold for \$25,000.00, his dam an imported prize winner sold for \$3500.00.  
**Clyde E. Souders, Wichita, Kansas**

## HAWKS' JERSEYS LEAD

Bred along the most approved blood lines. Cullied carefully, bulls from our best cows for sale. **A. S. Hawks, Rose Hill, Kansas.**

## Peace Creek Jersey Farm

Hood Farm breeding. Carefully selected herd up for public sale Nov. 1926. Visitors welcome. **Chas. Fritzmeier, Stafford, Kan.**

## Financial King Jerseys

Bred for profit, cows from best of Register of Merit ancestry. Bull calves and females for sale. **Everett White, Cheney, Kansas.**

## For Sale—Jersey Bulls

of serviceable age, grandsons **Financial Beauty King**—Silver medal grandchampion bull and out of high producing cows. **J. R. IVES, MT. HOPE, KAN.**

## Hood Farm Jerseys

If you want to know about Jerseys write **PERCY E. LILL, MT. HOPE, KANSAS.**

## Jersey Cows and Heifers

A few good registered cows and heifers. Also good young bull old enough for service. Prices reasonable.  
**G. W. HUDSON, SYLVIA, KANSAS**

## Brookside Jersey Herd

Register of Merit daughters of **Idaline Raleigh**, now being mated to **Brilliant St. Mawes Lad**. Bulls for sale. **T. D. MARSHALL, SYLVIA, KANSAS.**

## For Sale—Young Bull

Out of the senior and grand champion cow at Reno Co. Dairy Show. Sire a double grandson of **Foris 99th**. **C. C. COLEMAN, SYLVIA, KAN.**

## Raleighdale Jersey Farm

Home of the **Raleighs**, with the blood of **Gamboges Knight** and **Oakland Sultan**. Stock for sale. **H. G. Wright & Son, Sylvia, Kan.**

## Sprig Park Jerseys

**Raleigh** blood predominates. Some folks keep Jerseys, these Jerseys keep us. Visitors welcome. **L. L. GASTON, Sylvia, Kan.**

## BULLS OF SERVICEABLE AGE

by **Financial Kings** and **Noble of Oaklands**. Size and quality.  
**W. E. KING, Rt. 3, Washington, Kansas**

**Snook** herd has a test made by the county cow testing association. These records are as high as 17,800 lbs. milk and 706 fat.

**M. F. Jarvis**, banker, of Winfield, and an extensive land owner, has equipped one of his farms for the dairy business, the farm is located about three miles from town and has a silo with capacity for 125 tons of silage. Some time ago Mr. Jarvis formed a partnership with **Neal Dulaney** for the busi-

## Riverside Stock Farm

Cows, heifers and bulls, all ages close up Hood Farm Breeding.  
**J. P. TODD, Castleton, Kan., R. 1, Box 37**

### ANASDALE FARMS

Home of C. E. S. Tormentor Register of Merit son of world's champion. Gold Medal Pigs 99 of Hood Farm. Baby bulls \$500 each.

**Chas. A. Tilley, Frankfort, Kansas.**

## CedarCrest Dairy Jerseys

A yearling son of **Anasdale Tormentor** and out of a dam with an official record of 407 pounds of butterfat. **J. L. LEONARD, FRANKFORT, KAN.**

## Sumner Hall Dairy Farm

When in need of a better sire write us. **Financial Interest** Boy 180770 herd sire. **W. S. SHEARD, Junction City, Kansas**

## MAPLE LAWN FARM JERSEYS

I am still banking on the Jersey cow. If you take good care of her she will care for you. **W. R. LINTON, DENISON, KANSAS.**

## RIVERVIEW JERSEY FARM DAIRY

Herd headed by **Owl's Interest Rollo**. A three months old son for sale out of a splendid dam. **A. W. Hendrickson, Lincoln, Kan.**

## Largest Herd of Jerseys

in Russell county, all registered. Two herd sires from high record dams. Visitors welcome and correspondence invited. **M. W. Wilcox, Lucas, Kan.**

### HERD BULL TWO YEARS OLD

Son of **Financial Captain** whose dam holds the 11 year old record, 1056 pounds of butter. First three dams of this young bull have R. of M. records.  
**H. A. Gilliland, Denison, Kan.**

### SUNFLOWER STOCK FARM

now has a few extra fine bulls for sale from two to eight mos. old, all from R. of M. and class champion cows, and from my son of **Fern's Worked Noble**.  
**Chas. H. Gilliland, Mayetta, Kan.**

## PRAIRIE VIEW JERSEY RANCH

130 head of reg. Jerseys, both sexes, all ages at farmers prices. Federal accredited. Member AJOCC. **Clark L. Corliss, Coats, (Pratt Co.) Kan.**

## WHITE STAR JERSEYS

**Gamboges Knight**, **Flying Fox** and **Oxford** breeding. Bulls and females for sale.  
**O. J. WOOD, ARKANSAS CITY, KAN.**

## GROUSDALE FARM

Jerseys headed by a son of **Gamboges Knight**. Bulls for sale. Inspection invited. **E. R. Childers, Box 551, Arkansas City, Kan.**

## SPRING BROOK JERSEYS

Young bulls and heifers for sale. **Financial King**, **Eminent** and **St. Lambert** breeding. **I. W. NEWTON, WINFIELD, KANSAS**

## McClellan's Jerseys

Account of room will sell some young cows at \$100 each. In Cow Testing Ass'n. Accredited herd. **R. M. McCLELLAN, Kingman, Kan.**

## HIGH TESTING JERSEYS

headed by one of the best **FINANCIAL KING** bulls to be found anywhere. Choice young bulls for sale. Visitors welcome. **D. E. Powell, Eldorado, Kansas.**

## BULLS FROM R. M. DAMS

Grandsons of **You'll Do's Handsome Raleigh**, **Sybil's Gamboge** and **Flora's Queen's Raleigh**. **LLOYD T. BANKS, Independence, Kan.**

## Kansas Best Jersey Cow

and her sisters are in our herd. Double grandson of **Golden Fern's Noble** heads herd. Bulls and females for sale. **E. W. MUCK, Coffeyville, Kan.**

### CLOVER HILL JERSEY FARM

Herd sire a son of **Financial Countess Lad**. Cows from a Gold Medal dam. Federal accredited and everything tested for record.

**Dr. Albert Beam, Americus, Kan.**

## Three Cedars Farm

Line bred **Raleighs**. Cows, heifers and bulls usually for sale. **Vilma's Raleigh** and **Medora's Fairy Boy** in service. **J. H. RARDON, LAKIN, KANSAS.**

### SUNSHINE JERSEYS

To reduce our herd because we do not have room we offer five or six cows to freshen in Sept. and Oct. and about the same number of heifers. Also two bulls old enough for service. **Omar A. Weir, Hiawatha, Kan.**

### ECHO FARM JERSEYS

Ohio Owl's Choice I Prince 148565, a son of **Mary From Sibleys Choice**, 835 lbs. fat heads our herd. Some choice young bulls for sale.

**E. H. Taylor & Sons, Keats, Kan.**

ness of dairying and breeding registered Holsteins and at the suggestion of Mr. Jarvis his firm and a couple of other breeders selected and bought what is without doubt one of the great young bulls of the breed. He was bred by **Carnation Farms**, and has back of him a wonderful line of high record dams. The **Dulaney & Jarvis** herd consists of about thirty head of registered females. All of them in milk are being given records by the local cow testing association.



## Leota Earned Her Chicks

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN

A very short letter from Leota Harrell, Capper Poultry Club member living near LeRoy, Kan., indicates that she did not depend on outside help, or any penny bank when she bought 20 purebred baby chicks for the contest work this year. This is all her letter contained: "I paid for my chickens by working for the lady from whom I bought them, Leota." But those few words tell a whole lot. She has just as much power to work now as before paying for the chickens. In other words, she used part of one resource, without lessening it. She still has all she started with, plus 20 healthy growing chicks. I will not venture to say what this little worker will own at the end of the contest.

No doubt, you have driven along a country road, and had a big, snarly sunflower come between you and some fine hogs or chickens you were noticing as you passed by. You may have wished the sunflower had been cut down, but the owner of those pigs and chickens lost more, when you did not see his fine stock, than you did. You lost an opportunity to complete your mind's picture of his herd and flock. The breeder lost his opportunity to present and advertise his herd and flock at its best. Just so it is with a tall signboard along the road which announces that here are hogs and chickens of the best qualifications for sale. The sign should not be so big that the stock advertised can hide behind it. Get your stock in the front rank, and a small sign will suffice.

Do not think I am opposed to placing signs along the road. I am heartily in favor of them, but they should be the proper kind. Write "Cherry Creek Farm—Accredited Buff Orpingtons," "Silver Bend Acres—Durocs," "The Sell." Of course, Buff Orpingtons are not the only accredited flocks, and other breeds than Durocs will sell, if your salesmanship is right.

Freedom from dampness in the poultry house, and in individual coops, means reasonable dryness. Too much moisture in these confined places makes conditions favorable for germ growth and diseases are likely to develop. Dampness makes a coop cold, unpleasant and unwholesome for sitting and laying hens, and for chicks. If droppings, and dirt on a poultry floor are allowed to accumulate, and they are moist enough to cling to the feet of the birds, this dirt will be tracked into the nests and will get on the eggs. Drinking troughs and fountains, and self-feed hoppers also should be kept clean.

Moisture in a coop comes from the breath of fowls, moisture in the walls and soil near the floor, rains when roofs are leaky, spilled water fountains, and moisture in droppings. How many of these things are under your control? Ventilation without drafts will care for the moisture in the air chickens breathe. The proper thing to do with a leaky roof is to repair it, and care can be taken that water fountains never are upset or filled too full.

## Capper Trade Bill Passed

Senator Capper has succeeded in passing his bill to prevent the discrimination against co-operative commission companies on boards of trade. It had been the contention of some of the old-line firms on such exchanges that patronage dividends constituted a form of rebate, and the co-operatives could not become members—this was true at both Wichita and Hutchinson. The bill is of far-reaching importance to the co-operatives in that it recognizes their right to declare patronage dividends and at the same time enjoy the privileges of the boards of trade.

This act specifically sets forth "that no rule of a board of trade shall forbid or be construed to forbid the return, on a patronage basis by such co-operative association or organization, to its bona fide members, of moneys collected in excess of the expense of conducting the business of such association." It gives to associations suffering discrimination and denial of membership privileges by boards of trade the right to sue in the federal courts for a mandatory injunction to compel admission and to recover for damages sustained.

Boards of trade, particularly the grain exchanges, have long had their

established rules prescribing the rates of commission to be charged by members for sales of grain on the exchange floor, and it has been considered an offense punishable by suspension or expulsion for a member to rebate to customers any part of the commissions so established. These rules are well-founded in reason and serve a useful purpose in discouraging the solicitation of business upon promises that a portion of the commissions charged will be rebated. It is under the pretended application of these rules that co-operative associations were most frequently denied membership privileges.

Co-operative associations operating solely for effecting savings for their members must necessarily have some means of distributing these savings among their members in an equitable manner, otherwise their purpose will fail. This is accomplished best thru what is known as the patronage dividend. Co-operative companies operating on a patronage-dividend plan make a practice of handling grain and other commodities on consignment, charging the regularly established commission rates for these services. After the actual operating expenses of the company have been determined it is usual to declare a dividend on capital stock limited ordinarily to the legal rate of interest, and thereafter to prorate any excess earnings back to members in proportion to the amount of business which each member has furnished.

This, in effect, provides an addition to the original price received by members, and constitutes the very essence of co-operative enterprise. Without it, those acting in combined effort to secure economy in the marketing of their products are denied the very fruits at which their efforts are aimed. Manifestly, there can be no incentive to co-operative effort if the results of co-operation may not be shared by those whose co-operation and patronage make results possible in the first instance.

Obviously, there is a vast difference between rebates of the kind against which the commission rules of the boards of trade have been primarily directed, and a denial of the right of co-operative associations to distribute their savings among those who are really partners in the business, all of which is in accordance with sound co-operative practice. That the patronage dividend method of distributing savings is sound and proper practice has long been established. It was officially sanctioned by Congress in the exemptions accorded co-operative associations under the present Income Tax law, was recognized in the Grain Futures act, and was approved by the Supreme Court in its decision sustaining the constitutionality of that act.

Every time the bottom falls out of the stock market another class graduates at the School of Experience.

## Walter Johnson

From the Chicago Tribune:

In the first game of the season, Walter Johnson of the Senators—Barney, the Big Train—pitched six innings against the Athletics, allowing only six scattered hits, and won. Johnson is a grandfather of baseball players reckon age. He was born in November, 1888. Thirty-seven years old. The additionally remarkable thing about him is that he depends on speed. He is still the speediest of the game.

A lesser player would have cracked under the strain long ago. Walter Johnson fools the prophets annually. He is still going strong. One does not have to have personal knowledge of Walter Johnson's personal habits to know that he is the clean living, straight thinking, hustling type of man that Americans like their athletes to be. His record speaks for itself.

Baseball stars are heroes to hundreds of thousands of boys throughout the country. Walter Johnson, going strong at 37, is a pretty good type of hero for an active boy to admire.

## Decorating the Squab

The youngster who defined "coquette" as "something made out of chicken" wasn't far wrong if we put quotation marks over the "chicken."

# Better, Quicker, Cheaper HARVESTING

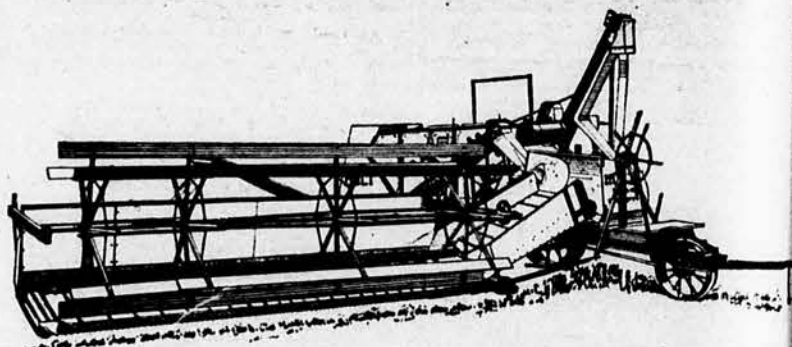
## "HOLT" COMBINED HARVESTERS

12 foot cut (15 foot with extension header) 25 horsepower motor. Steel body, structural steel flexible frame. One piece draper (canvas). Pressure lubrication makes oiling a once-a-day job. Snapclutches to prevent breakage. Anti-friction bearings to minimize wear. High quality design and construction throughout to insure long life and dependable performance.

Grain can be delivered directly into wagons, or bulk grain hopper can be provided.

The "Holt" Combined Harvester—the development of 40 years' experience, is a quality machine—built better to serve better. And by serving better, it saves money and produces maximum profits for its users.

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ONE trip through the field and the job is done—the grain cut, threshed, separated, cleaned, and delivered into wagons ready for market. Two, three or four men form the entire crew—a small tractor or a few horses pull the machine. In the hands of its hundreds of enthusiastic users, the "Holt" Combined Harvester has proved its superior endurance, simplicity, accessibility, efficiency and economy.

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